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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th January 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Dec 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 215 | 15th Dec. 1895. |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Jan 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 250 | 20th Dec. 1895 and 1st Jan. 1896. |
| 5 | "Lokopak .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | .. | 18th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 21st and 28th Dec. 1895. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, 8th Jan. 1896. |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 1st Jan. 1896. |
| 9 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 4th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 4th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 400 | 30th Dec. 1895. |
| 12 | "Janavinodhini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 70 | 3rd Jan. 1896. |
| 13 | "Dravida Bhano" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 28th Dec. 1895. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 370 | 29th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 27th and 31st Dec. 1895 and 3rd and 7th Jan. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Varthamanatharangini" .. | Buchireddipalem .. | Not known. | Sept. and Oct. 1895. |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | Dec. 1895. |
| 18 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,500 | Jan. 1896. |
| 19 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | Dec. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Dec. 1895. |
| 21 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | 15th and 31st Dec. 1895. |
| 22 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Kalyandrug .. .. | 200 | 10th Jan. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 28th Dec. 1895 and 4th Jan. 1896. |
| 24 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 28th ,, ,, ,, 4th and 11th Jan. 1896. |
| 25 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd and 10th Jan. 1896. |
| 26 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 25th Dec. 1895 and 1st and 8th Jan. 1896. |
| 27 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 8th and 15th Dec. 1895. |
| 28 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 4th and 11th Jan. 1896. |
| 29 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 5th Jan. 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 6th and 13th Jan. 1896. |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 11th Jan. 1896. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 2nd ,, ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 527 | 1st and 8th Jan. 1896. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 290 | 1st and 11th Jan. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 580 | 28th Dec. 1895 and 11th Jan. 1896. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th Jan. 1896. |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 650 | 28th Dec. 1895 and 11th Jan. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 6th and 13th Jan. 1896. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 570 | 21st and 28th Dec. 1895 and 4th and 11th Jan. 1896. |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Dec. 1895 and 5th Jan. 1896. |
| 42 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 500 | 4th and 12th Jan. 1896. |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 23rd and 30th Dec. 1895 and 2nd Jan. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prabasika*, of the 6th January, says:—The news from the West is of an alarming nature. This comes from several quarters. First of all let us take up the Armenian question which is certain to affect India should a war occur. The Turkish Empire is in a miserable condition. The powers should have taken it out of the way long ago had it not been for the jealousy that exists among them. It is not improbable that war may break out over this question, for one of the powers—probably Russia—may determine to seize a part of Turkey, and others may object to the step, and a war may break out which is sure to affect India if England should form one of the parties. Troops from here would have to be sent and the cost to India would be great.

Karnataka Prakashika, *Bangalore*, Jan. 6th, 1896.

The complications in Europe and India.

Then there is what may be called the American question. The dispute is between the British subjects in Guiana and the Venezuelans for certain territories; but the interference of the United States Government complicates matters. It would be a terrible thing if the two countries—Great Britain and United States—should go to war. Such a war would be felt even in India. Troops would be sent from this land. In one respect war with America might do good to India. It would lead to many more things being sent to England than is now the case, for instance, cotton, wheat, and other things, which are now chiefly imported from America.

2. Under the head "Turkish affairs" the *Alhami*, of the 4th January, after briefly narrating the several events which occurred with reference to the Armenian question, states that the educated Muhammadans of India are glad to observe that the good wishes of the Indian Muhammadans in general outweigh their sympathy towards Turkey, and that England is the guardian and defender of her Muhammadan subjects who should be grateful to her.

Alhami, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1896.

Loyalty of the Indian Muhammadans towards England.

3. On the authority of the *Westminster Gazette* the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd December, states that the appointment of Sir Arthur Havelock as Governor of Madras has produced great discontent and disgust in Her Majesty's Court, inasmuch as a noble Lord of the Court, who is a relative of Her Majesty the Queen, and several other Lords, who have been longing for this post of distinction for a long time, have been passed over. Lord Salisbury, on account of his conduct in this matter, has incurred the displeasure of the whole of Her Majesty's Court.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Dec. 23rd, 1895.

Sir Arthur Havelock.

4. In reviewing certain political events of the past year, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd January, states that the Christian powers of Europe, particularly England, attempted to put undue pressure upon the Sultan, and that this disturbed the minds of the Indian Muhammadans and wounded their feelings, but it is a source of gratification to them to find that the Sultan resolutely and successfully maintained his prestige and position and upholds his policy against all the great powers which are now ashamed of their action and have given up the idea of putting any further pressure upon the Sultan. The editor adds that His Majesty has turned his attention to the improvement of the Armenian administration and hopes to successfully accomplish this task at an early date.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Jan. 2nd, 1896.

The Sultan and the great powers.

5. In connection with the Venezuelan question, which is likely to lead to a declaration of war between America and England, the *Tilism*, of the 5th January, states that the undue and unsuccessful interference of England in Armenian affairs has jeopardised the prestige and credit of England throughout the world and has

Tilism-i-Haibuth, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1896.

Result of the undue interference of England in the Armenian affairs.

disclosed the fact that she is weak and unable to cope with any great power without the help of other nations. The causes of this ill-repute and disgrace are the bigotry of the clergy, the bribe-taking press, intriguing committees, and the late aged Prime Minister (Mr. Gladstone). Had England carefully preserved herself from falling into their deceitful snares, she would have maintained her prestige and fame intact as heretofore and America would not have been bold enough to challenge her.

ALBAMI, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1896.

Turkey and the European powers.

6. Under the head "Turkey and England" the *Albami*, of the 12th January, on the authority of the *National Opinion*, notes that several nations of Europe are interested in the Turkish question and the aim of each nation is different from that of any other. Lord Salisbury, who is well acquainted with foreign politics and fully understands their intricacies, is not able to adopt a wiser and better policy in this respect than what he has now adopted and can do nothing more than what he has recently done.

Views of Rafi-ud-din Ahmad Sahib regarding the Ottoman Empire.

7. The same paper states that the *Nineteenth Century* contains an expression of the views from Rafi-ud-din Ahmad Sahib regarding the Ottoman Empire, in which the writer warns the Sultan to introduce wise and wholesome reforms in the administration of his country soon, and advises His Majesty to adopt the English system of administration of India which is based on sound and moderate principles. He further states that the English press has begun to write articles against Turkey, which procedure is very ill-advised. God knows, says the writer, what has actuated it to do so. England will injure itself by adopting the views of the English press and Turkey will, through disgust and distrust, go over to Russia and France, which are England's traditional antagonists. The result of the triple alliance against England can better be imagined than described.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Dec. 15th, 1895.

A caution to the police.

8. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th December, cautions the police "that traffic in girls for immoral purpose is going on between Madras and Rangoon without any sign of abatement, notwithstanding the precautions said to have been adopted by the river police of both the ports."

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1895.

Complaint against police constabulary.

9. The *Lokopakari*, of the 18th December, reports that four police constables, in conjunction with one karnam and another person, accusing one Kanji Reddi Pethanna, living in the village of Tirunampettai, with the false charge of having stolen a cow, proceeded to his house at 7 P.M. with a forged warrant, arrested him with violence, kept him in the station lock-up throughout the night, intimidated him, seized some of the property which he was wearing on his person and drove him away the next evening.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1895.

Advisability of removing the Triplicane hackney carriage stand.

10. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 21st December, suggests the advisability of removing the Triplicane hackney carriage stand to some other quarter on the ground that it seems to cause danger to the electric tram cars that pass by it and also the passers by.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 27th, 1895.

A complaint on the insufficiency of the police at Milattur.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th December, complains that burglary and theft are of frequent occurrence in the village of Milattur, which is about ten miles from Tanjore, and that although there is a police station in the village no cases have been detected.

JANAVINODHINI, *Tiruvadi*, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

A suggestion to the Benares police authorities.

12. The *Janavinodhini*, of the 3rd January, says that as Benares is a sacred shrine for the Hindus, it is desirable that the police constables should be Hindus, as they only know how to deal with the Hindu

devotees and to maintain public peace. The paper wishes the authorities to please the Hindu public by adopting the suggestion.

*(b) Courts.*

13. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 20th December, referring to the Kalugumalai case, endorses the opinion of the Madras High Court that the evidence for prosecution was insufficient and that the proceedings were unsatisfactory. It says that the Judicial authorities in Tinnevelly, even while recording the deposition of the witnesses, subjected them to cross-examination without having sufficient grounds for doing so, and incriminated many an innocent person; and that as such high-handed dealing is not desirable, it behoves Government to adopt measures to punish the persons who were at the bottom of the mischief.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Dec. 20th, 1895.

A remark on the Kalugumalai case.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st December, remarks that it is not desirable that the munsif of Tiruvarur should keep his court late in the evenings to the great inconvenience of parties and vakils. He wishes the munsif to consult the convenience of the people and dismiss his court in the evening.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 31st, 1895.

A request to the munsif of Tiruvarur.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, complains that a certain district munsif, Brahmin by caste, in the district of Chingleput, uses unbecoming language to parties and witnesses in the open court, and apprehends that this indecent treatment of the munsif would cause a breach of peace in that place.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1896.

A complaint against a certain district munsif in the district of Chingleput.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st January, says that Deputy Collector Kunhi Kannan, who was convicted of bribery recently, put in a complaint to the District Magistrate of Malabar against Ashtamurti Nambudripad and others alleging that the kanam (mortgage) deed and account books produced by the accused as evidence in the bribery case were all forged. The District Magistrate dismissed the complaint. A revision petition was presented to the District Judge of Calicut, who also dismissed it. Mr. Kunhi Kannan then presented an appeal to the High Court against the decision of the District Judge, which was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, who decided that the matter under appeal was barred by limitation and that the matter should be brought before Government. It was Government that sanctioned the prosecution which led to the conviction of Mr. Kunhi Kannan, and it is therefore the duty of Government to take the necessary steps to ascertain whether the documents which were then accepted in evidence, and which Mr. Kunhi Kannan now contends to be forgeries, are really so. The editor hopes that Government will not hesitate to discharge a duty in which the public interests as well as those of justice are so deeply involved.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 1st, 1896.

Late Deputy Collector Kunhi Kannan's case.

*(d) Education.*

17. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 28th December, referring to the rumour that is now abroad among the student population that there is to be a re-examination in the Matriculation and F.A. Examinations, condemns the present system of selecting examiners to conduct the various examinations of the University of Madras from among the professors and teachers of local colleges and schools, on the ground that they give the candidates clue to the portions on which they are to be questioned and thus make the examination a farce. The paper is of opinion that if examiners be selected from among the officials of other presidencies, there will be no room for such abuse and the real object of holding University examinations would be secured, and concludes by saying, in support of its opinion, that ever since the foundation of the University there has not been

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1895.

A suggestion to the University of Madras to select examiners from other presidencies.

a single case in which candidates had any clue to the questions prescribed for the Engineering, Medical and Law examinations of the Madras University, for which persons other than professors and teachers have been generally appointed examiners.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1896.

A suggestion regarding Pariya schools.

18. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 4th January, reporting that the Local Fund school opened for the Pariyas in the village of Nattarasankottai in the Sivaganga zamindari is without a teacher, says that Vellala teachers and Brahmin inspectors will never do for Pariya schools, and suggests the advisability of keeping all the Pariya schools in the district of Madura under the management of the missionaries or of the Madura Pariya Reform Society with a Pariya as superintendent, on the ground that he will evince a greater interest in the education of his own race than what may be expected from high castemen.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 27th, 1895.

Necessity for a road from Edappadi to Jalakandapuram.

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th December, speaks of the Union authorities of Edappadi as follows:—They oppress the people with heavy taxes, but pay no heed to local wants. Roads all around are bad, public thoroughfares are not lighted, and yet the union can afford to waste Rs. 1,100 on a luxury, such as the construction of a building for holding fares, *i.e.*, weekly markets. If instead of spending so large a sum of money on the proposed building they spend about Rs. 3,000 for the construction of a road from Edappadi to Jalakandapuram they would be conferring a real blessing on the people.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 1st, 1896.

Wretched condition of a certain road in South Arcot.

20. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 1st January, remarks that the road which branches off from the Trichinopoly trunk road near Ulunthurpet in South Arcot district is in a wretched condition and proves highly dangerous to carts and passengers. He hopes that the authorities will execute its repair at once.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

Local Fund public works.

21. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 10th January, says that though the people of this country complain bitterly that they are more and more heavily taxed year after year, none of them is bold enough to demand a statement of how the money collected in taxes is being spent. He complains that the Collectors, who are also Presidents of District Boards, appoint Europeans (their own countrymen), mostly inefficient, as Local Fund Engineers, although a fair number of natives, who have taken great pains to pass the B.C.E. and other examinations, are available. When a work is done on contract system for Rs. 500, only Rs. 200 of it is really spent on it, while the gentlemen (engineers ?) get Rs. 100 and the minor officials come in for another Rs. 100, the rest being the contractor's profits. In consequence of such unreasonable waste of money the Local Fund Boards are unable to allot funds for the establishment of schools, hospitals and other public institutions. He states that there are only a few high schools in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary, and that in Cuddapah only one exists for the whole district, and that it is necessary that Local Fund schools should be instituted, inasmuch as the missionary schools are established for a special purpose and Hindus are averse to sending their children to such schools. He is at a loss to know how the Local Boards manage to sanction large sums for repairs and maintenance of roads, &c., while they plead want of funds to establish schools in spite of people's earnest appeals for the same.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

Deplorable condition of a bridge in the Calicut municipality.

22. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th January, invites the attention of the Calicut Municipality to the necessity of repairing the bridge over the canal between Tiruvannur and Panniyankara. That the Municipal authorities has

not repaired the bridge, which has been out of order for a year and a half, and which is greatly used by the public, is a matter to be deplored.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

23. The *Lokopakari*, of the 18th December, after making a brief reference to the rigour of the Settlement authorities in Trichinopoly district, and to the suffering of the ryots in consequence, remarks that it is not desirable that Government should oppress the ryots in this manner for making up the deficit in the exchequer caused by the grant of compensation allowance and Chitral expedition, &c. The paper complains that during last year persons who had not sufficient knowledge in surveying were allowed to survey in the district of Trichinopoly and consequently the surveying proved very unsatisfactory. The paper advises Government to appoint in future men of real professional knowledge for such work.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1895.

Rigour of the Settlement authorities in the district of Trichinopoly.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

24. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 21st December, referring to the arbitrary rule of the Railway authorities subjecting passengers, who travel beyond the station for which a ticket was purchased, to criminal prosecution, says that even the Steamer authorities are considerate enough to allow passengers who have failed to obtain tickets in the Agent's office to pay their steamer fare to the officers of the steamer. It concludes with the remark that the recent order is nothing but a piece of cruelty on the part of the Railway authorities.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1895.

A remark on the novel order passed by the Railway authorities.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st December, while praising Captain Shelley, R.E., Agent of the South Indian Railway, for the prompt attention he bestows on matters tending to increase the comfort and convenience of passengers, draws his attention to the inconvenience suffered by the passengers owing to the absence of lights in the train running on the Máyavaram-Muttupet line, and to the absence of zinc-roofed sheds for the accommodation of passengers on the platform of the various stations and also to the dangers sustained by cattle by the absence of fencing on either side of the line.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 31st, 1895.

Certain defects in the Máyavaram-Muttupet line.

26. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 30th December, draws the attention of the South Indian Railway authorities to the necessity of connecting Mannárgudi with Nídámangalam, a distance of nine miles, and Pattukkóttai, either with Tanjore or with Adirámpatnam, a distance of seven or eight miles, by extending the Máyavaram-Muttupet line as far as the latter town. The paper says that of the nine taluks in the district these are the only two which are devoid of railway communication.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Dec. 30th, 1895.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities to have railway communication with Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai in the district of Tanjore.

### (*k*) *General.*

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th December, speaking of the importance of the village of Malayankulam in Chingleput district and of the disadvantages suffered by the people owing to the absence of a post office in the place, prays the authorities to open a post office there and help the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 27th, 1895.

Expediency of opening a post office at Malayankulam in Chingleput district.

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 28th December, observes that officials in times of festivals in Hindu temples visit the temples with great pomp and ostentation by directing their peons to run before them to make way for them amidst crowds of devotees, and that the peons in discharging this duty elbow their way through the

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1895.

Conduct of public officials in times of festivals in Hindu temples.

throng to the great inconvenience and annoyance of the devotees. The paper regrets to note that such a rash treatment of the multitude by the peons is sometimes attended with even loss of life. The paper advises the officials not to arrogate to themselves too much privilege owing to their official position, but to regard the devotees as their fellow-beings deserving a humane treatment.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1896.

A remark on the Court of Wards.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, regrets to learn that the Court of Wards, under whose fostering care the minor members of the family of Tiruvarur Chokkappa Mudaliyar are now placed, is devising means to sell the estate for defraying the family debts. He complains that the management by the Court of Wards has been very unsatisfactory for the following reasons:—(1) Proper securities have not been taken from the lessees; (2) lands were not leased out in proper season; (3) nearly 2,372 kalams of paddy and Rs. 1,532 have fallen in arrears during the last two years.

A remark on the device invented by the Inspector-General of Registration.

30. The same paper is glad to report that the Inspector-General of Registration, with a view to prevent the commission of the offence of personal misrepresentation, fraud, execution of false document and so forth, has invented the device of taking the impression of the right thumb of the parties executing a document both on the document and on the register kept for the purpose. The paper assures that the new system will, while preventing fraud, on the whole do good to the country.

VARTADARSINI, *Nellore*, Jan. 4th, 1896.

Income-tax in the Pólúr division.

31. A correspondent to the *Vartadarsini*, of the 4th January, complains that the assessment of the income-tax by the Tahsildar of the Pólúr division, Nellore district, is altogether arbitrary and unjust. He says that the income-tax is fixed without reference to the actual income, and regrets that the Tahsildar causes additional trouble and expense to the parties by hearing objection petitions at some distant places from the head-quarters. He instances a case in which the parties were ordered to be present at the islet of Srîharikóta in spite of their earnest prayers to be heard at the head-quarters. The correspondent considers that no loss would be incurred by the Government if the objection petitions were disposed of by the income-tax officers when they are at their head-quarters, and remarks that there is a universal complaint against the procedure adopted by the taluk officials in administering the Act.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

Postal value payable system.

32. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th January, states that since the Post office takes its commission, whether a value payable parcel is accepted or refused by the consignee, it is but just that it should secure the interests of the sender, and suggests that, when the addressee refuses a value payable parcel, the Post office at the place of residence of the addressee should, on the sender handing in the order or indent for the parcel to the nearest Post office (to establish his *bona fides* perhaps), withhold from the addressee all letters and parcels directed to him by others until he pays for and takes delivery of the refused parcel. The paper considers that this will be the easiest method of recovering the sum due on the parcel. It remarks that as fraud among people increases owing to the present system, merchants show an increasing disinclination to send value payable parcels, and that though the system may now be profitable, it will cease to be so in course of time.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 13th, 1896.

Economy in little things in Madras.

33. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th January, writes thus:—The Government of Madras is evidently appreciative of economy in little things. By a new order issued to the Superintendent of Government Stationery, that officer has been directed in future to make up and issue clothing, badges, &c., to the peons, duffadars, &c., attached to the High Court,

the Secretariats and the Revenue Board. Though every mickle may make a muckle, it is time that larger measures of economy were introduced if the Government really intends to economise.

Lord Elgin's visit to Madras.

34. In commenting upon the recent visit of Lord Elgin to Madras, the *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th December, states that the visit was void of any interest. His Excellency is not gifted with that fluency of speech which Lord Dufferin is blessed with and therefore his speeches did not attract any one's attention. His tour was intended more for pleasure than to ascertain the condition of the country and to do good to the people. Divers entertainments, pyrotechnical displays and dances, &c., fully occupied his time, and His Excellency therefore had no opportunity to attend to the state of the country and its people. He refused to accept the address of the Mahajana Sabha for the reason that it was not couched in flattering terms. It is well known, however, that this address referred to certain real requirements of the country and pointed out the necessity for improving its financial condition and for the curtailment of unnecessary expenditure in various departments. It also referred with disapproval to the compensation allowance and to the requests of the Lancashire and Manchester weavers for the repeal of the cotton duties. The *Tilism*, after passing several remarks on these subjects, states that had His Excellency accepted the address and permitted the people to open their hearts to him freely his visit would have been considered a great blessing to this place and to have added to his dignity.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1895.

Insult offered to the British at Cairo.

35. The *Alhami*, of the 12th January, states that the populace at Cairo is said to be causing much trouble to the British and to be doing divers acts of mischief. Recently at Alexandria some rowdies threw brickbats at the colours of a guard of honour of the 1st Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment which was returning from the railway station at Alexandria after receiving the Khedive, and the officer who was carrying the colour was obliged to protect his head against the flying stones. The paper finally remarks that the insult offered to the British colours should not be tolerated.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1896.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

Remarks on the questions put in the last meeting of the Legislative Council and the replies thereto, &c.

36. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th December, says that the replies given by the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss to the questions asked in the last meeting of the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Jambulinga Mudaliyar in connection with the union panchayats were, as the editor had already anticipated, very unsatisfactory. The Government is waiting for some opportunity or other to disenfranchise, one after another, all the municipalities in this Presidency, and it is therefore idle to suppose that the union panchayats will be established on an electoral basis, especially so long as Mr. Bliss remains in office.

Reference is next made to the Malabar Land Registration Act. Section 14 of the Act, which provides for the attachment and sale of the crops or ungathered products of land on which an arrear is due, is disapproved of on the ground that as the kanamdars to whom the landlord mortgages his land and who are by virtue of their interest in the land registered jointly with the proprietor and required to pay the assessment do not themselves cultivate the land, but only rent it to some sub-tenants on a simple lease from year to year; the attachment and sale of the crops raised by the sub-tenants for arrears that have accrued by default of the kanamdar is not only injurious to the welfare of the sub-tenants, who are very numerous, but is likely to cause disturbance in the district. The remark is made that if the Government had the least conception of the Malabar tenancy they would not have enacted a law that for the debt of one man the property of another could be attached and sold.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 28th, 1895.

A Partition law for Malabar to be passed.

37. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes about the idiosyncracies of the karnavars (heads of families) of the *Marumakkatayam tarwads* in Malabar, and also about the difficulties experienced by the junior members of those families in getting their maintenance, &c. The correspondent suggests, as a remedial measure, that a law should be passed giving power to the members of the *tarwads* to effect at any time a partition of the joint family property and get their share, which benefit is now denied to them.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 6th, 1896.

Tahsildars to be empowered with civil functions.

38. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 6th January, writes that as the Madras Rent Recovery Act has been made inapplicable to Malabar, the landlords, with whom Government has conducted the settlement, have, in future, to resort to the civil courts to recover the arrears of rent due by their tenants. As this procedure entails unnecessary expenditure for stamp value, &c., the correspondent suggests, as a remedial measure, that a law should be passed to the effect that if the landlords put in a complaint with 8-anna court-fees stamp affixed thereto in the revenue courts, such courts shall, after due inquiry, give a decree to the complainant and shall attach and sell the interest of the tenant in the land in satisfaction of the decree. The correspondent further suggests that the Tahsildars, who do not now exercise magisterial functions, should be empowered to try such cases without prejudice to their own duties.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 13th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the appointment of a Malabar Tenancy Commission.

39. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 13th January, says that Mr. R. S. Benson, who has been appointed as the permanent Collector of Malabar, has been deputed by Government to make inquiries into the Malabar tenancy question and to report thereon with a view to legislation in that direction. Mr. Benson has not stayed long enough in this district to know thoroughly the different land tenures peculiar to it. It is doubtful whether there is any matter in Malabar which is more important than the tenancy question, and so a janmi and a tenant who have a thorough knowledge of the land tenures should be appointed as Commissioners to assist Mr. Benson in the business and also to represent both sides of the question—from the landlord's and tenant's point of view, respectively. The editor remarks that as he thinks that the appointment of such a Commission would not even now be too late, he has brought the matter to the notice of Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

Condemning the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

40. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th January, says that the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council some two years ago by the Honourable Bhashyam Aiyangar, and which was referred to some of the leading men for opinion, is shortly to be considered by the Council. The article condemns the Bill on the ground that it will do more harm than good to the country, especially to Malabar. The Bill will not affect the Makkatayam families so much as it does the Marumakkatayam tarwads, for, no sooner does a member of a Makkatayam family begin to earn money by means of his learning than he can cause the joint family property to be partitioned and get his share, but the member of a Marumakkatayam family is unable to do this as there is no law of partition in Malabar. The children of the Marumakkatayam tarwads are educated with the aid of the joint family funds, and if the property acquired by them by means of their learning is to be treated as their self-acquisitions, the karnavars of Marumakkatayam tarwads will refuse to educate them with the aid of the joint family funds unless they get the consent of the other members of the family, and in case the karnavars educate the children against the will of the latter it will cause disunion among the members of the family. In fact, the Bill will be ruinous to both the Makkatayam and Marumakkatayam families in the Presidency. Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar may perhaps have some ulterior object in bringing forward such

a Bill, but so far as the people are concerned there is no necessity for such a law.

The *Manorama*, of the 13th January, referring to the above Bill at great length expresses a similar opinion.

## IV.—Native States.

41. A correspondent to the *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 1st January, reports that the Registrar of the Susindram Registrar's office refused to allow a certain catechist to stand as a witness. The correspondent is unable to account whether the Registrar did it out of mere personal spite or out of dislike to see the civilised dress of the catechist. He remarks in conclusion that witnesses who make a living thereby are regarded as honest beings, whereas honest men are not trusted.

Travancore, Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Jan. 1st, 1896.

A complaint against the Registrar of Susindram Registrar's office.

42. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th January, complains that as the Vanduritti canal near Tripunattara, which is much used by travellers as well as for traffic, is silted up, the boatmen experience serious inconvenience in plying their boats to and fro. The attention of the Sirkar is therefore invited to the matter.

Kerala Mitram, *Cochin*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

Bad state of a canal in the Cochin State.

43. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st January, comments upon the memorial submitted to the Diwan of Travancore by Mr. Palpu, an Assistant Surgeon in the Mysore service, regarding the deplorable condition of the Tiyas of Travancore and their exclusion from the public service as well as from schools of that State. It is the bounden duty of a Government to treat all its subjects impartially, and it is owing to this redeeming feature in the British Government that the people are satisfied with its rule. If the Tiyas of Travancore had been entertained in the service of that State they would have also occupied high and responsible posts like the Tiyas in British Malabar. The statement given by the Sirkar that the Tiyas are not admitted into the service chiefly owing to the objection of the high caste Hindus, shows how utterly the authorities are wanting in moral courage in doing bare justice. The same feeling was once entertained by the high caste Hindus in British Malabar also. When Mr. Churiyil Kanaran was appointed as the police munshi in the Calicut Huzur office, the high castemen employed in the office raised a hue and cry against it, and several officials from sheristadar downwards tendered resignations, but as the then Collector showed that firmness which comes naturally to all Englishmen, one and all withdrew their resignations. Therefore we can only say that the reply of the Travancore Sirkar betrays their lack of decision of character. If the Collector we alluded to above had not acted with determination, the very same high castemen who now use such honorifics as "ejaman" (literally master) to the Tiya sub-judge and the fisherman magistrate in Malabar would with equal success have objected to the entertainment of these low castemen in Government service. It is surprising that the Travancore Sirkar, which knows all these things, and which has been under the protectorate of the British Government for a length of time, is still slow to effect such improvements when times call for it.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 1st, 1896.

Disabilities of the Tiyas of Travancore.

44. Referring to the contemplated visit of the Nizam to England, the *Qasim*, of the 30th December, says that the visit will prove beneficial to His Highness and afford an opportunity to British statesmen to become personally acquainted with the superior qualification of this enlightened ruler. On the other hand, His Highness will be able to observe personally how the European monarchs live and rule their countries and what relations exist between the rulers and the ruled. In conclusion, the *Qasim* remarks that the visit will also settle the Berar question and strengthen the bonds of alliance and friendship existing between the Nizam and the British Government.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Dec. 30th, 1895.

Nizam's visit to England.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 28th, 1895.

Failure of crops in some taluks in Malabar.

45. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th December, while writing about the failure of crops in Walavanad, Palghat and Ponnáni taluks in Malabar, observes, among other matters, that to the petition submitted to Government by some ryots last year a reply was given to the effect that the Government saw no reason under any circumstances to grant the remissions prayed for therein. If the revenue officials had made a true report on the condition of the crops, &c., such a reply would not have been given by Government. Now the second crops are said to have almost withered for want of water. Water from small private tanks here and there is now being taken for irrigation though it is insufficient in quantity. That the revenue officials will not truly represent the grievances of the people is a well-known fact, nor will they try to understand them. In all districts except Malabar tanks are constructed and maintained by the Sirkar and remissions are also generally granted. Moreover, assessments are not levied on uncultivated land. Government make no difference between Malabar and other districts in point of settlement, but they show great reluctance in the matter of granting remissions in the former district. Even in Malabar the scale of settlement varies according to the taluk, and for this no satisfactory explanation has been given. There is a rumour among the people that the British administration is not on the whole good. It appears that the belief at first formed by the people that the motive of Government in every one of its acts is pure and disinterested is now no longer entertained. The Europeans thoroughly know that the Indians are harmless men whom they can deal with as they like, and this state of things has been brought about by the incapacity of the Indians.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1895.

Maltreatment of natives in South Africa.

46. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 21st December, brings to the notice of the Tamil public of Southern India the sufferings of their brethren, who are settled in South Africa, at the hands of the European settlers. There is small-pox prevalent in the town of Kimberley and other places. Imagining that the spread of the disease is due to the sale by the Tamilians of rotten fruit, &c., the Europeans enter the shops kept by the former and destroy wholesale the articles stored in them for sale. This causes great loss of property and distress to the Tamil settlers. The paper hopes that the Indian brethren of the Tamil settlers will take steps for getting redress to the aggrieved.

Dravida Bhanu, *Tuticorin*, Dec. 28th, 1895.

Opinions of Messrs. Wedderburn and Nowroji regarding the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the expenditure in India.

47. The *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 28th December, referring to the Royal Commission appointed for inquiry into the expenditure in India, says that Messrs. Wedderburn and Nowroji are of opinion that there should be a permanent committee in the Parliament to demand every now and then accounts from the Secretary to the Indian Financial Department and to make inquiries into the matters connected with the Indian finance.

Pariyan, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1896.

Opinion regarding the Congress movement.

48. The *Pariyan*, of the 4th January, says that the Anti-Conference Society of Poona, headed by the Honourable Tillak, B.A., LL.B., obstinately refused to allow the Congress to hold its social conference in the Congress pandal for the reason that the Congresswallahs were in favour of the Age of Consent Act. The paper remarks that if men of such vast erudition and culture are opposed to social reform, how can ordinary men of little or no learning have a liking for it? How will such persons have a mind to endeavour to elevate the abject and degraded social position of the Tates of Northern India? It concludes with the remark that a little reflection on the affairs of

the Congress will induce one to think that the Hindus have an ambition to drive the English off the shores of India and be rulers themselves.

49. The same paper says that the *Madras Times* and newspapers of Ceylon and Burma, in consideration of the fact that Europeans, owing to the misconduct and carelessness of their menial servants, are often obliged to lose their temper and suffer loss of property, suggest to Government the advisability of checking such irregularity by legal enactment and also of opening a Registrar's office for having the testimonials of the servants registered. It adds that in Ceylon there is a special enactment to govern the menial servants employed under Europeans, and that as Sir Arthur Havelock is shortly to assume charge as Governor of Madras, there is every possibility that if this subject be mooted in the Legislative Council he would gladly uphold the suggestion of the press and pass the desired enactment. The paper remarks that, as the sufferings and annoyance caused to the servants by the mistake and carelessness of their masters are equally great, it behoves the servant-public to avail themselves of this opportunity to band themselves together to ventilate their grievances and also to devise means for the alleviation of their sufferings.

An advice to the Pariyas.

50. The *Ariya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th January, regrets to remark that many of the zamindaris in Southern India, specially referring to the zamindaris in the districts of North Arcot and Madura, unlike the zamindaris of the Bengal Presidency, are on the verge of extinction owing to the extravagance and indifference of the zamindars. The paper adds that should such a state of things be allowed to continue longer there is every certainty that all zamindaris would be in the hands of European merchants. The paper advises the wealthy classes of the people of Southern India to adopt measures to save the zamindaris from the apprehended extinction.

ARIYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1896.

An advice to the wealthy classes of the people of Southern India regarding zamindaris.

51. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd January, after giving a brief account of the proceedings of the Congress, remarks thus:—On the one hand it must be admitted that the officials do commit mistakes, and that the people are perfectly right in pointing them out and trying to prevent a repetition of them. On the other hand, it must not be supposed that the mistakes committed by the officials are all wilful. Most of them arise from the imperfect knowledge of the country. Under these circumstances it is necessary that such organised associations as the Congress must exist to bring to the notice of the rulers the wants and aspirations of the people, and the rulers should not look upon them as antagonistic to themselves, but consider them rather as helps for the efficient administration of the country.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jan. 2nd, 1896.

The Congress and the Government.

52. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 1st January, gives a brief account of the National Congress meeting at Poona and approves of all the resolutions passed at it, especially that showing the urgent necessity for the separation of judicial and executive functions and that relating to the proportionate distribution of military expenditure between India and England.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 1st, 1896.

The National Congress meeting at Poona.

53. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th January, speaking of the last meeting of the Indian National Congress, says that it was a thorough success in spite of the ugly squabbles that threatened it in the beginning, and defends the institution thus:—It might be asked whether there is any necessity for such an institution, whether the rule of the country is not good enough for the people; but acknowledging that the Government has accomplished much, still there is much to be done. It is this that the Congress wishes to do; it wants to correct what is amiss, and it cannot be said that the objects aimed at by the Congress are unworthy. We cannot say that every item of the Congress, if carried

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 13th, 1896.

The National Congress.

out, would be beneficial to the people, but the programme, as a whole, would be of the greatest benefit to them.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

Iniquities of the toll-gate contractors in Malabar.

54. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th January, says that some of the toll-gate keepers in Malabar collect tolls twice over for carts which pass and repass the toll-gate on the same day. It appears that last Monday the contractor of the toll between Ferok and Ramanattkara levied from a certain cartman two annas on the same day. Such oppression of poor cartmen ought to be put a stop to.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 28th, 1895.

The Poona Congress.

55. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th December, says that, according to the maxim "Better late than never," the Calicut public held a meeting at the eleventh hour to elect a delegate to the Congress recently held at Poona. Mr. Komu Menon, editor of the *Kerala Patrika*, was elected delegate, whose expenses to go to and return from Poona were defrayed by the public. If the public had made this effort a little earlier, they could have sent at least two or three delegates. If at least a fourth part of the money unnecessarily spent by the people on festivities were utilised for benevolent public purposes like this, they would not only earn an honourable name but also do themselves good into the bargain. The editor says that if the Calicut public will rise from their lethargy which now prevents them from devoting their attention to the public cause, they have the ability and capacity to fight out any cause and this is amply proved by the Calicut Torture case and the Town Hall meeting.

The *Kerala Patrika* of the 11th January while referring to the Poona Congress, observes, among other matters, that when Mr. A. O. Hume, General Secretary to the Congress, finally left India for England many expressed the opinion that the collapse of the Congress movement was certain, but the subsequent congresses, especially that held at Poona, have demonstrated that opinion to be groundless. While the majority of the subjects discussed in the Congress are such as concern the people of India in general, the statement of the critics that the Congress is intended for a section only of the people is untenable. Although the Anglo-Indians make much of the Muhammadans holding themselves aloof from the Congress, yet it cannot be considered as a proof of their hostility to that movement, for there are very few educated men among the Muhammadans who can take part in its deliberations. Moreover, it is the educated and not the uneducated that generally take the lead in all public movements and the Congress cannot be supposed to be an exception to this.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, the *Kerala Mitram* and the *Manorama* of the 8th, 11th and 13th January, respectively, give a summary of the resolutions passed in the Congress at Poona.

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st January 1896.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Jan 1896. |
| 2 | "Viyayathvajan" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 215 | 1st and 15th Jan. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 250 | 10th and 20th Jan 1896. |
| 5 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | .. | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 4th, 11th and 18th Jan. 1896. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th and 24th Jan. 1896. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 11th, 18th and 25th Jan. 1896. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 8th and 15th Jan. 1896. |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 400 | 6th, 13th and 20th Jan. 1896. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 5th and 19th Jan. 1896. |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 11th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 18th Jan. 1896. |
| 15 | "Janavinodhini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 70 | 10th, 17th and 18th Jan. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 10th and 17th Jan. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Attili .. .. .. | Not known. | Dec. 1895. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 15th Jan. 1896. |
| 19 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | |
| 20 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Kalyandrug .. .. | 200 | 25th Jan. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 12th and 19th Jan. 1896. |
| 22 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 11th Jan. 1896. |
| 25 | "Vartadarsani" .. .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | 300 | 18th and 25th Jan. 1896. |
| 26 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 20th and 27th Jan. 1896. |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan. 1896. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 527 | 15th, 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 290 | 21st Jan. 1896. |
| 32 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 10th and 20th Jan. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 580 | 18th and 25th Jan. 1896. |
| 34 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 650 | 25th Jan. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 20th and 27th Jan. 1896. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 570 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Tilism-i-Hairuth" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th Jan. 1896. |
| 40 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 500 | 19th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd 27th and 30th Jan. 1896. |
| 42 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 23rd Nov. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, regrets to remark that the English have disgraced themselves by unwarrantedly interfering in the affairs of Armenia. It says that the English in India do both good and evil, and asks "Would they like to see any of the powers, such as Russia, America or China, interfere in their administration of India."

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A remark on the interference of the English in the affairs of Armenia.

2. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th January, contains a long article on the subject of the invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir, who has finally made up his mind to annex that country, and states that the question of annexing Kafiristan and Asmar with Afghanistan has been already settled between the Amir and Sir M. Durand's mission. It is asserted that through jealousy certain Englishmen are conspiring to raise a hue and cry against the Afghans, which, if true, is undoubtedly caused by the instigations of the restless and intriguing missionaries who believe that the people of Kafiristan dislike the Afghans and their religion, and consider that if they help the former at this time they will readily embrace their religion. This course of action on the part of the intriguers, the *Akbar* remarks, will seriously affect the friendly relations which exist between the Amir and the British Government in the same manner as the bigotry and intrigues of Mr. Gladstone and the clergy recently affected the long-standing alliance between Turkey and England; and, finally, advises the English Government to observe strict neutrality and to maintain intact the existing friendly relations with the Amir and not to heed the evil advice of the English Press, the result of which will subject England to serious loss and trouble.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Jan. 13th, 1896.

Invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir.

3. Alluding to the friendly relations which at present exist between Russia and Turkey, the *Alhami*, of the 19th January, says that not only the Sultan and His Majesty's Government love Russia, but love for her has found place in the heart of every Turk who confidently regards her as the guardian and defender of Turkey; but, on the contrary, England is looked upon as an inveterate enemy of Turkey and Islam.

Alhami, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1896.

Friendly relations between Turkey and Russia.

4. The same paper states that as the season of the pilgrimage to Mecca is fast approaching, it is necessary for the British and the Turkish Governments, respectively, to make satisfactory arrangements for the safety and protection of their subjects who go on pilgrimage to that place. It is alleged that the misunderstanding between the Bedouins and the Turkish authorities, which arose by reason of the late incident at Jeddah, still exists. Moreover, the road to Medina being unsafe, it is apprehended that pilgrims will encounter serious difficulties on the way. It is also said that latterly no caravan ventures to go to Mecca from Jeddah without an armed escort.

Approaching pilgrimage season to Mecca.

5. The same paper states, on the authority of an English contemporary, that so long as Sir Philip Currie, the present British Ambassador, who is a bitter enemy of the Sultan and his Government, and the cause of the ill-repute of the government of Lord Roseberry and Lord Salisbury, remains in Constantinople, there is no hope of peace and tranquility prevailing in the Turkish Empire.

Sir Philip Currie and Turkey.

6. Referring to the invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir, the *Qasim*, of the 30th January, on the authority of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, writes that the English Press, particularly the *Globe*, is much disquieted and disappointed on account of the conquests achieved by the Amir's troops, but

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Jan. 30th, 1896.

Kafiristan and the English Press.

finding no political ground for raising its voice against the invasion or asking the English Government to interfere is trying to give the question a religious aspect. These papers say that if England had espoused the cause of the people of Kafiristan and treated them with kindness and love, the English would have won them over to their religion and succeeded in planting a Christian colony in the very centre of Asia. They condemn the inactivity of the British Government in this case and ask why it does not make war on the Afghans, and why it has not given missionaries the opportunity of preaching the gospel in that country. With reference to the above, the *Qasim* says that perhaps the *Globe* is not aware of the fact that missionaries have not been able to make many conversions in countries which have been the field of their operation for hundreds of years past, they have not met with success amongst the lowest and most backward races of the world, and what success can they expect to meet with when working in high and refined society. The *Akbar* lastly observes that, in comparison with India, vices and crimes are ten times greater in European countries where the work of the Christian clergy has been carried on day and night for centuries past.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A complaint against the police.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, complains that the people are beaten with stones and waylaid at Kalculam, on the Kodampakkam road, and at Subraya Chetty's korakkapalli garden, on the St. Thomas' Mount road, and that there is no police at that place to come to their rescue. He thinks that constables will go on beat if Allidose Sahib be again made an inspector of that division.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1896.

Police and other departments.

8. A correspondent to the *Sasileka*, of the 24th January, remarking that thefts have been increasing for the last five or six years, regrets that the police, though unable to detect crimes, are tormenting innocent persons. He notes with pleasure that the Collectors and other higher magisterial authorities of former days used to go out in disguise at nights to see if the police were on the alert and to learn whether the tahsildars and other officials were discharging their duties honestly, but regrets that this practice continued only so long as the Civil Service was recruited from high families. The members that are now enlisted, belonging generally to poor families, are, he says, utterly unmindful of public welfare. He is opposed to the Government giving sure and rapid promotions to the police and forest officials and to the engineers of local boards, notwithstanding their utter unfitness for higher appointments, on the simple ground of their having served as subordinates for some time. He remarks that these higher officials, whose pay is actually less than that of the Civil Servants, feel themselves constrained to earn, somehow or other, large sums of money in order to secure for their wives as decent and respectable a status as that of the wives of the civilians. He further remarks that these higher officers scarcely punish their subordinates, lest their own shortcomings should be exposed. Otherwise, the police and other crimes in large towns would certainly see the light. As an instance in point, the correspondent refers to the case in which the police superintendent and the Collector, Mr. Moberly, and other white-skinned gentlemen tried their best to exculpate the police of Calicut who had without any cause whatever tortured certain innocent persons, though at last they (the police) were providentially punished. He complains that the Government seldom enforces its Acts and Regulations which appear only in print and that, though excellent resolutions have been passed in connection with the Forest department, the people have not been relieved from the molestations of the forest officials—from the "watchman" up to the highest dignitary. He earnestly prays that the Government will lose no time in enforcing the regulations of the various departments and to remove the grievances which the people suffer at the hands of the officials in those departments.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Questions raised regarding the conduct of the district munsif of Tiruvádi, now transferred to Sivaganga.

9. A correspondent to the *Janánukulan*, of the 11th January, reporting that Mr. Srinivasa Rao, manager of the High School, Tiruvádi, gave a farewell entertainment to M.R.Ry. N. Sambasiva Aiyar, District Munsif of Tiruvádi, who was transferred to Sivaganga, says that Mr. Srinivasa Rao was a particular friend of the district munsif, and many of his suits had been specially filed in his court and were disposed of by him. The correspondent asks whether the district munsif was justified in admitting into his court and adjudicating upon the cases filed by a person who was his particular friend, and whether he was right in accepting the entertainment given by Mr. Srinivasa Rao, knowing that he is his friend, and that he was a party to the suits which were disposed of by him. The correspondent requests the editor to draw the attention of the District Judge of Tanjore as well as that of the Judges of the Madras High Court to this subject.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

A remark on the nomination of Messrs. V. P. D'Rozario and Srinivasa Rao as the Judge of the City Civil Court and the High Court, respectively.

10. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 11th January, is glad to report that Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Judge of the Madras City Civil Court, has been nominated the 5th (?) Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, a post lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. With reference to the nomination of Mr. V. P. D'Rozario as the Judge of the City Civil Court in preference to Messrs. Michell and Subrahmaniem, the paper is unable to understand the reason that guided Government in making such an arrangement, but thinks that the nomination may have been due to the fact that both Messrs. Srinivasa Rao and V. P. D'Rozario are about to retire from the service or that the posts for which they are nominated are only temporary.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

Stationary Magistrate of Calicut using abusive language to clerks and parties.

11. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 20th January, notices with regret that bad reports are current about Mr. P. V. Kunhi Raman, Stationary Magistrate of Calicut. It appears that the magistrate generally abuses the clerks and parties, calling them "fools" and so forth. When a clerk recently told the magistrate that his conduct in this respect was a source of great sorrow, he said to the clerk that he would call him a fool hundred times, and true to his word he did so. If the magistrate cannot himself feel that this practice is unsuited to the present time and to the British justice, the authorities should warn him to be polite.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 20th, 1896.

Regretting the retirement of Mr. Krishnan, Sub-Judge of Palghat.

12. A leader in the same issue of the paper regrets to hear that the High Court has asked Mr. E. K. Krishnan, Sub-Judge of Palghat, to retire at the end of the official year. There are very few judges, if there are any, who are so conscientious, upright, just and sympathetic as Mr. Krishnan. Of course he takes some time to decide suits, but few of his decisions go wrong. To order such an able judge to quit the service on the ground that he makes some delay in disposing of cases is a matter for profound regret.

Remarks on a certain order of the District and Sessions Judge of Calicut.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th January, says that Mr. O'Farrell, District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, has issued an order to the effect that the witnesses, assessors and jurors in sessions cases should be present in court on the first day on which the sessions begin. This order not only causes great hardship to such persons but also loss to Government, as witnesses in cases posted for different dates have, under this order, to be present in court from the first day until their cases are taken up and disposed of, Government will have to pay a large amount as batta to these witnesses. Again, it is hard that witnesses

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

should wait in the court for so many days leaving their professions and callings. It is therefore hoped that the Sessions Judge will re-consider this order.

The *Manorama*, of the 20th January, referring to the same order expresses a similar opinion, but suggests that in case the Sessions Judge does not wish to change his order and revert to the old system, Government should give an allowance to the assessors and jurors as well as to witnesses.

### (*d*) *Education.*

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Jan. 5th and 12th, 1896.

The Primary School examination.

14. The *Rajayogi*, of the 5th and 12th January, writes thus (in English):—"There is one examination which we consider to be a bane to the progress of education among little children—the Primary School examination. Examinations produce a very bad effect, inasmuch as they tell very seriously upon the intellectual freedom and indirectly upon the bodily health of the school-going populations; but if grown-up boys are subjected to these examinations, these evils are greatly minimized. On this ground we may not take such serious objection to the Lower Secondary examination as we do to the Primary School examination.

"The constitution and the management of this examination are very unique and cannot but strike any impartial judge as absurd.

"This is an examination held among pupils of the IV standard of all recognised schools and private candidates who seek public service. Inspecting officers are not allowed to examine the IV standard for grants, so that all schools who seek support from Provincial funds are compelled to send their boys for this examination. The examination is held in certain centres of the district where these boys go and is conducted by a board consisting of a chairman and two or three members. The examination is altogether oral.

"Hitherto several places used to be chosen as centres and boys could easily appear at a place nearest to their home and the members of the board continued to be the same persons, so that there was uniformity in the examination conducted at the several centres. Now it has been ruled by the Director that only tahsildar and deputy tahsildar stations ought to be the centres of examination and members should be selected at each centre, the chairman and the sub-assistant inspector of schools alone travelling. This arrangement nullifies the benefits mentioned above.

"Let us see what purpose is served by dragging small children of eight and nine from their mothers and subjecting them to the fatigues of journey and inconvenience of sojourn in a strange place. The teacher generally accompanies his school boys and is expected to look after their comforts at the place of examination. They are almost univerally made to undergo examination for two days. We have personal experience of the sufferings of these little children for want of proper food and proper accommodation. This misery is augmented by the recent rules. Sometimes tahsildar stations happen to be some miles away from the villages in which the pupils reside, and we leave it to the Director of Public Instruction to imagine how cruel it is to make children, most of whom cling to their mothers' breast, travel miles and miles together.

"In the next place application to the Primary School examination means money; pupils have to pay the doctor for getting a vaccination certificate; they have to pay the examination fees, undergo the expenses of travel and lodgings, &c.

"What is the object gained after all? The pass lists are out. The school passes 80 per cent. Certifying memo. is ready, but where is the allotment? It has been exhausted already on account of the girls that have passed from the III standard, so that the teachers are in no way benefited by the examination.

"It is therefore clear that to subject school boys to this examination is cruel and serves no purpose. It is enough if men who seek public service are made to undergo the examination."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, requests the authorities concerned to expedite the construction of a road from Ettiyapuram to Vilathikulam, in Tinnevelly district, sanctioned by the local board. He says that, owing to the absence of the said road, the postal bags which would ordinarily reach in four hours are delayed for two days as they are sent through Ottappidáram.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A request to the authorities to expedite the construction of a certain road in Tinnevelly district.

16. A correspondent to the same paper says that after the introduction of A system, roads in Cuddalore, instead of being metalled, are being filled with the earth excavated from the side channels and consequently prove to be wretched. He adds that people fell the avenue trees standing on high roads with impunity and the authorities do not take any notice of such acts. The correspondent requests the Collector to pay attention to the matters here complained of.

A prayer to the Collector of South Arcot.

17. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 11th January, says that as the Pariyas living in the paracherries of the town of Villupuram are very poor, it behoves the Pariyas to exert their best to get the land-tax, which has been arbitrarily imposed on them, repealed.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

An appeal to the Pariyas to get the land-tax imposed on paracherries of Villupuram repealed.

18. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 15th January, complains that at Puddupalayam, in South Arcot, carts pass during nights without lights on them and thereby cause serious accident both to the people and carriages, and that the authorities pay no heed to such a piece of irregularity.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 15th, 1896.

A complaint against the municipality of Cuddalore.

19. A correspondent to the same paper says that the present Chairman of Tirukkóyilúr union, in South Arcot district, being an apothecary, has hardly time to attend to the union work, and that the municipal administration of the place is therefore totally unsatisfactory. He hopes that the Collector will direct his attention to this matter.

A request to the Collector of South Arcot regarding the maladministration of Tirukkóyilúr union.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, speaking of the scarcity of water in the village of Seranmathevi, Ambásamudram taluk, says that if the municipal authorities are pleased to pump out the stagnant water of the Ramaswami's temple teppakulam of that place and replenish it with good water, it would be of great use to the people, and hopes that the Chairman will pay heed to this suggestion and do the needful.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

A suggestion to the Chairman of Seranmathevi union in the taluk of Ambásamudram.

21. The *Sasileka*, of the 17th January, states that the villagers in this country have been, from time immemorial, accustomed to keep and use vacant grounds around and in front of their dwelling houses for purposes of drying and preserving grain, but that the district and taluk boards have instructed the unions under their jurisdiction to occupy the said grounds, and issued strict orders that no permanent buildings, such as verandahs, should be built even on the vacant grounds lying between the road and the walls of the houses, and that the union's sanction must be obtained even for raising temporary pandals thereon, thus claiming all the vacant land for the Government. The paper remarks that if this had been anticipated by the villagers, they would have taken care to enclose their vacant grounds with walls and hedges, and regrets that this omission has caused them so many difficulties. It suggests that the district conferences and associations will do well to consider the question and send memorials to the Government, and it further appeals to the

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

Vacant grounds in villages.

honourable representatives of the district boards in the Legislative Council to exert and do the needful for the benefit of the villagers.

DESOPAKARI, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1896.

Village teachers.

22. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 19th January, regrets that the taluk boards of the Gódávari district, especially those of Narsapur and Bhímavaram, are unnecessarily transferring and dismissing innocent teachers without consulting the Educational authorities. He remarks that owing to these frequent transfers the teachers lose their interest in the work and are also unable to command the respect and obedience of their pupils. He suggests that the Government may be prayed to enforce the old rule authorising the Educational department to appoint village teachers with the approval of the local fund boards and to instruct that no teacher should be transferred from any place before he has been there for two years, except in cases of promotion or neglect of duty, or at the reasonable request of the people or of the teacher.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 25th, 1896.

Remarks on the Calicut municipal budget for 1896–97.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th January, referring to the discussion that took place in the Calicut municipal council when the budget estimate for 1896–97 came on for consideration, says that some unnecessary items were scored out, while funds were provided for certain very useful and desirable purposes. The year 1895–96 opened with a balance of Rs. 4,000 and, considering the fact that within eight months the municipality has run short of funds to the extent of Rs. 720, it is difficult to foretell how much the chairman will have to borrow by the time the budget for 1897–98 has to be presented. If the present chairman continues to administer the municipality in this fashion it will be almost hopeless to improve it ever after. The most important provision made in the budget for 1896–97 is the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for the construction of the Mankava bridge. The memorandum of one of the councillors, Mr. P. P. Karunakara Menon, regarding the repair of the Mankava bridge, which has been approved by the council and incorporated in the budget, is very much to the point. On a careful perusal of the memorandum it would appear to any one that the chairman has misrepresented to Government the matters connected with the bridge. Considering the fact that the council has, at the request of the ferryman, given him a bigger boat than the one which was first given, is there any meaning in the statement of the chairman that the above bridge is solely intended for the Calicut princes and their men? The chairman ought to have raised objections at the time when the council passed a resolution that a bridge at least sufficient for the people to walk over should be constructed, but instead of doing so, he wrote demi-officially to Government about the matter after a resolution had actually been passed by the council. The remark is made that the chairman's suggestion that subscription should be collected locally for doing a work of public utility is very absurd.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A request to Government to increase the salary of karnams.

24. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th January, describing at length the multifarious and onerous duties discharged by the karnams, regrets to remark that the small salary now paid to them is inadequate for their hard labour. The paper requests Government to increase their salary at least at the time of re-survey and settlement. In regard to appointing assistant karnams as suggested by Collectors in reply to the question put by the Board of Revenue for utilizing the surplus balance of Service fund, the paper says that this system, while involving a large waste of money, cannot in any way lessen the hard work of the karnams.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 27th, 1896.

Landowners in Malabar to be furnished with the sub-division registers and plans.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 27th January, says that several blunders have been committed in the entries made in the adangal register prepared for the Palghat and Walavanad taluks after the recent survey. It appears that the names entered in some cases are not those of the real proprietors of land. The

editor therefore requests Government to direct the authorities to furnish the proprietors of lands with the sub-division registers and plans which have been correctly prepared for the purpose of registering titles and which the settlement officer now refuses to give on application, so that they may be able to point out errors, if any, committed in the registration of lands now being carried on in Malabar. In order to test the accuracy of the Government survey, the landowners themselves have commenced to survey their lands, and in this connection it is suggested that Government should lend the services of their surveyors to these men and cause the lands to be re-surveyed wherever it is necessary, the cost being borne by the owners.

*(g) Forests.*

26. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 8th January, complains that a few Hindu temples are enclosed within the forest reserves of the Tiruvannámalai circle, and that if devotees proceed to these temples for making their offerings, the forest authorities object to their doing so.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 8th, 1896.

A complaint against the forest authorities of Tiruvannámalai circle.

*(h) Railways.*

27. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 8th January, describing the importance of Tiruvannámalai as a Hindu sacred shrine to which resort thousands of devotees in times of festivals, says that the present railway station is incommodious, and that the railway authorities should extend the buildings so as to secure resting accommodation for the passengers.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 8th, 1896.

Expediency of extending the railway station of Tiruvannámalai so as to secure resting accommodation to the passengers.

28. The *Janavinodhini*, of the 10th January, hopes that Government will grant the request prayed for in the memorial submitted by the people to adopt measures for supplying passengers with water at the railway station of Lukkadis where the through mail arrives at midday when passengers stand in need of water-supply.

JANAVINODHINI, *Tiruvádi*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A prayer to Government.

*(i) Public Works.*

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, draws the attention of the authorities to the necessity of erecting a bridge over the river Agalikkottai near Tirukkóttiyur on the high road leading from Tanjore *viâ* Pudukkóttai and another bridge over the river Tenar which passes between the villages of Karaikkudi and Koilur.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

Necessity for the erection of bridges on certain roads.

30. Under the head "Just complaint," the *Qasim*, of the 30th January, inserts a correspondent's letter as follows:—Quarters for military hospital assistants which have been constructed in different places under the regulations generally consist of a room 16 × 12 feet, a verandah 16 × 6 feet and of an apartment for females, but have no privy and kitchen room which are essential. Hospital assistants generally, and particularly those who are Muhammadans and whose females as a rule observe gosha, are much inconvenienced on this account and are obliged to use the only room which each set of quarters contains both as a sleeping and kitchen room. In these circumstances the correspondent implores Government to issue orders to the proper authorities to adopt remedial measures, having due regard to the comfort and convenience of medical subordinates.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 30th, 1896.

Military hospital assistants' quarters.

*(j) Salt and Abkári.*

31. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th January, referring to the iniquities of the salt officers of the Chowghat range, writes that the powers exercised by some of the petty officers have been always unlimited. The salt officers in Madilakam are

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1896.

Iniquities of the salt officers in Malabar.

alleged to enter the houses at midnight on the plea that there is illicit ganja or toddy therein and frighten the inmates. Whatever arbitrary acts these officers do, the blame falls at last upon their innocent victims.

### (*k*) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 8th, 1896.

A request to Government regarding the postmaster of Tiruvannámalai.

32. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 8th January, says that the work of the postmaster of Tiruvannámalai is indeed so heavy that he is obliged to work both day and night without a moment's leisure. He thinks it desirable that he should be helped with the service of a clerk and requests Government to do the needful.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A request to publish a novel order passed by the Head Assistant Collector of Negapatam.

33. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, announcing that Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, Head Assistant Collector of Negapatam, has issued an order that no covers addressed to his office would be received after 12 A.M., requests the authorities to make a public notification of such an order in the interest of the people of that taluk.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

Necessity for a hospital in Milattur.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, requests the authorities to open a hospital in Milattur as it is a populous place consisting of about 15,000 people who are in sore need of medical aid.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

Advisability of opening a hospital in Kathivakkam, which is ten miles to the north of Madras.

35. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 18th January, dwelling on the sufferings undergone by the people living in Kathivakkam, which is ten miles to the north of Madras, and in villages adjoining it, owing to the absence of medical aid in that place, requests the authorities to open a hospital there and help the people.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 21th, 1896.

The exchange compensation allowance.

36. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th January, in the course of its remarks on the President's address at the last meeting of the Indian National Congress, says:—The exchange compensation allowance is very unjust and it is uncalled for. It was given on account of the clamour raised by some of the officials, and we are glad to find that the Congress took the matter up in right good earnest; but while the higher officials got their salaries raised they did nothing for those who were lower down on the ladder. Not a cash has been added to their pay. This shows great selfishness on the part of the European officers and they well deserve to have taken from them what they now obtain from the coffers of the State.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the appointment of a Deputy Collector for the acquisition of lands for railway purposes in Malabar.

37. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th January, states that there is a proposal to appoint one of the tahsildars in Malabar as a Deputy Collector for the acquisition of lands for the construction of the Calicut-Cannanore railway, and suggests that Mr. Karayi Govindan, who is most honest and the ablest tahsildar in Malabar, and whose merits Government has not hitherto recognised in any way, should be appointed for the post.

Approving of the appointment of Mr. Benson as the Collector of Malabar.

38. A leader in the same issue of the paper approves of the appointment of Mr. R. S. Benson as the Collector of Malabar. While Mr. Benson was District Judge of South Malabar, everybody was satisfied with him, and the vakils and parties are said to have actually shed tears at the news of his transfer. After the transfer of Mr. Winterbotham the sorrow which the people of Malabar felt at their not getting for his successor so good a Collector as he was cannot but now be removed by the appointment of Mr. Benson. Malabar had not the fortune or perhaps the misfortune to see again any persons who had previously been

permanent Collectors unless it were on paper. There is a rumour that Mr. Hewetson will be transferred shortly, and it is therefore hoped that Mr. Benson, whose appointment has given universal satisfaction, will soon come to Malabar.

39. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th January, says that the present postal insurance system is not only very unsatisfactory, but also very unsafe both for senders and for postmasters. It suggests as a remedial measure that the articles which require to be insured should be put in the cover and sealed in the presence of the postmaster, who should furnish the sender with a receipt stating the nature and kind of articles insured. Referring to the post office established near the Calicut railway station, the article says that if the post office in question is removed to some part of the station buildings, it will afford greater convenience to the public than at present.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

Remarks on the postal insurance system.

It is also suggested that the present letter-box in the above post office should be replaced by a larger one, for, owing to the small size of the former, it is soon filled up and consequently opportunity is given for the people to meddle with letters that are easily accessible through the opening of the box. The attention of the authorities is further invited to the necessity of establishing a pillar-post between Chalapuram and Talli, which are said to be the most populous parts of the town and far away from the post office, and also of causing two deliveries in these places instead of one as at present.

40. Regarding the dismissal of Mr. Le Mesurier, Government Agent at Metara, in Ceylon, who lately embraced the religion of Islam, the *Qasim*, of the 20th January, remarks that the news will create much excitement and regret throughout the Muhammadan world as being unjust and opposed to reason, and will reflect seriously on the Government which dismissed him because he renounced Christianity for Islamism, which he did from conscientious motives. The unjust and arbitrary action of the British Government in this case proves that its profession of allowing religious freedom and toleration is mere pretence.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 20th, 1896.

Passing remarks against the unjust dismissal of Mr. Le Mesurier.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

41. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 11th January, remarks that the system now in vogue, that persons intending to execute a power-of-attorney should appear before a magistrate and execute it in his presence, works a hardship on those persons who, by illness or otherwise, are unable to attend the magistrate's court. The paper says that if a rule be passed permitting magistrates to attend, if so desired, the house of the applicant wishing to execute the power-of-attorney and to charge the applicant with a certain scale of fee for this trouble, even as is done in the Registration department, it will remove the hardship above complained of. The paper invites the attention of the members of the Legislative Council to the subject.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

Necessity for passing a rule permitting magistrates to attend the house of parties wishing to execute documents, such as power-of-attorney, &c.

42. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd January, says that after the passing of the Malabar Tenants' Improvements Act, it has become the practice of the tenants to plant cocoanut and other trees indiscriminately on the lands held by them. Formerly it was the custom to plant from 60 to 70 cocoanut trees and a proportionate number of other trees on an acre of land, but the tenants now, it appears, plant from 100 to 120 cocoanut trees and a similar number of other trees on the same area. The object of the tenants in doing so is said to be twofold, viz., (1) to prevent all facilities for capricious evictions by landlords, and (2) to get a larger sum as compensation. The article says that as the planting of trees

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 22nd, 1896.

Reflections on the Malabar Tenants' Improvements Act.

in such large numbers will not only diminish the yield, but will also cause the soil to deteriorate very soon, Government should take steps to put a stop to this injurious practice in the interests of both the landlords and tenants. The existing relations between the landlords and their tenants are not so cordial as they ought to be, and to leave them in that state without concerting measures to mend matters is not only injurious to the welfare of the country but also very impolitic. It is recommended as a remedial measure that a law should be passed in the sense of the following suggestions. They are (1) the maximum number of trees on an acre of land should be fixed on an average, (2) the trees in each taluk should be classified and the amount of compensation to be paid for each kind settled, (3) landlords should be prohibited from putting their lands on melcharts (overlease), (4) the improvements effected by tenants as well as their moveable property should be made liable for arrears of rent due by them to the landlords, (5) landlords should have facilities for collecting arrears of rent without resorting to the civil courts.

## IV.—Native States.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A suggestion to the Government of Travancore to utilize the services of convicts in the construction of railways now opened in that Native State.

43. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 10th January, suggests to the Government of the Native State of Travancore the advisability of utilizing the services of convicts in the construction of railways, which are being opened in different parts of the State, as is done by the Government of Russia.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Jan. 15th, 1896.

The unsatisfactory state of the administration of civil justice in Mysore.

44. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th January, complains that the Government of Mysore does not attend to the evils arising from the arrears of undisposed of civil suits in the province. Although most of the revenue officers in the districts have not work enough even for three hours in a day, the number of Assistant Commissioners is increased every year, but Government never attends to the cry of the Shimoga people for subordinate judge's court in the place. An additional munsif is urgently required for the city of Mysore itself. The number of suits in Mysore and Seringapatam is so large that there is no time enough even for adjourning the hearings of cases. The cause of this accumulation of arrears is due to the appointment of inexperienced young men as munsifs in these heavily-worked courts, while experienced men are sent away to rust in out-of-the-way corners. We hope the Government would afford some relief to the people who spend so much money in trying to obtain justice.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1896.

Children of the Tiyas refused admission into the schools in Travancore.

45. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th January, writes that although the Travancore Sirkar pays sufficient attention to primary education and have established for this purpose several schools, yet it is a matter for regret that the children of Tiyas and other kindred classes are refused admission into such schools.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1896.

Blame cast upon the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

46. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th January, dilating on the usefulness of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," writes as follows:—The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has, in the Hackney Carriage rules, provided that a horse or bullock should carry four persons only; but as to the maximum weight of load or luggage these beasts of burden may carry the Hackney Carriage Act is silent. The authorities of the said institution have not striven to invite the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of framing a rule on the subject. Again, the extremely rugged and wretched condition of many of the roads, streets and lanes, in the City of Madras, renders it extremely hard for horses and bullocks to draw carriages and carts along them. The society does not seem to have drawn the attention of the Municipal authorities to the badness of their roads.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, writes as follows:—The annexation of Burma, Manipur and Chitral by the Government of India and the heavy taxes imposed on the people by Government are indeed subjects too well known to need repetition here. In these days, English soldiers, doctors, priests and merchants being filled with an inordinate desire for the acquisition of territories, wantonly interfere in the affairs of foreign dominions and fall out with them. The English possess great influence only in the continent of Asia; for, during the last two years they, with the revenues of India, have annexed many territories in Asia and reduced their rulers to the condition of paupers. In Europe, Africa and America the English seem to have little or no influence. The English, impelled by the same desire for conquest, attempted in Europe to wage war with Turkey but to no purpose. Even in America they interfered with the affairs of Venezula; but as Mr. Cleaveland obstinately protested against their interference, their attempt in that continent also proved ineffectual. In Africa, during last week, a few Europeans by unnecessarily interfering with the political affairs of the native princes of Africa caused the outbreak of a war; but the leader of the Moors however, with the help of the Germans, thoroughly defeated the English. Africa is now the scene of great confusion and consternation, and it is a matter for regret that the English were not successful even in this war.

Ambition of the English to make fresh conquests and the trouble resulting therefrom.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1896.

48. The *Pariyan*, of the 11th January, suggests that small treatises on agriculture should be written in easy style in the vernaculars of Southern India and published in the school books prescribed for elementary classes, so that boys and girls may learn the principles of agriculture and apply them in cultivation.

A hint to the Government of India regarding the spread of knowledge in the science of agriculture.

Pariyan, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, referring to the imposition of import duties, says that the Lancashire merchants are urging the Secretary of State for India to have the import duties repealed, and that there is every certainty that they will soon be abolished. The paper remarks that if the Lancashire merchants would move the Secretary of State to reduce the military expenditure and the salary of European officials, they would not only profit themselves thereby but would also do great good to India.

A suggestion to the Lancashire merchants.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

50. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 18th January, says that the English rose in arms against the Boers of South Africa for the reason, firstly, that the latter violated the terms of the treaty of 1884 and longed to acquire Tangaland, a British possession, against the wishes of the English; and, secondly, that the Boers treat the natives of South Africa rather cruelly. The paper concludes with the remark that the English, who regard the lives of others as their own, spend their revenue and energy on foreign wars not, as imagined by some, in vain, but with the avowed object of protecting the weak and the undefended against the cruelty of their oppressors and to punish the unjust.

Causes that led to the outbreak of a war between the English and the Boers in South Africa.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

51. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th January, says:—There were incidents in the Poona Congress which have not found their way into the reports. "While passing by the Congress pandal I noticed," writes a correspondent, "a figure about 24 feet in height and representing a peasant reduced to a skeleton, who was advocating the cause of his class. It had a board upon which was the following inscription in golden letters:—'An Indian peasant's cry. Are there out of our twenty crores at least twenty here to explain our grievances?'"

An unreported incident in the Poona Congress.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Jan. 20th, 1896.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 27th, 1896.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th January, speaking of the Indian National Congress at Poona, says:—A commission was appointed by the last Parliament to consider the pecuniary affairs of India, but it is forbidden to enter into any details of policy. This is a grand mistake, for it is the policy of the Government that determines the expenditure. It is to be feared that the commission will not do much good, more especially as the press is excluded from its proceedings. There ought to be nothing for the members to be ashamed of. The Government of England makes this country pay more than its proper share of expenditure, and the burden falls heaviest as regards military charges. The people of this country have also a duty to perform. They must not allow foreign capital to be invested in India on railways and other public work, but should come forward with their own capital. This would, to some extent, diminish the annual drain on India.

The Royal Commission on Indian finance.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jan. 30th, 1896.

53. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 30th January, approves of the action of the Madras Government in increasing the pay of the clerks and other servants in the offices of the Tahsildars in the presidency and says that a similar change is urgently called for in the Mysore Province also where the claims of these poorly-paid and hard-worked Government servants have been too long overlooked while the salaries of the higher officers have received enormous additions within the past few years.

Improvement in the pay of the taluk office clerks.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

54. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th January, refers to the lotteries that are being carried on in large numbers in Walavanad and Ernad taluks of Malabar and says that as these lotteries give rise to several evils, the Government should put a stop to them.

Lotteries in Malabar to be put a stop to.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Jan. 25th, 1896.

55. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 25th January, while referring with great pleasure to the title of C.S.I. conferred upon Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran, of Travancore, suggests that a similar honour should be conferred upon Kilimanur Ravi Varma Raja, the celebrated artist, who has opened an oleograph painting firm in Bombay.

Artist Ravi Varma Raja recommended for honours.

[Issued 6th February 1896.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th February 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 1st Feb. 1896. |
| 2 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 25th Jan. ,, |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 215 | 1st Feb. ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Feb. 1896. |
| 5 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | 30th Jan. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 25th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1896. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1896. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st Feb. 1896. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1896. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 22nd and 29th Jan. and 5th Feb. 1896. |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 27th Jan. and 3rd Feb. 1896. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1896. |
| 13 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 26th Jan. 1896. |
| 14 | "Janavinodhini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 24th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Jan. and 4th Feb. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Hindujanasamskarini," .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 575 | } Jan. 1896. |
| 17 | "Sri Sarada" .. .. .. | Buchireddipalem .. | Not known. | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 30th Jan. 1896. |
| 19 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | 31st ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Kalyandrug .. .. | 200 | 10th Feb. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1896. |
| 22 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st Feb. 1896. |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 8th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 31st Jan ,, |
| 25 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 19th and 26th Jan. and 2nd and 9th Feb. 1896. |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 25th Jan. and 1st and 8th Feb. 1896. |
| 27 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 26th ,, 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Oct. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd and 10th Feb. 1896. |
| 30 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 527 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 290 | 1st and 11th Feb. 1896. |
| 34 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th Jan. and 10th Feb. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 580 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1896. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 29th Jan. and 5th and 12th Feb. 1896. |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 3rd and 10th Feb. 1896. |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 650 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 3rd and 10th Feb. 1896. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 600 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Jan. and 5th Feb. 1896. |
| 42 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 2nd and 9th Feb. 1896. |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 3rd, 6th and 10th Feb. 1896. |
| 44 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 3rd Dec. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th February, states that the dignity and prestige of England have suffered greatly on account of the short-sighted policy of Lord Salisbury, and her power, which was considered paramount, is now looked down upon everywhere. England has been disgraced in the eyes of the world by the unsuccessful issue of the Armenian question, the failure in the affair of Venezuela and the defeat sustained at Johannesburg and the want of success in the Mekong question. The present ministry has not proved useful to India in any way. It charged the cost of maintaining a permanent garrison at Chitral, which amounts to 12 crores of rupees annually, to the people of India. This country has also been burdened with an enhanced cotton duty. It is a matter of great regret that the present ministry has cast a slur on the good name of the British Government and caused it to be considered weak and contemptible in the sight of the world.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1896.

Passing remarks against Lord Salisbury's policy.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

2. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 31st January, remarks that the village of Vayalpad has been the haunt of thieves who visit it at regular intervals of three or six months. He states that there have been five or six instances of robbery during the last six months, some property and Government records having been stolen and a rich woman murdered. He regrets that the police have been unable to detect these criminals as yet and notes that misunderstandings having arisen between the village officials and the police, each shifting the responsibility on to the other, the people are left at the mercy of the thieves. The correspondent complains that the police are afraid of the thieves, that they do not keep proper watch at nights, that they trouble people for petty bribes, that they are altogether a set of idlers, drunkards and mischief-makers, and that the police inspector is incompetent to do his duty. He observes that when the people of Madanapalle had complained to the Inspector-General of Police, the latter promised to make some changes amongst the police of the division, but that the promise still stands unfulfilled. He suggests that the Cuddapah District Association will do well to bring the matter to the notice of the said Inspector-General again.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1896.

The police in Vayalpad.

3. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for January, remarks that the hollowness of the police system in the Madras Presidency is evidenced by the recent notorious criminal conduct of the police at Calicut. It complains that all the money spent on the Police department is a mere waste and that the European superintendents and assistant superintendents are doing little or no work. It believes that natives are quite fit and these ought to be appointed in their stead on smaller salaries, saving thereby a large sum of money.

Hindujanasamskarini, *Madras*, Jan. 1896.

The Madras police system.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th February, states that, while the late F.A. examination was being held at the Bangalore Central college premises, two clever and promising candidates were arrested and detained by the police for nuisance during the hour of recess on one of the examination days, and asks whether it was not unjust of the police not to have allowed them to attend the examination, immediately after that hour, upon their earnest entreaties to be allowed to go to the examination hall, giving their names.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1896.

F.A. candidates and the police.

5. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 13th February, says that in Vizagapatam thieves seem to take delight in entering into the houses of big officials and stealing therefrom. Lately the house of the district engineer was broken into and property worth Rs. 700 was stolen. The other day again they entered the house of the police inspector himself. The police seem to have no terror for the thieves here.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Feb. 13th, 1896.

Incompetency of the police in Vizagapatam.

*(b) Courts.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1896.

A remark on the appointment of Mr. R. S. Benson as one of the Judges of the Madras High Court.

6. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th January, announces that Mr. R. S. Benson has been appointed as one of the Puisne Judges of the Madras High Court *vice* Mr. Justice Parker retired, and regrets to remark that the claims of some of his seniors in service, such as Mr. Weir, who once acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court, have been overlooked. Referring to the rumour that the slowness with which Mr. Weir used to discharge his duty was deemed a disqualification for the said post, the paper observes that a disposition to dispose of things slowly and deliberately is one of the indispensable qualifications in a judge and is therefore anxious to know the reasons that made Government ignore his claim.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1896.

A suggestion to Government regarding Sessions Judges and the jury.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, speaking of the extensive powers vested in a judge administering criminal justice, such as passing sentences of death, transportation for life, &c., says that it is the bounden duty of a Sessions Judge to exercise these powers with due deliberation and caution and not to rely implicitly on the statements of the police which will be often found to be concocted. The paper doubts whether Sessions Judges discharge their duty in the manner herein recommended. It is the duty of the jury to help the judges so that they may not go wrong. In the present administration of justice in the presidency, Government should endeavour to strengthen the jury and to see that the Sessions Judges bestow utmost care in the disposal of cases tried by them.

MANORAMA, *Cochin*, Feb. 3rd, 1896.

Mr. Kunhi Kannan's case.

8. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 3rd February, says that, acting on the decision of the High Court, Mr. Kunhi Kannan, late a Deputy Collector, who was convicted of bribery, and who is now the Diwan of Ali Raja of Cannanore, applied to the Government of Madras for sanction to prosecute one Ashtamurti Nambudripad, a witness in the bribery case, for forgery, but the Government refused to grant the sanction. Mr. Kunhi Kannan has now appealed to the Government of India against this order and has also submitted together with his appeal copy of a letter from Mr. Moberly, a former Collector of Malabar, to the Government of Madras stating that, on a careful consideration of the evidence produced by Mr. Kunhi Kannan, it would be found that the punishment awarded to him was unjust, and that he was not guilty of the charges made against him. The article remarks that it is quite unjust on the part of Government not to inquire into the matter thoroughly and mete out justice to him.

*(d) Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1896.

Advice to the people of Tanjore regarding the contemplated abolition of the Kumbakónam College.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st January, referring to the contemplation of Government to hand over the management of the Kumbakónam college to local bodies, advises the people in the district of Tanjore to strain every nerve to take the management of the college in their own hands. It assures them that they can afford to maintain half-a-dozen first-grade colleges like the one in question if they only have a mind to do so. It further says that, if the missionaries, who are also trying to take the management in their own hands, which is desirable only in case the people of the district fail to take it, should succeed in their attempt, they may be said to create for themselves a *locus standi* for the first time in Kumbakónam. The paper is sanguine that the college will thrive well if it is managed either by the people or by the missionaries.

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, at the instance of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, advises the authorities of the various native girls' schools in Madras to give the girls instruction in music on such instruments as piano and veena. He regrets the neglect of this art, which is most useful to the fair sex, in these institutions, while music is taught in the corresponding institutions intended for European girls.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1896.

A suggestion to teach piano and veena to Hindu girls in girls' schools.

11. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd February, says:—The Upper Secondary examination is a huge failure. In the examination held in December 1895 only seven candidates have passed the compulsory portion and only four who, having previously passed in certain of the compulsory subjects, came up and passed in the remaining compulsory subjects Why should the Government maintain an examination for eleven candidates? Is it not time to abolish this farce?

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 3rd, 1896.

The advisability of abolishing the Upper Secondary examination.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th January, complaining that accidents by fire in the bazaar street in Kumbakónam are very frequent, requests the authorities to provide the town with a fire-engine.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1896.

Necessity for a fire-engine at Kumbakónam.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, says that the rivers Kávéri and Arasilár, which surround the town of Kumbakónam, supply the people with water only for a few months in the year, and thinks that, if the Ayee tank, which was forbidden to be used as being the cause of the outbreak of cholera in 1895, is purified and rendered fit for use, it will supply the people with water throughout the year, and requests the municipal authorities to pay heed to the suggestion.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1896.

A suggestion to the Kumbakónam municipality regarding the Ayee tank.

14. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 5th February, says that the people of the village of Kadampakkam in the taluk of Villupuram are in sad need of fresh water as the well water in that place is not fit for drinking purposes, and that the tank in the said village will serve as a good reservoir of fresh water if the authorities are pleased to construct steps at the bank of the tank, which is at present very high and slippery. He requests the taluk board authorities to do the needful.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 5th, 1896.

Advisability of erecting steps on the bank of Kadampakkam in the taluk of Villupuram.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th February, says that, as the Government has favourably reviewed the administration report of the Calicut municipality for the past year, it is clear that, in the opinion of Government, the administration has become more satisfactory than it was six years ago. It is now six years since the municipality was deprived of the privilege of election, and when His Excellency the Governor visited Calicut the rate-payers presented him a memorial on the subject. The reply of His Excellency was that the privilege will be restored to the municipality when municipal matters have improved, and the editor therefore exhorts the people to submit now a memorial to Government setting forth their grievances.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 5th, 1896.

Elective system to be granted to the Calicut municipality.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th February, says that, under the depressed state of the Calicut municipal finances, the proposal of the council to borrow Rs. 50,000 at 4¼ per cent. interest from Government is very unwise, and asks the councillors to give up their present laudable

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 8th, 1896.

Remarks on the proposal of the Calicut municipal council to borrow money for the construction of a new market.

proposal till their finances improve and in the meantime to repair the present market as far as they can and put it in a decent condition.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Jan. 1896.

17. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for January, states that assessments are rising in the Delta taluks of the Kistna district and that heavy rains have destroyed the crops in the Thamarasa division (near Kollair) of the Gudivada taluk. It regrets that the tahsildar has notified that no remissions would be granted and that he has suggested that a three-months' crop might be raised, though the ryots had complained that the lands would yield no second crop. It further regrets that the tahsildar has directed the village officials to distrain the ryots' cattle, utensils and provisions. When floods cover dry lands "prohibitory" rates are imposed, it adds, on the ryots for no fault of theirs. It declares that it is unjust of the Collector of Kistna, Mr. Atkinson, to thus annoy the poor cultivators who are unable to launch into litigation. When they completely place themselves under the paternal care of the Government, it is unjust of the Government not to redress their grievances when they are brought to its notice by the press.

Heavy assessment in the Kistna district.

MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Feb. 3rd, 1896.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 3rd February, says that, as the land registration in Malabar is an important matter affecting the welfare of the land-holders in that district, it is the duty of the authorities to see that the unscrupulous village officials and revenue inspectors are not given free scope in the matter. The signatures of most of the landlords are in the form of one or the other of the two particular alphabets in the Malayalam language, viz., "Sri" and "Shtra," which could be easily forged, and the majority of the tenants are also illiterate. Under the circumstances village officials could easily forge such signatures and get the lands registered in the name of others without the knowledge of either the landlords or the tenants. Village officials are said to have been authorized to receive and certify applications for the registration of lands. This will undoubtedly lead to the commission of various frauds and will moreover cause great hardship to the landlords and tenants. Notices to the opposite parties are also served through the village officials, and what difficulty could there be for some of these officials in countersigning such notices also on behalf of the parties? It appears that Government has ordered that a fixed number of applications should be disposed of daily by the Deputy Collectors engaged in the registration business, and it is therefore to be very much doubted whether these officers can discharge their duties conscientiously. To get through the work of registration in this fashion is indeed very dangerous.

Registration of lands in Malabar.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1896.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th January, advises the people to praise the Madras Government for having passed an order condemning the Collector of Kistna that his procedure in afforesting waste lands in a certain village in Masulipatam, though it tends to increase the revenue of Government, was unjust and would cause hardship to the ryots. The paper believes that, in virtue of this order, the District Collectors will not, in future, freely indulge in afforesting waste lands.

An advice to the people regarding a certain order passed by the Madras Government.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1896.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th January, dwelling on the inconvenience suffered by the people by the absence of railway communication between Dindigul and Pódanúr, requests the railway authorities to construct a railway line between the said places as early as possible. He points out that there is plenty of trade in the country between those stations and that a railway connecting them will pay well.

Desirability of constructing a railway line between Dindigul and Pódanúr.

21. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 25th January, reporting that Captain Shelley, Agent of the South Indian Railway, in connection with his arrangements in the Locomotive and Engineering departments, is contemplating the appointment of six first-class stationmasters on a salary ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, doubts whether he would confer such appointments on natives. The paper requests Captain Shelley to pay particular attention to the hardships experienced by passengers and adopt remedial measures.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1896.

A request to Captain Shelley, of the South Indian Railway.

*(i) Public Works.*

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th January, complains that the bund of the tank in the village of Kolathur, in the taluk of Chingleput, is overgrown with prickly-pear, that the sluices are in a wretched condition, and that feeder channel, coming from Engel tank, is silted up with earth. He says that the authorities take no pains to repair the tank even though the necessity for such repairs has been urged upon them for the last thirty-five years.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1896.

Negligence of the authorities to repair a certain tank in the village of Kolathur in Chingleput taluk.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st February, bitterly complains of the bad condition of roads in South Malabar, especially in Walavanad and Palghat taluks, and ascribes this in large measure to the (*A*) system of repairs. If the contractors inspected the roads even once a year, they would not be in such a deplorable state. Before the roads were handed over to the local boards, Government used to have even the village foot-paths repaired by the amsam officials. Now not only is this not attended to by the board, but it also neglects the repair of even the important roads. The article hopes that the board will at least hereafter give special attention to the matter which has been a subject of incessant complaint.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 1st, 1896.

Deplorable condition of roads in Malabar.

*(j) Salt and Abkári.*

24. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 6th February, complains of the iniquities of the Salt and Abkári peons in Malabar. It appears that when peons go out for tree-marking they demand eight annas per tree from the person for whom the trees are to be marked, and, in case they refuse to pay this, the peons do not mark the trees which have been applied for, but mark any tree they like and make up the number.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 6th, 1896.

Iniquities of the abkári peons in Malabar.

*(k) General.*

25. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 22nd January, observes, as the result of his personal experience during his recent tour, as follows:—"If the office of Avalurpet in Cuddalore division be made to receive the mails daily and a postman be attached to it, he being given the charge of delivery to villages around the station, then alone, and not till then, the institution of that office will be justified. In that case the postmen of some other offices will be relieved going twenty and twenty-five miles for delivery, and then they may be made to go to their villages several times. This will be little more convenient to the public. Till what I advocate is effected, the sum spent on behalf of the Avalurpet office is a mere waste—an amount wasted on the whims and fancies of postal officials."

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 22nd, 1896.

A remark on certain branch post offices in the Cuddalore division.

The same correspondent remarking that the branch post offices in Minambur and Sattiyamangalam in the same division are also useless, concludes as follows:—

"This short experience of mine makes me seriously think of the ways in which our public money is spent on the institution and maintenance of

these experimental post offices as they are termed and that with no usefulness to the public! Will not the postal authorities look to the rectification of these matters? If such state of things continues for a time, we will soon hear of the postal system being a curse rather than a boon as it should be on the poverty-stricken masses of India."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1896.

Severity of the income-tax authorities at Kumbakónam.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th January, complains that the income-tax imposed on the merchants in Kumbakónam is very oppressive, not to speak of the insults they are subject to at the hands of the petty officers concerned. Taxes are wrung from poor traders with merciless severity, and one's heart melts at the sight.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1896.

An advice to Government not to attempt to establish its religion by force as it seems to have done in Ceylon.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th January, regrets to remark that the Government of Ceylon dismissed a European public servant by the name of Le Mesureur, because he embraced Muhammadanism in that place, and that it has even attempted to pass a Bill in the Legislative Council to prevent such a conversion. The paper reminds Government of the fact that it was religion that caused the outbreak of the great Indian mutiny in the year 1857 and that it was this mutiny that obtained from the sovereign the pledge of religious neutrality. The paper concludes with the remark that it is not desirable that Government should attempt to establish its religion by force, as such a state of things would wound the feelings of the people and ultimately end in trouble.

A request to the military authorities regarding the maltreatment of natives by soldiers.

28. The same paper, reporting that a few soldiers assaulted a native and upset his carriage while he was passing near Fort St. George on the beach road on Wednesday the 22nd January, observes that natives returning from the beach, late in the evenings, often meet with bad treatment at the hands of soldiers, and that it is highly necessary that the military authorities should adopt prompt measures to check such conduct.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1896.

A suggestion to Government to pass certain orders for prohibiting bull chase in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, praises the Government of Pudukkóttai for having passed an order prohibiting the old custom of bull chase on the second Pongal day, which consists in driving a fat and strong bullock in an enclosure surrounded by the spectators and chasing the enraged bullock so as to make it escape through the crowd of people, on the ground that it is attended with serious risk and even loss of life. He advises the Madras Government to pass similar orders in regard to the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly where the custom of bull chase is enthusiastically observed.

A complaint regarding the medical aid in Kumbakónam.

30. A correspondent to the same paper complains that the medical aid in the town of Kumbakónam is far from satisfactory and doubts whether it is due to want of sufficient supervision on the part of the higher medical authorities of the district. He asks the municipality whether Rs. 700 per annum would be sufficient to meet the expenses of an hospital which has to attend to nearly 127 cases a day.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 5th, 1896.

A suggestion to the postal authorities.

31. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 5th February, regarding the post offices in the Cuddalore division, writes in English as follows:—"May I take the liberty of requesting our Superintendent of Post Offices to be kind enough to let the public know through your columns what law directed his carrying out of the recent scheme of promotions? As far as it is evident, it was neither the claims of merit nor of seniority on which his principle in this action was based."

* * * * *

"One of the Madras papers complained some time ago about the inconvenience the public are put to by the postmen of our head office being sent to the treasury office for money, stamps, &c. Do our officials fail to understand this inconvenience? Or do they not care for it? The postmen are sent to the treasury at 2 P.M. and return to the post office at about 4-30 or 5 P.M. It takes them half an hour more to give the accounts to their master in the office. They assume their legitimate duties at 5 or 5-30 P.M. When are they to deliver letters? When are the public to receive and answer them?"

* * * * *

"The mail postman or other such person may well be required to do this duty now falling to the lot of the unhappy postmen."

Soldiers' violence.

32. The *Sasilekha*, of the 31st January, hears that, while a person was going in a bullock-cart towards the Fort at 8 P.M. on the 22nd January, some soldiers stopped the carriage and beat the occupant and that Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao employed in the Engineer's (?) office and Srinivasa Pillai, the bill-collector of the Madras Cricket Club, were eye-witnesses. The paper complains that Government scarcely punishes these soldiers and remarks that, as these foolish and brutal soldiers fear only such as can return blow for blow boldly, the natives must banish their cowardliness and resist their attacks. It is then, the paper observes, that the soldiers' mischief will abate.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1896.

Tirupati temple.

33. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for January, complains that all the income of the Tirupati temple is entrusted to byragis and is being squandered by them. It observes that the byragis and even the petty officials of the devastanam are amassing large sums of money, and suggests that all the expenses necessary for the sanitation of Tirupati and for the prevention of contagious diseases there should be recovered from the income of the temple.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Jan. 1896.

Payment of teachers' salaries.

34. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 7th February, regrets that the taluk (Tanuku, Gódávari) gumastas retain the pay-bills passed by the board with them for a long time and thus cause great inconvenience and trouble to the teachers. The salaries of the teachers for November and December 1895, it is stated, have not been paid even after the end of January 1896.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1896.

Mr. N. Subramanyam.

35. The same paper asserts that Government has done great injustice to Mr. N. Subramanyam. It believes that, if he had only been a white-skinned gentleman, he would have certainly obtained high appointments. It sarcastically remarks that none but his dark skin is to blame and that his case is an instance of the fair justice (ironical) the Government administers.

Irregularities of village post peons.

36. A Mannárakkát correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 6th February, complains of the irregularities of the village post peons. These peons, who are said to be natives of the place, go to the post office only once a week to receive letters, and, after their return from the office, they go either to their own house or to that of their wives and throw all the letters in some corner of the house and then look after their domestic concerns. Just a day or two before their next turn to go to the post office approaches they put all the letters in their bag and go to the villages which generally lie at a distance of five or six miles from each other. The addressees, whom the peons happen to meet on their way, probably get their letters, but the others do not. The peons then present themselves at the office and receive the letters and return to their house and do the same thing. The correspondent adds that he writes this from his own experience and he suggests, as a remedial measure, that persons other than natives of the place should be appointed as peons, so that their attention may not be diverted to such a scandalous extent by their domestic concerns.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 6th, 1896.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1896.

Appointment of qualified Muhammadans as Deputy Collectors.

37. Referring to the news that some of the Deputy Collectors are to retire at the end of the current official year, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 10th February, suggests to His Excellency Lord Wenlock to issue an order directing that half of the appointments that will thus become vacant may be given to qualified Muhammadans and thus leave behind him an imperishable monument of his special favour to the Moslem community of this presidency.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Feb. 10th, 1896.

Colonel Sawyer accidentally wounding a native lad.

38. Regarding an accident to the person of a native lad, of which Colonel Sawyer was the cause, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 10th February, states, on the authority of the *Madras Standard*, that the wall which forms the enclosure of Wellington house, Rayapetta, having been broken down in several places, the people of the neighbourhood were in the habit of getting into the compound for the purpose of easing themselves. Colonel Sawyer, the Controller of Military Accounts, who now occupies the building, prevented people from doing so and reported the matter to the police. Lately a native lad inadvertently got into the compound for some purpose or other, but, seeing the colonel strolling about, he took to his heels. The colonel, it is alleged, in order to frighten the lad took up his rifle and fired it in the air, but unfortunately the ball struck the leg of the lad and wounded him. A report of this incident was made to the police, whereupon the inspector of the division sent the lad to the Rayapetta hospital and took away the rifle from the gentleman, against whom legal steps will be taken shortly. In narrating the above, the *Akbar* remarks that Colonel Sawyer, being a military officer, must, as a matter of course, be a good shot and hence it is absurd and ridiculous to say that he shot in the air to frighten the lad and the ball struck his leg accidentally and notes that the proverb, which says "aim was taken towards the sky but the ball hit the ground," exactly applies to the case. The author of the accident could have easily caught the poor lad and handed him over to the police, but, instead of doing so, he made use of his loaded rifle. This action of his proves that Europeans, who think themselves heaven-born creatures, have no regard for the life of the natives and treat them in this respect like dogs.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1896.

A remark on the Bill of Mr. Westland passed in the Imperial Legislative Council.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th January, reports that Sir James Westland has succeeded in passing a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council to the effect that duties should be imposed on all cotton goods, whether imported or locally manufactured. It adds that this Bill is more favourable to the Lancashire merchants than to the natives of India, and asks whether Government is justified in doing evil to this country in this manner.

VRITTANTAMANJARI, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1896.

Cotton Duties Amendment Bill.

40. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 1st February, observes that the incidence of the proposed duty on coarse cotton falls on the poor of India, and that the reduction in the duty on cotton of a finer sort increases the demand and enriches enormously the Lancashire merchants. The paper complains that every possible effort is being made to cripple the Indian manufacturing enterprise, which is just in its infancy, and that the sole desire of the Lancashire merchants is to grow richer at the expense of the Indian people. It regrets that, while the interests of Lancashire are represented by no less than 70 members in Parliament, those of India are looked after only by a few. It notes also with regret that, when the Government is determined to pass the Bill, the services of the Honourable Mr. Mehta, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and the Allahabad representative are not available.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 3rd, 1896.

The Cotton Duties Bill.

41. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd February, says:—The people of India, and more especially those connected with commerce, are extremely angry with the Government with regard to the cotton duties. The change proposed in the

Bill has been brought about in the interests of Manchester. The object of the agitation at home is to cripple, if not to destroy, the cotton industry of this land, and for political purposes the Government of India has been compelled to submit. The Government by the change will give up half a crore of rupees, and the worst of the matter will be that, while taxing the cloth of the poorer inhabitants of the country, the hitherto thriving cotton industry will be crippled. The duty will fall with greater force upon the coarser kinds—those worn by the lower classes. If this is not wrong, we should like to know what is. It seems very hard that the poor ryot and the poor labourer should be made to pay more for the cloth they wear because the trade of Lancashire is depressed. It would be far more honest, we think, to call for subscriptions to aid the distressed than lay an unjust impost upon the people. The Manchester interest is powerful; the Government has to grant its behests. India is weak and being weak she must suffer. The duty will fall with great force upon that class that now pays the land-tax, the salt duties, the forest fees, cesses of sorts, and many other imposts. This is not a condition of things that ought to be encouraged, and a strong protest should be made against it.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th February, makes remarks similar to those contained in its issue of the 3rd instant reported above and further says:—

The Cotton Duties Act.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 10th, 1896.

The people of England may talk about justice and wrong, they may hold forth about the officials that have authority in India and say that they ought to be more impartial, that they ought to sympathise more with the inhabitants of the land, but when it comes to money they are exceedingly unjust. The Government of India should be so strengthened that it could resist the unjust demands of the Home Government. What is wanted is that India should be governed in India and by India. The people must try to get the councils still more enlarged and make them represent the voice of the country. They must do away with the rule by mandate.

43. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th February, strongly condemns the Cotton Duties Bill as an unjust measure which will in effect be very oppressive to the poor people of India. The article says that, in spite of the increase of import duties on English cotton goods, the Indian cotton manufacturers are unable to compete with their brethren in England. Under the circumstances the present reduction of import duties and the imposition of an excise duty on Indian-made cotton goods will eventually cause the Indian mill industry to collapse. It is the Home Government and not the Government of India that is chiefly to be blamed in the matter. That the India Government abides by the mandates of the Secretary of State is an admitted fact. They cannot act in anything independently. It is useless and inexpedient to criticise the action of a man who has not the liberty to question the instructions given by another but has simply to carry them out. How disgraceful will this action of the Home Government look in the eyes of Foreign Governments it is difficult to say. India cannot hope to receive any favourable concessions at the hands of the Government whose sole intention is to help only the Lancashire manufacturers. As regards the Secretary of State, he has joined the party that endeavours to enrich one man by robbing another. It is plain from the speech of Sir James Westland that the other countries under the British Government are intended to be feeders of England, and so it is idle to suppose that any good will be done to India before the interests of England are secured.

Remarks on the Cotton Duties Bill.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 8th, 1896.

44. Another leader in the same issue of the paper comments upon the Malabar Marriage Bill. It does not approve of sub-section 2 in section 16 and section 22 of the Bill. Sub-section 2 gives power to any member of the tarwad, who has not been served with a notice, to institute a suit within three months from the

The Malabar Marriage Bill.

date of the registration of sanbadham for cancellation of such registration. This is disapproved of by the article on the ground that it will give power to such of the members of the tarwad as have not the welfare of the family at heart to unnecessarily interfere and annoy the parties contracting marriage. As regards section 22 the remark is made that, as the provisions contained therein are very elastic, the union between husband and wife cannot be expected to last long and capricious divorce will be carried on unchecked.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Feb. 3rd, 1896.

Reduction of cotton duties on Lancashire goods.

45. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 3rd February, states that at last the hope of the Lancashire weavers has been realized, inasmuch as the Government of India has, at the instance of the Home Government, passed the Bill to amend the Tariff Act. Under this Bill the cotton duties on the Lancashire goods will be reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent. and a tax will be imposed on the Indian coarse cloth. The arrangement will on the one hand result in the development of European trade and on the other hand cause a deficit of half a crore of rupees in the Indian exchequer and subject the poorer classes of the people of India, who have hitherto purchased coarse cloth cheap, to great inconvenience as they will be obliged to buy it at an enhanced rate in future. The *Akbar* remarks that this has been done at the representation of one or two deputations of the Lancashire weavers to the prejudice of the Indian industries and asks if this procedure is just and fair.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1896.

Opinion on the rumour that the British Resident of Mysore is to be appointed as the Lieutenant-Governor of Panjab.

46. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th January, referring to the rumour that Mr. Macworth Young, the British Resident of Mysore, is to be appointed as the Lieutenant-Governor of Panjab, says that, if the rumour be true, such a course is not desirable. It adds that for three years more there should not be any disturbance in the official staff of Mysore for the reason that frequent changes of officers tends to mar the happiness of the people.

An advice to H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin.

47. The same paper, reporting that the British Resident of Cochin has recommended a European for the post of Superintendent of Police in Cochin, now vacant in that place, advises the Maharaja not to be led astray by the counsels of the Resident, but to exercise his own discretion in the matter and appoint a native for the post.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 10th, 1896.

Native States and Political Agents.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th February, has a leading article on the suicide of the Raja of Patna and quotes a letter purporting to have been written by the Raja to the Political Agent of the place from Bulugir on the 3rd of January last. The letter is to the following effect: "You seem to be always dissatisfied with me and interfere both in my private affairs and in my administration. Your attitude towards me is like that of a master to his negro slave. I am quite aware that your representations will command more belief than mine, and it is in your power to ruin me; but if I were in your position, I should have acted more in fear of God and of public opinion. You cannot have forgotten that you wrote to Government that I neglected to pay you a visit, but you omitted to state in your despatch that the day was a religious holiday when I could not go out. Which of us two was it that began this quarrel between us? You not only interfered in my religious observances, but also made me stand in the hot sun. You have not only usurped all my powers, but have not a spark of sympathy for me. Your cruelty to me is daily increasing, and I am at a loss to know how to pacify you. I wish you would let me know how I can do so. I think I am trying more than ever to please you, but you are inexorable. You have transferred your powers to the Diwan. How can you expect my Diwan to obey me when you set him up against me? It is not at all proper on the part of a Political Agent like you to oppress and trouble one who is entirely in his power."

49. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st February, condemns the proposal of the Cochin Sirkar to appoint a European to the post of Superintendent of Police which has fallen vacant in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Gunther. It remarks that, as the British Government has kept out the Indians from all the responsible offices under its administration, it is only in the service of Native States that they can hope to display their talents and ability, and the bestowal upon Europeans of what are called the "plums" of such services also is undoubtedly due to want of patriotism in the rulers of those States.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 1st, 1896.

Condemning the proposal of the Cochin Sirkar to appoint a European to the post of Superintendent of Police.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th January, referring to the same subject, says that although it fully sympathizes with the aspirations of the Indians that they should be more largely employed in the higher offices of the country, yet it cannot for a moment support their contention that no foreigners should be introduced in the State service even when competent hands are not locally available. The opinion is expressed that the appointment of a European as the head of the Police department is more beneficial to the State than that of a native.

50. Referring to the so-called Simla bribery case in which Maulavi Saiyid Yusuf-ud-din, an officer of the Nizam's Government is concerned, the *Jaridah*, of the 1st February, states that the above officer was arrested illegally, and that the Government of India, without regard to the position and prestige of its old and faithful ally, the Nizam, acted in an arbitrary manner, and that the people of Hyderabad have taken great interest in this case. The case was to come on for hearing on the 23rd of January last, but it was not taken up on that date. In the meanwhile the counsel for the accused filed an affidavit against the illegal issue of the warrant for the arrest of the alleged accused in the Chief Court of Panjab. The *Jaridah*, in inserting a translation of the affidavit and the order passed thereon, observes that it has already criticised the illegal procedure of the court and requested the Nizam's Government to take necessary steps in the case, but nothing has as yet been done officially by it. After passing sarcastic remarks on the boasted civilization, justice and impartiality of the English nation, it notes that the warrant was issued during the time of Colonel Mackenzie, who was considered to be an honest, upright, amiable and polite gentleman as well as a well-wisher of the Nizam's Government, but it now appears that he is the author of all the mischief which Mr. Plowden has abetted.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1896.

Illegal arrest of Maulavi Saiyid Yusuf-ud-din.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st January, thinks it desirable that the Parliament should bestow attention on the order passed by the Secretary of State for India in the year 1885, which repealed the order of Lord Ripon passed in the year 1883. The paper adds that under revisions of settlement numerous and heavy taxes are imposed upon the people and that the article in the *Hindu* as "The resettlement in the Gódávari district" proves how promises made liberally to the people are violated by Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1896.

A request to Parliament.

52. A correspondent to the *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 25th January, says that the institution of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals works a great hardship on mofussil cart-drivers who come to the town for selling vegetables, &c., and serves to enrich police constables and the agents of the institution. He adds that, if constables and agents are not bribed, they bring on the cart-drivers some charge or other and prevent the carts from proceeding further till their case is finally disposed of, and that in the meanwhile the vegtables stored in the carts get rotten, causing serious loss to the owners thereof. The correspondent thinks

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1896.

A suggestion to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

it advisable that mofussil cart-drivers should be exempted from the operation of the rules of the said society.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1896.

Comment on the new rule passed regarding the cotton duti s.

53. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st February, asserts that the reduction of import duties on cotton goods from 5 to 3¼ per cent. and the imposition of the same on all cotton goods will greatly affect the poor classes only and proves it as follows:—Under the old rule, duties were imposed on cotton goods produced by yarn numbering about twenty and the goods produced by yarn numbering below twenty were exempted from duties. The latter class of cotton goods being rough in their texture, were never imported from Manchester, but were locally manufactured and used by the poorer classes only, and as, under the present rule, even these goods are subjected to a duty at 3½ per cent., a poor man is obliged to pay Rs. 103½ for what he had purchased last year for Rs. 100 only. Thus the poor man sustains a loss of 3¼ per cent. On the other hand the cotton goods imported from Manchester are generally used by the richer classes, and inasmuch as there is a reduction on them of duty from 5 to 3¼ per cent., the rich man gains 1¼ per cent. Thus the present rate of taxation is more favourable to the rich than to the poor.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1896.

Remark on the duty of the Government of India to bring to light the cause which led to the Maharaja of Patna to commit suicide.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, announcing that the Maharaja of Patna, after murdering his wife, committed suicide, remarks that there is a strong suspicion that the Maharaja was led to the commission of suicide by the bad treatment he received at the hands of the Political Agent. The matter needs clearing up.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 6th, 1896.

Wanted a stamp-vendor at Ponmeri, Kurumbranát taluk, Malabar.

55. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 6th February, invites the attention of the authorities to the necessity of appointing a licensed stamp-vendor at Ponmeri in Kurumbranát taluk, as there is a great demand for stamp papers there and the station, where the stamps are now sold, is far away from the place in question.

[Issued on 20th February 1896.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 29th February 1896.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
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| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Satya Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Jan. and Feb. 1896. |
| 2 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | ,, 1896. |
| 3 | "Vydya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | Feb. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 175 | 15th Feb. 1896. |
| 5 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 250 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 250 | 10th and 20th Feb. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 8 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Feb. 1896. |
| 9 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 15th and 22nd Feb. 1896. |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 8th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 15th Feb. 1896. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 12th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 17th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 500 | 15th and 22nd Feb. 1896. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 2nd Feb. 1896. |
| 16 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 8th, 15th and 25th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1896. |
| 17 | "Janavinodhini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 31st Jan. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th and 21st Feb. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Jan. and Feb. 1896. |
| 20 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Feb. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 15th Feb. 1896. |
| 22 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | 15th ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st and 16th Feb. 1896. |
| 24 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Kalyandrug .. .. | 200 | 25th Feb. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th and 22nd Feb. 1896. |
| 26 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 14th Feb. 1896. |
| 28 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 15th and 22nd Feb. 1896. |
| 29 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 16th Feb. 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 17th and 24th Feb. 1896. |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 527 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | Not known. | 20th Feb. 1896. |
| 36 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | Do. | 19th ,, ,, |
| | *Fortnightly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 21st Feb. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 650 | 8th Feb. 1896. |
| 39 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 580 | 15th and 22nd Feb. 1896. |
| 40 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 17th Feb. 1896. |
| 41 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 19th and 26th Feb. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 42 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 17th and 24th Feb. 1896. |
| 43 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 600 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th Feb. 1896. |
| 45 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 150 | 16th and 23rd Feb. 1896. |
| 46 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th Feb. 1896. |
| 47 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known. | 13th Dec. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd February, regrets that the Hindus in Natal are being very much ill-treated and put to every conceivable form of inconvenience and hardship by their jealous European rivals in trade and that they are even denied the right of travelling by tram cars.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1896.

Hindus in Natal.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th February, says that the Amir threatens to break the treaty with the English if he is not allowed to keep an ambassador at the Court of England.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 24th, 1896.

The threat held out by the Amir.

3. The same paper says that a respectable educated Indian, who has just returned to Bombay from Natal, draws a sad picture of the lot of Indians in South Africa. He asserts that the competition of Indian traders has roused bad feeling in the European colonists, who treat the Indians in a spirit of persecution and vexatious tyranny. All Indians without distinction are called "coolies," and are indiscriminately classed with Kafirs and other uncivilized native tribes. In fact, the Indian is bitterly hated and is treated more like a Pariah dog than a human being. The tram cars are not for him and the doors of the hotels are closed against him.

Treatment of Indians in Natal.

4. Speaking of the presents sent by the Amir to Her Majesty the Queen, the *Alhami*, of the 16th February, states that the presents will tend to strengthen the bonds of alliance and friendship between the Amir and the British Government and hopes that the subsidy paid to the Amir will be increased from 18 to 24 lakhs per annum.

Alhami, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1896.

The Amir and the Queen.

5. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th February, has an extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, of which the following is an excerpt:—It appears that the Amir is, as usual, attempting to discourage trade between Herat, Ghazni and India, and that notice has been frequently given to the Government of India which has yet done nothing. The *Akbar*, after remarking on the inactivity of the Government in this case, says that the Amir seems to be ignorant of the fact that England's glory and supremacy depend chiefly upon commerce and advises that monarch to encourage commerce to the utmost of his power.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Feb. 24th, 1896.

The Amir and commerce.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th February, after alluding to the recent Calicut torture case, says that the police of Calicut has begun again to indulge in its old mischief and is eagerly watching for an opportunity to do evil to the people. The paper reports that the constables have brought three unjust cases for inquiry before the magistrate simply with the object of annoying the public.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1896.

Mischief of the police at Calicut.

7. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th February, reports that house-breaking and theft are of frequent occurrence in Kilpak and Egmore and cautions the police to be on the alert to detect the culprits.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

A caution to the Madras Police.

8. The *Alhami*, of the 16th February, states that dacoity and robbery are the order of the day everywhere and attributes the cause to the connivance and underhand dealings of the police generally and remarks that the police in the mofussil are notorious for their malpractices.

Alhami, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1896.

Police connection with theft and robberies.

(*b*) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1896.

"Agency law and justice."

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd February, states that one Damodara Patro, a respectable inhabitant of Jeypore (Agency tracts) and proprietor of a large village, was arrested on a charge of alleged theft of a very small quantity of gingelly and mustard and that the Sub-Magistrate, Mr. Poolla Venkanna Pantulu, refused to release him on bail or adjourn the hearing so as to enable the accused to be ready with his defence, and remarks that the magistrate's refusal is contrary to the provisions of section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It hears that the Maharaja of Jeypore is jealous of the Patro's estate and that as the Maharaja intends asking the Government to allow him to appoint the sub-magistrate as his Diwan, the Pantulu has availed himself of the opportunity to enable the Maharaja to test his (sub-magistrate's) fidelity to him.

"Swearing on *Ramayana*."

10. The same paper, referring to the practice of the plaintiffs in suits consenting to give up their claims upon defendants swearing to non-liability on the *Ramayana*, observes that it is not fair on the part of the courts to decide upon such consent and enforce such decision, and asks why litigants should go at all to court if justice could be so easily assured and why they should not settle their differences outside the court on the same simple basis. The paper considers that the administration of justice which admits of decisions based on such swearing must be of the weakest description, and refers to the injustice and hardship caused to the plaintiff who, being enraged at the unscrupulous oath of his opponent in a recent case before the Madras Small Court, flung his account books at him and was for that reason directed by the Judge to beg the defendant's pardon with the intimation that he would otherwise be charged for contempt of court.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 17th, 1896.

Pleaders to be appointed as sub-magistrates.

11. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 17th February, condemns the appointment of sub-magistrates from among the clerks of the Revenue department and adds that such appointment gives occasion for dissatisfaction to the people and for miscarriage of justice.

The correspondent suggests as a remedial measure that able and experienced pleaders who have by their profession acquired sufficient competency for discharging the duties of these functions should be appointed.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 21st, 1896.

Decision on Malabar Kuries.

12. The Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 21st February, observes as follows:—The late decision of the High Court of Madras in the matter of Kuri has caused very great excitement in Malabar. Some of the men who have started Kuries have refused to continue the same, while some subscribers have ceased to pay their shares and those whose names have been drawn have been told to execute a document before the amount is given to them.

(*c*) *Jails.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1896.

An unjust procedure of the jail authorities.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th February, condemns the action of the jail authorities of Vellore as unjust in removing the tuft of hair of a prisoner brought to that jail notwithstanding his request not to do so until the final disposal of his appeal. The paper says that there is a provision in law that the jail authorities should not remove the tuft of hair of a prisoner until the period allowed for appeal shall have expired, or, if he has made any appeal, until it is finally disposed of, and that it is therefore the bounden duty of the jail authorities to refrain from the act complained of even without the request of the prisoner. The paper reports that in this case the appeal ended in the acquittal of the prisoner.

(*d*) *Education.*

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th February, remarks that the opening of schools in towns and cities, where schools are already existing, is unnecessary; it is to the villages that the blessings of education have to be carried. He regrets that the educational authorities spend their energy and public money in opening schools in towns and cities and not in petty villages for the reason that these villages are devoid of good roads and therefore cannot be easily reached. The correspondent regards the opening of Local Fund schools in Tiruvadamarudúr, Valangiman, Pápanásam, and so forth, in the district of Tanjore, as a mere waste of money which might be profitably expended in dispelling the ignorance of the people living in hamlets.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1896.

An advice to the educational authorities to open schools in hamlets, &c., where they are needed.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th February, is glad to learn that some of the native gentlemen of Madras are attempting to raise a fund in the name of Lord Wenlock for maintaining an additional chair in Pachaiyappa's College. The paper says that as Government contemplates the abolition of the Kumbakónam as well as of the Rajahmundry Colleges, it is very desirable that this national institution should be strengthened as much as possible. The paper advises those gentlemen who are preparing to give a farewell entertainment to His Excellency Lord Wenlock to utilise as capital for the said institution the large sum that may be raised to meet the cost of the contemplated entertainment.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 14th, 1896.

An advice to the people to strengthen Pachaiyappa's College as far as possible.

16. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th February, is glad to learn that a school for the instruction of the blind has been opened by the authorities in Tinnevelly, and requests the Director of Public Instruction to be good enough to open a similar institution in Madras for the education of the blind and the deaf.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

Desirability of opening a school in Madras for the education of the blind and the deaf.

17. The *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 25th January, says that while in Tasmania, New South Wales and New Zealand, the authorities spend 6, 12 and 13 shillings per head of population respectively for the education of the masses, the British Government feels reluctant to spend one anna and seven pies per head for the education of its Indian subjects. The paper advises Government to encourage higher education in India as much as possible.

DRAVIDA BHANU, *Tuticorin*, Jan. 25th, 1896.

An advice to the educational authorities.

18. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th February, says:—We cannot approve of such a policy which is too premature and which is calculated to strengthen the popular impression that Government is determined to stop higher education by reducing the number of colleges maintained by itself. A State college has a *prestige* which a college controlled by a local body has not, and if the Kumbakónam Colleges is transferred to a local body, it will be doomed to deterioration and decay. We trust our brethren down south will strongly protest against a policy which cannot fail to injuriously affect the cause of high education.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 17th, 1896.

The contemplated abolition of the Kumbakónam College.

19. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th February, condemns the retention of the two masters on the staff of the Moyan girls' training school, Calicut, on the ground that it is not in keeping with decency and propriety to employ male teachers in a girls' school in which the number of girls between fifteen and twenty-two years of age, who are either being trained or studying, is not small. Considering the circumstances of the school and the facilities afforded therein for study, a larger number of girls ought to have joined it than is at present the case; but the only thing that deters guardians from sending their girls to this school is the

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 26th, 1896.

Moyan girls' training school, Calicut.

retention of the two male teachers on the staff. The article therefore appeals to the authorities to relieve these masters at once and to employ educated and competent mistresses instead. If mistresses knowing Malayalam are not available, it is suggested that at least Tamilian mistresses could be appointed and this anomaly removed.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1896.

A request to the chairman of the Srivilliputtur Municipality.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th February, says that the town of Srivilliputtur is in great need of a high caste girls' school and an hospital for the use of the public, and wishes the chairman to adopt measures to meet the wants.

Expediency of utilising the surplus balance of the village cess in a profitable manner.

21. The same paper reports that Government, in consideration of the fact that there still remains a surplus balance of fourteen lakhs and forty thousand rupees of the village service fund, collected duriug the years past, at the rate of nine pies per rupee, has ordered that the village service fund should be collected during the ensuing fasli year 1306 at the rate of eight pies per rupee, even though the Board was not for such a reduction. The paper assures that even this reduced rate will leave a large balance and requests Government to use it properly.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 14th, 1896.

Advisability of purifying the Pottamarai tank in Kumbakónam.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th February, dwelling on the insanitary condition of the Pottamarai tank in Kumbakónam, requests the temple as well as the municipal authorities to adopt measures to purify the tank so as to make it serviceable to the public.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

A request to the Trichinopoly Municipality regarding a certain road.

23. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 15th February, complains that the road leading from the house now occupied by the chairman of the Trichinopoly Municipality to Puthur, Woriyur, Pandamangalam, &c., is in a wretched condition and requests the municipal authorities to have it repaired at once.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 19th, 1896.

Elective franchise to be restored to the Calicut Municipality.

24. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th February, notices that a public meeting was held at Calicut under the presidency of Ettan Tampuram of the Zamorin's family to memorialize Government to restore the elective franchise to the local municipality and hopes that as this is the second time the Calicut public are appealing to Government on the same subject they will at least give careful consideration to the matter and restore that privilege.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 21st, 1896.

Condemning the proposal of the Calicut municipality to start a caste girls' school.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 21st February, protests vehemently against the municipal school established at Bilaththikulam (Calicut) exclusively for the Nair girls on the ground that the municipal money is received from all persons without distinction of caste; that the Nair population in the neighbourhood are rich enough to have an institution of the kind maintained at their own expense, and that it is the poor low caste girls that really stand in need of such help. In this age of improvement and civilization, an institution of the kind just referred to reflects much discredit on the municipal management and jeopardises the fair fame of the British even-handed justice.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 22nd, 1896.

Calicut municipal franchise to be restored.

26. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd February, has a leader strongly supporting the memorial adopted by the Calicut citizens at a large and representative meeting recently held on the *maidan* praying Government to restore the elective franchise to the local municipality. It remarks that as the present councillors are the nominees of Government, they

do not pay sufficient attention to municipal matters. The opinion is expressed that the present system has not only deprived the people of their independence but has also created indifference in them to local self-government and has shaken their confidence in the advantage of municipal administration.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Feb. 13th, 1896.

Bangalore water scheme.

27. Referring to the approval by the Government of India of the Hissarghatta water scheme for supplying the Civil and Military station with water, which was announced by His Excellency the Viceroy at Bangalore in November last, the *Qasim*, of the 13th February, states that it was expected that as soon as pipes had been laid in Bangalore City work would commence in the station also, but nothing has yet been done, and, in inviting the attention of the Resident to the subject, requests that the work may be commenced at an early date as the health of the inhabitants of that locality is suffering much for want of pure water.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

Meetings at Calicut to consider the tenancy question.

28. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th February, says that Mr. Benson, who is now on special duty in connection with the Malabar tenancy, arrived at Calicut recently and convened two meetings which were attended by sub-judges, munsifs, pleaders and some of the landlords and tenants. Some of the points in the tenancy Bill drafted by Mr. Benson were considered in the meeting, of which the most important one was regarding the amount that ought to be paid as compensation for tenants' improvements. It was suggested by some of the members present at the meeting that for the improvements effected by the tenants they should be given half the market value of the improvements after deducting their cost and the revenue. The editor thinks that the scale of compensation prepared by Mr. Benson for different kinds of improvements will not be so much objected to by the landlords and tenants. As the improvements are effected by the exertions of the tenants themselves and without any aid from the landlords, a larger share should go to the tenants. It is true that the land belongs to the janmi and he is therefore entitled to get a share, but not half as proposed, and so it is suggested that it should be provided that three-fourths of the net value of the improvements should be paid to the tenants as compensation and one-fourth to the landlords.

The *Manorama* and the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 17th and 19th February, respectively, referring to the same subject, say that if Mr. Benson had really desired to ascertain exactly the cost of planting trees and of making other improvements, he ought to have invited the tenants and asked for their opinion instead of that of the officials and pleaders.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 18th, 1896.

A request to Government to moderate the severity of the forest authorities.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th February, remarks that the severity of the Forest authorities subjects the cattle of the poor ryots to all manner of hardships and reduces them almost to a condition of starvation; while the rigour of the income-tax authorities on the other hand makes the people discontented with Government—a state of things which is not desirable. He concludes with the observation that it behoves Government to adopt measures to moderate the severity of forest rules and ameliorate the condition of the poor villagers.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

Salt department and washermen.

30. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th February, states that the washermen of his village in the Cuddapah district have been, from time immemorial, using Fuller's earth from a tank in the adjacent village of Tippasamudram, and that the salt authorities have now issued strict orders prohibiting the same without license. He doubts whether the motive of the salt officials is not to benefit themselves by showing increased

income to Government, and observes that the salt and forest officials contrive to get frequently new regulations passed so as to make every violation of the same by the ignorant people serve as a source of illegal gratification to themselves. The correspondent remarks that the prohibition of the use of Fuller's earth without license is a real hardship to the village washermen, who are much worse off than their brethren in towns, and notes that, in consequence, they have struck work and that similar strikes are being hatched in Madnapalle, Kadiri, Rayachoti, &c. He observes that as the washermen cannot be legally compelled to resume their work, the result of the strikes would be dirty clothes, spread of disease, and suffering to the people, though the Salt department might succeed in showing some additional revenue to Government. He shows that the Europeans are the greater sufferers as they cannot do without washermen, and advises the natives to encourage the washermen in their attitude. He notes the intention of the washermen to send memorials to the authorities and appeal to the patriotic men of India, especially the Cuddapah District Association, to take up their cause and he hopes they will by the grace of God be induced to help the washermen.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1896.

A request to the Superintendent of Post Offices, Trichinopoly division.

31. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th February, complains that the three pillar boxes located in the town of Pudukkottai are not cleared in time, that the letters which ought to have reached the addressees by the second delivery are being delivered the next morning, and that these irregularities cause much inconvenience to the people. He requests the Superintendent of Post Offices, Trichinopoly division, to attend to the complaint.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 14th, 1896.

A remark on Mr. H. A. Stuart, the would-be Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor elect.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th February, announces that Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor elect, is expected to arrive at Madras on the 17th March, and that he has nominated Mr. H. A. Stuart to be his Private Secretary. It says that Mr. H. A. Stuart is a man of parts and of a courteous disposition, that he possesses all the qualifications required for the post for which he has been chosen, and that his nomination is most fitting. The paper is glad to learn that Sir Arthur Havelock has asked the Madras Government not to make arrangements for the annual removal of Government to the hills.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 18th, 1896.

A request to the postal authorities regarding the branch post office in Nariyampettai.

33. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th February, complains that the postal peons in Nariyampettai do not deliver letters in time and to the proper addresses and requests the Superintendent of Post Offices, Madras division, to pay attention to the matter.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1896.

Necessity for a fire-engine at Kulittalai in the district of Trichinopoly.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st February, reports that on the 13th of February a fire broke out in the town of Kulittalai in the Trichinopoly district, causing great devastation, and that the police took no pains to extinguish it. He thinks it desirable that Government should furnish the town with a fire-engine as such accidents by fire are of frequent occurrence in that place.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 14th, 1896.

The new Governor.

35. The *Sasilekha*, of the 14th February, referring to Sir Arthur Havelock's intimation of his intention to forego the usual exodus to the hills and to remain in Madras during the ensuing summer, as noted in the *Madras Standard*, expresses a hope that he would carry out his intention as it would remove a great hardship to petty officials of Government and peons and win him the hearts of the people. It notes that the Honourable Mr. Bliss is trying his best to move the Government to the hills as usual, and it awaits to see whether he or the new Governor will have the upper hand in the matter.

36. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th February, has an elaborate and lengthy article regarding the number of Muhammadans in the public service in which it bitterly complains that very few Muhammadans are employed in the service of either the British Government or of native chiefs and princes and that even these few do not get promotion in their turn for years together, and observes that this is due to the apathy and neglect of the heads of departments and managers. Under these circumstances the *Akbar* suggests to the administrative officers to appoint in some cases qualified Muhammadans as managers and head clerks in order that they may look after the advancement and promotion of Muhammadans who are, as a rule, kept down in the public service.

Muhammadans and the public service.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Feb. 17th, 1896.

37. On the authority of a Madras contemporary the same paper states that Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor-elect of Madras, will not go to the Nilgiris during the summer as has hitherto been the practice. It is alleged that a reference was recently made to His Excellency by the Madras Government upon this subject, whereupon His Excellency is said to have requested that no arrangements should be made for the residence of Government on the hills. The *Akbar* observes that His Excellency's reply will not be agreeable to the local authorities, and that they will try their best to persuade His Excellency to alter his intentions; but as Sir Arthur is said to be a ruler of firm mind and determination, it is not probable that he will yield. If so, he will save a large sum of public money which is now wasted annually and relieve the staff of the different Secretariats from inconvenience and unnecessary expenditure.

Government's exodus to the Hills.

38. Referring to the recent notification of the Government of India conferring police, magisterial, judicial and civil powers upon the officers of the Civil and Military station, the *Qasim*, of the 20th February, states that under the above arrangement Mr. Wilkinson has been appointed Superintendent and that the management of the police of the different branches of the Mysore Railway has been placed under his control. The District Magistrate of the Civil and Military station has been appointed Railway Magistrate also, the powers of the High Court have been bestowed upon the British Resident and the Assistant Resident has been given the powers of District Judge of the Civil and Military station. Although the above arrangement so far as it concerns the management of the police of the different railway lines being placed under one officer is judicious, yet the District Magistrate will be greatly inconvenienced, inasmuch as he will have to discharge the functions of a railway magistrate in addition to the functions of a Collector and Municipal President which have already proved burdensome to him. Under these circumstances the *Akbar* remarks that as the functions of the Municipal President are most important, the District Magistrate should be relieved of them and another officer be appointed President of the station municipality in his room.

Distribution of police, magisterial, judicial and civil functions between the officers of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Feb. 20th, 1896.

39. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th February, quotes an item from the *Paisa Akbar* as follows:—"Although several hundreds of Hindustani sepoys shed their blood on the battle field of Chitral, displayed great bravery, yet they have not been fitly rewarded. If Europeans had acted in the same manner they would have earned the "Victoria Cross," whereas the unfortunate sepoys have had to be satisfied with a reward of six or ten rupees only while the European officers of the force have been favoured with titles of honour and distinction.

Chitral rewards.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Feb. 24th, 1896.

## III.—Legislation.

40. Referring to the Malabar Marriage Bill as amended by the select committee, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th February, says that some

The Malabar Marriage Bill.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

of the new provisions made by the committee are very objectionable and are opposed to the usages obtaining in the country and fraught with dangerous consequence to the prosperity of the Malayali community. Our marriages should be legalised, but it should be done in such a manner as not to impede the country's advancement. The provision in the Bill "that if either of the parties has a personal law of marriage which forbids marriages between them, the marriage, even if registered, shall be null and void" is injurious to the prosperity of the country. Owing to this provision the marital relation that exists between the Nambudri Brahmins and Nayars from time immemorial will cease. Whatever the caste differences may be these marital ties have been fruitful of many benefits to the country in the past and they will continue to be so in the future. If these relationships are prohibited, agrarian disputes between the Nambudri landlords and the Nayar tenant will be rife, which will wreck the material prosperity of Malabar. If the legislature desires to prohibit such alliance between the Nambudris and Nayars, the tenants in that district should in the first place be given fixity of tenure. If the effect of the Bill is to alienate the landlord from the tenant without the alternative of a permanent tenure, we would rather have no Bill at all. The provision excluding Nambudri Brahmins may be thus amended so as not to conflict with their personal law; (1) anyone having a personal law of marriage shall be at liberty to marry a woman following the Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana law provided he has not at the same time another wife married according to his personal law; (2) if any one married under the Act wishes to marry again according to his personal law he should do so only after obtaining a divorce from his first wife. This will not in any way conflict with the personal law of Nambudris because it is not compulsory with Nambudris that all of them should marry in their own caste and because such a rule is not generally followed by them. The taking of a wife by a Brahmin from an inferior caste is not also prohibited by the Sastras. If the Bill is amended as above the existing relationship between the Nambudris and Nayars could be maintained inviolate and the prosperity of the Malayalis continued unimpaired. Again the provision that any member of the family of the bride or bridegroom may object to the registration of the proposed marriage and that such objections are to be decided on in a court of law is an absurd one. It is impossible to point out even a single family in Malabar the affairs of which are managed with the approval and concurrence of all its members. In such circumstances it is quite probable that persons may be found inside the family who will object from no other motives than that of envy and ill-feeling to a respectable man marrying in a Távazhi not their own. Therefore the power of protest now given to persons having an expectancy of succession to the *tarwad* property should be specially limited to parents, maternal uncles and brothers. Secondly, persons entitled to receive notice and who have not been served with such notice are allowed to take steps within three months to cancel the registration. We consider the period of limitation provided here to be very unreasonable, because there are certain conditions in section 3 of the Bill under which marriages may be registered, and could the marriages contracted contrary to those provisions become legal and valid if objection is not taken within the three months allowed by law? If prohibited unions can acquire validity if not questioned for three months, does not this provision legalise any kind of prohibited union which is successfully kept concealed from public notice? And therefore such provisions in the Bill are quite unnecessary and absurd. It would be better to provide that sambandams once registered, if found to be against the provisions in section 3 of the Bill, should have no effect and be invalid, otherwise the Bill would be taken advantage of by many in forming marriage connections prohibited by the usage or custom of the country. The provision which gives partibility to property inherited from father or husband is irreconcilable with the Marumakkattayam notions of impartibility in respect of tarwad property. The reason given by the select committee for introducing such a provision is that Távazhi in the restricted sense consists of a mother and all her issue in the female line. If the widow and children take the property of the deceased

intestate as an ordinary Távazhi without partition, then, in case such widow has other children not born to the deceased husband, these children with their mother will also form another Távazhi in respect of this other husband's property quite distinct from the first. It would be sufficient to provide that only the children of the father have the right to the property given by him and not the children born to other husbands. We should not be understood to be opposed to the introduction of a general law of partition when we object to the partial introduction of a right to the partition of the property inherited from father and husband. No one is more fully aware than ourselves of the immense mischief the law of impartibility is doing in Malabar. We unhesitatingly affirm however that the partial provision in the Bill is repugnant to the spirit of Marumakkattayam law. For the above reasons the present Bill is a hopeless mass of confusion; and if it is passed into law without setting these defects right, we doubt very much whether any appreciable reform will be effected. We earnestly hope that the Government will consider the above objections fully before passing the Bill into law.

A leader in the same paper, of the 22nd February, strongly protests against the provision in the above Bill that parties who are separated by only five generations can contract marriages. It says that, as there is no partition in Marumakkattayam tarwads, persons separated even by eight generations very often live together in the same house. There are many instances of this in Malabar. Under the Act there is no objection to the members of such families, who are brothers and sisters but who do not fall within the prohibited degrees, contracting marriages and living in the same house, which has not only a demoralising tendency but is repugnant to the feelings and usages of the people. This provision should therefore be expunged from the Bill.

## IV.—Native States.

41. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th February, complains that the watchmen employed at the Sivaganga tank to supply water for the Muhammadans, who are prohibited from drawing water from that tank directly, go to sleep at night and that the Muhammadan ladies, who generally leave their house at night only for the purpose of drawing water from the tank, very frequently fail to get water notwithstanding their trouble. He requests the conservancy officer to pay attention to the matter here complained of.

A request to the conservancy officer in charge of the Sivaganga tank, Pudukkóttai.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1896.

42. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 16th February, says that the members of the Council of Regency in Mysore have now begun to see that they ought not to be subservient to the Diwan in everything. The editior is glad that they have prevented the Diwan from bringing Mr. Rangasami Aiyangar to Bangalore and from keeping Mr. Rickets in service for some time more, and hopes that the council will earn the gratitude of the people by showing their independence as against the Diwan.

The Council of Regency in Mysore.

Mysore Desabhimani, *Bangalore*, Feb. 16th, 1896.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th February, says:—There has been a good deal heard about the treatment the princes and chiefs of India meet with at the hands of political agents. Two cases have lately occurred in which the princes of Patna and Jhallawar have been driven to desperation and suicide by the treatment, as is alleged, of the political agents. The darkness which now envelopes the mystery casts reflections upon the Government of the country and upon those who carry it on, and these reflections cause a vast amount of harm. If wrong has been committted let the person who committed it be punished; but something more is required. The relations between the Supreme Government and the Feudatory States are not clearly defined. Much is left to

The necessity for more clearly defining the duties of political agents.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 17th, 1896.

the political agents, and it is not surprising that they are now and then guilty of irregularities. There have been many complaints from time to time against the officials who have to watch British interests in Native States, and it is high time that something was done to put an end to these. This can only be accomplished by rules being framed for the guidance of political agents. It is to be hoped that the late events will cause this to be done.

The enhanced subsidy from Mysore.

44. The same paper says that the amount of the subsidy that Mysore has to pay is more than its legitimate share; that there are many States that pay nothing at all towards the upkeep of the empire; why then, it is asked, should that province be asked to pay the large sum of 35 lakhs; that it is too much and beyond the means of the people and that a revision should be made.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Feb. 8th, 1896.

Europeans to be appointed as the next Diwans of Travancore and Cochin.

45. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 8th February, has a leader in English on the appointment of the next Diwans of Travancore and Cochin. The article, after giving an account of the various responsible functions of the Diwans of these States, remarks thus:—

"It is this patriarchal character of the Diwan's powers that invests the question of selecting the person with special importance. As the public have no constitutional channel for influencing the actions of the Diwan, it is very desirable that the Diwan should be one who reflects in himself the feelings of the subjects of the State. If the variety of interests and conditions of the several communities in the State precludes the possibility of any single person, however pure and able, satisfying the fair aspirations of all, the selection of consecutive Diwans must be so made as to serve the purpose served by the alternation of conservative and liberal ministries in constitutional Governments. A conservative, however sincere and public-spirited, is unable to cast his reforms except in the conservative mould; and if the country is to have the benefit of a 'liberal' progress, a 'liberal' Diwan must be selected when a conservative one retires even if the claims of a conservative senior are to be clouded by such a step. If such a person is not available in the local service, those who desire to make local men competent for progressive administration by placing high ideals and superior models before them should not grudge even the exceptional enlistment of a foreigner to serve this purpose. The Travancore State has long ago shown its single-minded desire for improvement by inviting eminent men from the British service for the Diwan's office, and when occasion required by taking even a European into the confidence necessary for entrusting him with the Diwan's work. The sister State of Cochin has surmounted the prejudice of blind conservatism and appointed a European as her chief judicial officer. Such introduction of foreigners has been generally treated as acts of exceptional policy, as the ideal must always be to train local men for local work. But it is equally established that whenever occasion requires such a step there is no insuperable objection to an experienced Collector or Judge from the British service being lent to or drafted on the establishment of Travancore or Cochin as Diwan or Chief Justice; and that the field of selection need not thus be considered confined to men who cannot rise above local cliques and prejudices.

"The Cochin State has fortunately risen above the system of making the Diwan's office descending to a hereditary character. But it has not yet allowed the Diwan's chair to be occupied by a competent European or any other vigorous member of the British service to fashion its administration and develope its resources. There is no doubt that its backward position is due to this disadvantage. From the Resident's outspoken advice to His Highness the Raja on the occasion of his investiture Durbar and from subsequent incidents connected with the public service of the State, it cannot be denied that the appointment of a competent European as Diwan would now be highly beneficial to the interests of the State. The bane of bribery can hardly be removed unless the general service is controlled by one entirely foreign to the various blandishments of local parasites and sycophants. The spirit of enterprising boldness and the command of public confidence that is essential for designing and executing extensive reforms can hardly be expected from local men. Railways and other expensive means of communication are sure to secure the vigorous and continued support they require if a European be at the head of the administration. The strong caste and clan prejudice that is so rampant in Native Cochin cannot be expected to be perceptibly shaken for the public weal unless a strong and liberal Diwan holds the reins of administration for a few years. Above all, a freshness, vigour and regularity now unknown are sure to be imparted to the administration by the introduction of such new blood into the service and it may be possible, when order and purity are once established, to find local men able to take up the reins for their future maintenance.

"We are not unaware of the objections that are likely to be raised against this suggestion by interested members of the service. It may be said that the raja must feel at home with the Diwan and that such freedom and confidence are not possible with a European. Another objection may be that the European will be so ignorant of local customs and habits and so new to the country that he will have to be guided by the local members of the service for a long time before he can make himself useful. A third objection may be that the foremost appointment in a Hindu state should be conferred on a Hindu alone. The disappointment of present local expectants of the position and emoluments of the important trust may also be mentioned as a ground for opposing our suggestion.

"It will be seen that these objections, even if valid, cannot counterbalance the public advantages above alluded to. But, as to the first objection, we are of opinion that the festering tumour in Native State administration is the undue familiarity which the native servants of the State court from the ruling prince. This familiarity first prevents self-respect being on its guard and then starves and finally murders it. Noble thought and suggestions, on the other hand, would only be nourished by the presence of a European whom the prince believes to be ignorant of his private weaknesses (for who on earth is without frailties) and to be aware of only his public virtues. Further, the fact that a European is accepted as Diwan will, of itself, convince the suzerain Government that the prince has nothing to conceal; and it may be possible to secure for the Diwan's office greater powers than are now allowed. As regards the second objection the European officer deemed competent for the place would be one acquainted with the general conditions of Malabar. Even otherwise an officer of intelligence and experience in the Madras Presidency need not take more than a month or two to acquaint himself personally with the important centres of population as well as the general features of the country. The ability and tact of an officer fit for a Diwan's trust would make the best use of the knowledge of details that might be possessed by his subordinates. But, if it be considered desirable, there is no objection to a faithful local officer being appointed as his deputy with defined powers for dealing with routine matters and for generally assisting him with his local knowledge and experience. The finances of the State are in a prosperous condition; and the advantage of efficient administration is worth paying for, the more so, as the development of the resources of the State by such administration would much more than compensate for the extra expenditure. The third and fourth objections surmised above would also be met by such an arrangement as the deputy can, in the fulness of time, expect to become the chief. His position in the Huzur would also enable him to take the Diwan's place in any religious gathering which, by custom, may have to be graced by the Diwan's presence. It will thus be seen that the appointment of a proper European officer of the British service as the next Diwan of Cochin is likely to raise the public esteem for the noble intentions of His Highness the Raja and to result in unprecedented prosperity to the population of the State by the development of its resources, by the introduction of liberal reforms and by the improvement of the tone and character of the public service, and by giving a proper training to the local officials in such a manner as to fit them for future administrative work.

"There is every reason to believe that the fixing of a term for the tenure of the Diwan's office would also be a salutary reform in the interests both of the Diwan and the State. The pride of power is so blind that many a retiring Diwan takes the relief from office as an act of royal cruelty. The hope of dying in harness makes many a Diwan supercilious to the representations of subjects and subordinates, in apparent forgetfulness of the immutable principle that the protection of the rights of the poor is the only reliable provision that the rich can make for their own future. On the other hand the knowledge of the length of time that the Diwan will, humanly speaking, be sure of guiding the administration will enable him to regulate his programme of reforms with confidence, and will also stifle the undermining activity of interested colleagues. When the expiry of the term of one in office is felt to require no expedition by the tactics of the successor, it may be that we can also hope for better continuity of policy and heartier co-operation between those in power and those who desire to succeed.

"The conditions of Travancore, we are glad to find, disclose a somewhat fairer field for local choice. But we must recommend for the 'Model State' as well an eclectic perusal of the considerations above set forth as specially applicable to the conditions of the sister State. There appears to be little provision made in the constitution of the Huzur for the natural alternation of Diwans holding varying political tenets or for preventing any Diwan from being led away by his own one-sided tendencies. During the last fifteen or twenty years, Diwan's powers appear to have been regularly, but imperceptibly, freed of certain mild restraints which in practice, though not in theory, had evidently been encouraged of old to continue. The Diwan Peishkars in former days appear to have worked under the same roof with the Diwan, having as much access to the palace as the Diwan himself. Their presence near the Diwan made them serve as councillors on all occasions of importance, before the Diwan's views were committed to paper. When they were sent out into the districts they began naturally to retreat from their previous approach towards equality with the Diwan. The Huzur Sheristadars then rose in importance as assistants; but their goal of ambition was the Diwan Peishkarship; and their nomination to the coveted place

depending on the Diwan's predilection, it was more from courtesy rather than from necessity that their opinions modified the Diwan's opinions. The subsequent decadence of the position of Sheristadars may be measured from the fact that among the present Peishkars it is only the senior Peishkar that has, if at all, risen to that position from Sheristadarship. The Accountant-General's office had in former days special privileges attached to it. All royal commissions were to be taken as proceeding through him, and it was considered that while the Diwan could be removed any day from his office, the Accountant-General was safe in his position as long as he lived. This officer therefore continued for a long time to exercise some independent influence on the Diwan's views. But the mysterious spectacle of his suspension in spite of the palace appreciation of his services and the ridiculous compromise of issuing commissions in the name of the officer under suspension, resulted in the degradation of the office in public esteem. The Secretary to the Diwan used to be a European privileged to take part in the table-talk of the Residency. The mantle of the office then fell on an Eurasian who, though able and experienced, evinced little useful individuality as the constitution did not allow him the privilege of asserting his own views. The office is now filled up as the appendage of another office by a non-christian officer of great prominence and capacity. But his influence cannot be considered as commensurate to the names of his office as the distribution of independent work expected at his appointment has not yet been made. He is simply one of three or four subordinates of the Diwan, all of whom are authorized to sign some by-order communications for protracting correspondence. We have reason to believe that the Diwan himself considers the present upper subordinate establishment of the Huzur as the creature more of circumstances than of necessity. We are unable to see why the energies of these officers could not be better used for the benefit of the State and of the Diwan by judicious distribution of powers and responsibilities. If the obstruction be the delicacy of giving up powers once held by the Diwan, the retirement of the present incumbent would be a good occasion for thoroughly re-organizing the work and constitution of the Huzur. As the christians have lost their only representative in the inner counsels of the Huzur, and as there is now no European officer in the Huzur who has a voice in general administrative questions, the suggestion of the Madras Government about the services of a Madras officer for improving the account system of the State may be taken up for appointing a European Accountant-General of a high status. Such Accountant-General and the Huzur Diwan Peishkar can be allowed independent powers of patronage and disposal to a fixed limit, relieving the Diwan of much routine labour. Some funds for the purpose may be found by relieving some of the high paid by-order signatories for useful work in the districts. The principle of an informal council can then be introduced in the Huzur in deference to the experience and status of the executive Diwan Peishkars by ruling that when these officers' references on specified important classes of subjects do not secure the approval of the Diwan's Deputies, the Deputies and the Diwan should discuss the matter for final disposal. It is needless to go further into details. Enough we believe has been said to invite attention to the abstract side of the question.

"We are aware that there is a wide gulf between theory and practice and that those in whom providence has vested the power of selection and re-organization are the best judges as to how much of the ideal can be realised from time to time without inconvenience. We have dwelt as much as we have done on the subject not in any censorial spirit, but simply because we believe that if these thoughts are allowed to pass before the eyes of those in authority, their influence, however limited, will be for the lasting good of both the rulers and ruled."

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th February, referring to the rumour that Mr. Subramaniyan Pillai, the Diwan of Cochin, is shortly to retire, says that his administration has been a huge failure, and, after dealing at some length with this topic, remarks that it fully endorses the opinion of the *Manorama* above referred to.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 22nd, 1896.

Europeans not to be appointed as the Diwans of Travancore and Cochin.

46. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd February, criticises the article published in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 8th February, regarding the appointment of future Diwans of Travancore and Cochin and has among other matters the following:—It is better to annex these States to the British territory than to appoint Europeans as Diwans. There are strong reasons why the *Manorama* should feel quite dissatisfied with the administration of native Diwans, for the order recently issued by the Diwan Sankara Subbaiyar in connection with the building of churches, &c., is not relished by that paper. Moreover, but few Native Christians have been employed in the services of these States. We do admit that it is a pity that the Christians have not been given a fair share of appointments, but to say that the administration of these States should on that score be entrusted to a European is, in our opinion, inexpedient and absurd.

47. Referring to the resignation of Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of Police, the *Jaridah*, of the 15th February, remarks that a month ago an order was passed by the Nizam's Government to fill the vacancy by Nawab Akbar Jung, the present Commissioner of the City Police, but that it has not yet been acted upon in consequence of the alleged interference of Mr. Plowden, who suggests that the appointment should be given to an European. The editor observes that if the rumour be correct, and if the appointment be given to an European, it is apprehended that the mismanagement hitherto prevalent will continue and therefore advises the Prime Minister not to fill the vacancy by an European, but to appoint Nawab Akbar Jung under whom the administration of the police will greatly improve.

Passing remarks against the appointment of an European as Inspector-General of Police in the Nizam's Government.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th February, asks "who is the virtual ruler of India?" and answers it by saying that the virtual rulers of India are the Lancashire merchants and not Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, or the Secretary of State for India. It further says that it was the Lancashire merchants who were instrumental in making the conservative party gain ascendancy in Parliament and in appointing Lord Hamilton as the Secretary of State for India. With regarding to the passing of the Indian Cotton Duties Bill, the paper says that it was a measure intended to please the Lancashire merchants without any regard to the interests of the Indian Public.

A query as to who is the virtual ruler of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1896.

49. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th February, reports that the Secretary of State for India has ordered the abolition of cotton duties, and remarks that this measure, while causing loss to Government to the extent of fifty lakhs of rupees, will greatly tend to discourage the Indian manufacture of cotton goods.

A remark on the abolition of cotton duties.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

50. The *Ariya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th February, on the subject of the imposition of cotton duties, repeats the same sentiments as have already been reported on, and adds that as the imposition of cotton duties on all cotton goods at 3½ per cent. is really unjust and will prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the people of India, it behoves them—and in particular the people of Madras—to send memorials on the subject to the parliament for redress.

An advice to the people of India regarding cotton duties.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1896.

51. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th February, speaking of the transfer of police jurisdiction over railways in Mysore to the British Government, says that one effect of such a transfer is that the same magistrate will be both prosecutor and judge with respect to offences committed on the railways and the evils of such a combination of powers in the same person require no description.

The Mysore Railway Police.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 24th, 1896.

52. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 27th February, takes the following from the *Swadesamitran*:—It is a well known fact that the Government of India have already annexed Burma, Manipur and Chitral, and have imposed upon the people of these places a burden of taxation which they can hardly bear. Now a thirst for extension of dominion has seized the English soldiers, doctors, clergymen and merchants, and these interfere in the administration of various countries and quarrel with the natives of those countries. The English have the largest portion of their dominion in Asia, because large additions have recently been made in that continent with the

The thirst of the English for dominion.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Feb. 27th, 1896.

money wrung from India, and the princes of those States have been reduced to poverty. But the English seem to have lost their power in Europe, Africa and America. In Europe they tried to conquer Turkey, but without success. In America they entered Venezuala, but were prevented by President Cleveland. Last week they made an unprovoked attack on one of the Native States in Africa, but the head of the Moorish tribes defeated the English with the help of the Germans.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 21st, 1896.

Low-caste men prevented from approaching the Trichur Post office.

53. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 21st February, regrets to state that the low-caste men are strictly prevented by the postal overseer and the telegraph peon in the British service from approaching within eight yards of the post office at Trichur on the ground that any nearer approach is deemed to pollute them. The authorities concerned are hopefully looked to to exert themselves to lighten the hardship of the low caste.

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[Issued 7th March 1896.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th March 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Androre Mitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | .. | Feb. and Mar. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Mar. 1896. |
| 3 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 25th Feb. ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | 29th Feb. 1896. |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 250 | 2nd Mar. ,, |
| 6 | "Manoharan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | .. | 10th and 21st Feb. and 2nd Mar. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 29th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1896. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th ,, ,, 1st and 8th Mar. 1896. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 22nd and 29th Feb 1896. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 19th ,, 26th ,, and 4th Mar. 1896. |
| 11 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 24th Feb. and 2nd Mar. 1896. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 9th ,, ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 22nd and 29th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1896. |
| 14 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 500 | 29th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1896. |
| 15 | "Hindu Mathabhimani .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | .. | 10th Mar. 1896. |
| 16 | "Janopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 7th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 25th and 28th Feb. and 3rd and 6th Mar. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Sakalartha Dayani" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | Not known. | May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1895 and Jan. and Feb. 1896. |
| 19 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Mar. 1896. |
| 20 | "Sri Sarada" .. .. .. | Buchireddipalem .. | Not known | Feb. ,, |
| 21 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 575 | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | 1st Mar. 1896. |
| 23 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 300 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 21st and 28th Feb. 1896. |
| 25 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 28th Feb. and 6th and 13th Mar. 1896. |
| 26 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd ,, ,, 1st Mar. 1896. |
| 27 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 28 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 29th ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 30 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 9th and 16th Feb. 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Nov. and Dec. 1895. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 9th Mar. 1896. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 29th Feb. and 7th and 14th Mar. 1896. |
| 34 | "Mysore Dambhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 1st, 8th and 15th Mar. 1896. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 5th and 12th Mar. 1896. |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 527 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | Not known. | 7th Mar. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st and 11th Mar. 1896. |
| 39 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 29th Feb. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 580 | 29th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1896. |
| 41 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 4th Mar. 1896. |
| 42 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 2nd and 9th Mar. 1896. |
| 43 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 29th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 44 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 300 | 2nd and 9th Mar. 1896. |
| 45 | "Jaridah-i-Roogar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 29th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1896. |
| 46 | "Tilism-i-Hoshrú" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 47 | "Akhbari" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 2nd and 8th Mar. 1896. |
| 48 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 27th Feb. and 2nd and 5th Mar. 1896. |
| 49 | "Sharbat-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 22nd Dec. 1895. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th March, says:—The British empire is now going through a crisis. It now stands without an ally. Germany, Austria and France have all shown themselves hostile and Russia did not stand on the side of England. The causes that have led to this isolation are (1) the dispute with the United States about Venezuela and (2) Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal; but this isolation has roused England to a sense of their insecurity and tended to draw together in a manner never before expected all the colonies of England, and has shown to the world that the English nation is capable of taking care of itself. We are glad to see that the Indians in England, with the veteran Dadabhai Naoroji at their head, have testified to the loyalty of the people of this land. We feel certain that, should the British empire be in danger, the inhabitants of this land would not be the last to render assistance.

The crisis in England.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 9th, 1896.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd March, thus remarks on the conquest of the Kafirs by the Amir of Afghanistan. By the Chitral settlement these unhappy beings—long surrounded by an ever-encroaching tide of Muhammadan population—are handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and they are being swept away. His troops are raiding them with the usual oriental accompaniments, and their boys and girls—always coveted possessions in Afghanistan—are being carried off, we need not say for what purpose. The Kafirs are an interesting race, but we prefer to rest their claims on simple humanity. We hope the matter will secure the attention of the philanthropic and religious world.

The fate of the Kafirs.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 2nd, 1896.

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th March, has an extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, of which the following is an excerpt: Attempts are persistently made in England to persuade Government to prevent the Amir from taking possession of Kafiristan, and one eminent authority has suggested to Government to induce the Kafirs to emigrate to India and settle in some hilly localities on the frontier which would be guarded by them perfectly. It has also been declared maliciously by some correspondents that the Amir is bent upon the annihilation of the Kafirs which is quite wrong. The Amir only intends to subdue them and if possible to convert them to Islamism. If they refuse to give up their religion, they will not be oppressed as has been stated by Sir Salter Pyne. It is true that the Amir metes out severe punishment to rebels, but, as the Kafirs are not reckoned as rebels, they will be first warned against refractoriness, but, if they persist in disloyalty and disobedience, they will meet their deserts.

Invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 5th, 1896.

4. The *Alhami*, of the 1st March, has an extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, as follows:—"That although it has been repeatedly urged by us that the Sultan is a sincere friend of the British Government and that it is therefore impolitic for the latter to assume a hostile attitude towards him on the strength of the friendship of Russia and France who are the traditional enemies of England, the Government has paid no attention to our representations and treated Turkey in a manner unbecoming her position and dignity. However we are gratified to find that at last our predictions have come to pass and the Armenian question has been settled." The paper, after commenting upon the subject at length, advises England to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the Sultan in future and treat him in a friendly manner in order to remove the bad impression already made upon his mind.

Attitude of the British Government towards the Sultan.

Alhami, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1896.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1896.

A complaint against jutka-wallahs.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th March, complains that jutka-wallahs in Kumbakónam use indecent language to the pople, take into the carriage too many passengers, and at the place of destination worry them by demanding a higher rate of fare than what was originally agreed to, and that the police connive at such foul play.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1896.

Desirability of opening a village court at Srívillipputtúr.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th February, requests the authorities to open, as suggested by the District Collector, a village court at Srívilliputtúr, having jurisdiction over thirteen villages adjoining it, and to appoint for the said post Mr. Narahari Rao, the managing member of the Pennington market committee, a pleader in the District Munsif's court and a person who evinces great interest in public matters.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Mar. 7th, 1896.

A request to the Collector and Sessions Judge of Tanjore regarding the preparation of the list of jurors and assessors.

7. The *Jananukulan*, of the 7th March, complains that the list of jurors and assessors that was prepared in the district of Tanjore for the year 1896 contains the names of many persons who have neither respectable social position nor intellectual attainments and who are ignorant of the English language, and seriously doubts whether such persons are likely to render any help to the Sessions Judge in administering criminal justice. It adds that many village officers, such as village magistrates and pattamani-amdars, who are likely to appear as witnesses before the Sessions Court, are also included in the list. The paper requests the Collector and the Sessions Judge to pass such orders on the subject as will ensure a careful and judicious preparation of the list of assessors and jurors.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1896.

Swearing on the "Ramayana."

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th February, referring to a suit in the Madras Small Causes Court, remarks that swearing on the Ramayana is now a very simple and ordinary affair though it had its full significance in days gone by, and that dishonest persons do not scruple to swear any number of times if they can thereby easily secure others' property.

Rajayogi, *Coconada*, Mar. 1st, 1896.

Criminal courts and private vakils.

9. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st March, writes thus (in English):—"The courts of sub-magistrates are situated in such places where second-grade pleaders are not even procurable on two grounds. On the one hand that their practice in the civil courts will be disturbed and on the other the tendency of the magistrates postponing the cases to months and months together. The profession of law has become so dear that it is restricted to graduates and under-graduates only and that the number of success in the higher examinations has become very poor. There are some defects in the profession of private vakils too, as it has become the means of many who have no other go for earning a livelihood with a view of bargaining in the field. The poor and innocent people, without knowing the stock of such vakils, invest them with their cases with the confidence of being represented for a less sum. It behoves that Government should at least restrict the *criminal court bar* either by prescribing a course of study in such subjects as are applicable to magisterial courts or by a selection from among those that have a long experience or educational qualifications. Matriculates, as they are now disqualified to go up for the second-grade pleadership examination, may try for the new test and be useful both to themselves and the people."

10. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 9th March, writes that there is a strong rumour that the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Cherpalcheri is to be removed to Ottappálam and that Government has sanctioned funds for the construction of a building at the latter place. He adds that it is not very expedient to remove the cutcherry in question from Cherpalcheri in consideration of the constant outbreaks in the taluks of Walavanad and Manjeri and hopes that the Government will reconsider their decision.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 9th, 1896.

Disapproving of the removal of the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry from Cherpalcheri to Ottappálam.

### (*d*) *Education.*

11. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th February, referring to the Government order permitting Government clerks to appear for the departmental examinations, thinks it desirable that Government should pass a rule to enable them to appear for the University examinations also, as otherwise their prospects of promotion in the service would be affected.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Feb. 29th, 1896.

A suggestion to Government to permit Government clerks to appear for the University examinations.

12. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th February, while reviewing the educational report of the Madras Presidency for 1894–95, remarks as follows in reference to the passage of the report regarding the education of Pariyas:—It will be seen from the report of Dr. Duncan, the Director of Public Instruction, that out of 39,628 Pariya boys of school-going age in Malabar only 12 per cent. attend schools. Considering the degraded condition and disabilities of the Pariya community and the oppression of the high-caste Hindus, this is really a very large number; but, in consideration of the long period of British administration and of the rapid advancement made by the country during that period, this result cannot be regarded as a favourable one. The Pariyas in Malabar number about 258,000, of which 99¾ per cent. of the males and nearly the whole of the females are illiterate. As the condition of Cherumars and Pariyas of that district is not even to this day far removed from grinding and debasing servitude and they have no independent means of livelihood, the British Government ought to take special care in the matter of the amelioration of these poor classes. As, on account of their being low castes, these communities are not given any opportunity to move with the educated high-caste Hindus, they have not yet had any occasion to know the advantages resulting from education. There are a few missionaries here and there who take a moderate interest in the education of this down-trodden class, but their object in doing this is not a purely philanthropic and disinterested one, for it is all due to their anxiety to propagate their religion. The Pariyas, who have a strong belief in their own religious principles, though they lack understanding, are very reluctant to accept the advice of the missionaries, whose efforts to improve the condition of the Pariyas have not therefore borne fruit. The first thing to be done in this connection is to make the Pariyas understand the advantages of education, and for this the Government itself should make an earnest move. Education should, in the opinion of the editor, be made compulsory at least among the Pariyas. A taste for education should be created in the Pariyas before that work is handed over to the missionaries or other private bodies. The entrusting of such work to private agencies at the outset, giving them a nominal aid to carry it out, will never bring about the desired result. Moreover, the report says that, of the total number of Pariya schools, 274 are maintained by the department and the several district boards, while the remaining 1,672 schools are managed by the missionaries and other private bodies. Again of the 274 schools only one is under the direct management of the department. It is no doubt proper that the people should themselves establish schools for their education, but, as the time for such private undertaking has not yet arrived, the Government should take upon itself the responsibility of educating the masses.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 29th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the Pariya education.

13. Another leader in the same issue of the paper regrets to hear that the Native Middle school, Ponnáni, established by the local inhabitants some time ago, which has now developed into a useful and successful institution, has not yet been recognised by Government. The Inspector and the Assistant Inspector, who visited this school, were very much satisfied with the institution, but the authorities have not yet recognised it. Although it is the declared policy of Government that schools should be established and maintained by private persons, yet the fact that it discourages those already launched in that direction, instead of rendering all possible assistance to induce others to do the same, is very much to be deplored. The fact that the Government has not yet recognised the school confirms the rumour that there are certain interested parties who work behind the scenes to wreck the prosperity of this institution. It is therefore hoped that the Director of Public Instruction will act impartially in the matter.

Native Middle school, Ponnáni.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 3rd, 1896.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd March, remarks that the sanitation of the town of Tirupati, a sacred shrine visited by a large number of devotees, is unsatisfactory, and calls the attention of the municipal authorities to it. He thinks that a number of public latrines is needed and that streets should have sign-boards.

Suggestion to the chairman of the Tirupati municipality.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1896.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th March, writes as follows:—The object of the constitution of the district and municipal boards was to enable Government to learn the wants and needs of the people of the district through their representatives who constitute the board. This object is frustrated by the reason that these boards are kept under the control of the District Collector. The members, who constitute the board, have not the boldness to say what may be displeasing to the Collector and therefore they are obliged to sacrifice their individual opinion and to neglect their duty. Hence it is that the reform of these boards is urged by the congress. Before Government adopts any measure to reform those bodies, if the non-official members only make up their minds to discharge their duty conscientiously, without being moved by considerations of respect to the official members, great improvement will be effected. It therefore behoves the members of the boards to spare no pains to learn and to bring to light through the press, if necessary, all local wants and convince the electors that they fully deserve the confidence reposed in them.

An advice to the members of district boards.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 7th, 1896.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 7th March, disapproves of the memorial which has been submitted to Government by the rate-payers of Calicut, praying for the restoration of the elective franchise to the local municipality, on the ground that when the elective system was in vogue various irregularities prevailed in the municipality and that under the circumstances Government was perfectly justified in disenfranchising the municipality. The editor is strongly opposed to the granting of the privilege of election to the municipality and expresses the opinion that, even though the privilege of election be granted, the municipal administration will be no better than it is under the nominating system.

Opposing the granting of privilege of election to the Calicut municipality.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Feb. 29th, 1896.

17. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th February, reports that the Collector of the district of Madura, accompanied by a few revenue officials, is inspecting the places irrigated by the water of the Periyár with a view to enhance the land assessment. The paper remarks that during this year there was no

A suggestion against enhancement of the land-tax this year in certain parts of the district of Madura.

necessity for utilising the water of the Periyár for agricultural purposes, as there was a sufficient downpour of rain, and that the contemplated enhancement of the land-tax this year would therefore appear to be unreasonable.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1896.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th March, on the subject of agriculture in Southern India, writes as follows:—The enhanced rates of land-tax, water-cess, &c., and other expenses incidental to agriculture swallow up nearly the whole of the sale-proceeds of the harvest and leave to the ryot nothing for his labour. Therefore in these days the interest of the ryot in agriculture is gradually waning; he is even forced to think that laying out capital on lands is a bad investment. A scientific process of agriculture will make the land yield greater produce than it could otherwise do so as to benefit the ryot to some extent, but this could be done only by educated men who have capital. In villages, each and every village officer, irrespective of his rank and position, is worshipped like a demi-god for the reason that, in the absence of such veneration, he will bring upon the villagers trouble of some kind or other, while educated men feel it derogatory to their dignity to worship the ministerial officers of the village by such obsequious homage and consequently abandon all thoughts of living in a village for the purpose of agriculture. In these circumstances, it is highly desirable that Government should encourage agriculture by rendering the ryots all possible help; otherwise agriculture will not thrive in Southern India.

A suggestion to Government to encourage agriculture in Southern India.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Mar. 15th, 1896.

19. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 15th March, says that on the S.M. Railway third-class passengers are treated worse than prisoners in a jail. They are huddled together 12 or 15 in a single compartment and are sometimes made to travel in covered goods vans. Smoking is freely allowed. The trouble which the porters, stationmasters, and other railway employés give to the poor passengers is indescribable.

The hardships of third-class passengers on the S.M. Railway.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Feb. 29th, 1896.

20. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th February, draws the attention of the authorities to the bad condition of the bridge which lies on the road leading from Pettavaitalai to Kulitalai in the taluk of Trichinopoly and to the inconvenience suffered by the people in consequence, and suggests that prompt measures may be adopted for restoring the bridge to usefulness as early as possible.

Bad condition of a certain bridge in the taluk of Trichinopoly.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1896.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th February, complains that newspapers despatched to villages by post reach the addressees after an interval of four or five days and the wrappers often bear marks of the papers having been used by the village postal officials in the course of the transmission. The paper requests the authorities to check this irregularity.

A complaint against the village postal officials.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Feb. 29th, 1896.

22. The *Jananukulan*, of the 29th February, doubts whether it is necessary that the Collector of Tanjore should be helped with the services of a permanent personal assistant. It says that former Collectors of Tanjore, like Messrs. Gibson and Thomas, discharged multifarious duties, as President of the Municipal Board, Manager of the Palace Estate, Political Agent, and so forth, without the help of a personal assistant. The paper reports that it is said that the personal assistant of the Collector of Tanjore was during the last six months able to dispose of only one criminal case and requests Government to inquire into the matter.

Comment on the appointment of a personal assistant to the Collector of Tanjore.

MANOHARAN, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1896.

23. The *Manoharan*, of the 10th February, says that the order of the board that the application forms for transfer of pattas should be given gratis only after the registration of documents works a hardship on the parties wishing to transfer pattas. The paper requests the authorities to sell such application forms at three pies per form as before.

A suggestion to the authorities regarding application forms for the transfer of pattas.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1896.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th March, remarks that, if the village officer be an educated person qualified in hygiene and be one who spares no pains to do good to the public, the administration of the village will become economical and Government will make a saving thereby. He adds that the duty of the police can be discharged by the talayaries, that of the civil courts by a panchayat, that of the municipality by the residents of the streets, and so forth, and advises Government either to pass an Act, called the Village Administration Act, and instruct the village officers therein every year, even as the karnams are instructed in surveying, or to appoint educated persons as village officers. He is of opinion that, if either of these suggestions is carried out, the condition of the villages will be much improved.

A suggestion to Government regarding village officers.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1896.

25. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 28th February, notes that the Postmaster-General sanctioned the establishment of a post office in the village of Alamuru (Tanuku taluk, Gódávari), that he offered a sum of Rs. 6 for its management on contract, and that, when an additional sum of 8 annas was bargained for, he replied he would consider the question. The correspondent hopes that, as great inconvenience is felt daily owing to long delay in the delivery of mails and that as it would well benefit Government, orders will be issued for the establishment of the post office very soon.

Post office for Alamuru.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1896.

26. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th March, states that the Agricultural Committee has recommended the appointment of qualified men for teaching agriculture in primary and secondary schools and of experts to teach tilling in model farms. The paper observes that the Government would confer a great benefit upon the ryots if they should adopt measures suggested by the committee.

Agricultural committee.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 7th, 1896.

27. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 7th March, complains of the serious irregularities prevailing in the delivery of letters, &c., received at the post office at Pattambi and invites the attention of the postmaster to the matter.

Irregularities in the delivery of letters at Pattambi.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1896.

28. In praising the postal arrangement, the *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 25th February, concurs with the opinion expressed by the *Anis-i-Hind*, of Meerut, which says that, as pies are remitted by means of money orders on account of Government dues, there is apparently no reason why they should be disallowed in private money orders, and remarks that the order against the practice causes much inconvenience and loss both to the remitters and payees; hence asks the Director-General of Post Offices to cancel the prohibition or to extend it to revenue remittances also and further suggests the reduction of the commission on Rs. 5 from 2 annas to 1 anna and the introduction of postal notes ranging in value from As. 8 to Rs. 5.

Money order system.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Mar. 5th, 1896.

29. After giving a brief account of the alleged causes of the recent Mappila riot, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th March, says these rude, unfortunate and illiterate fanatics occasionally gird up their loins to avenge the wrongs done to them by their Hindu neighbours who are their bitter enemies; hence Government is requested to mend matters by redressing their grievances and treating them kindly instead of using deadly weapons against them.

Mappila riot.

30. Regarding the resolution of the Government of Bombay passed on the recent Dhulia riot the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd March, says that from the resolution it appears that the Government has as usual carefully passed over the improper course adopted by Mr. Cumine, the District Magistrate, who allowed the Hindus to march past the mosque with music and tom-tom in the face of strong objections raised by the Muhammadans, and encouraged the former to advance with their procession with the help of the police who fired on the innocent Muhammadans who happened to be present in the mosque at the time. After commenting upon the subject at length and pointing out the oppression done to the Muhammadans, the paper remarks that the Bombay Government, instead of taking serious notice of the conduct of the magistrate and warning him to be careful on such occasions in future, has recorded his action with approval.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 2nd, 1896.

Passing remarks against the resolution of the Government of Bombay about Dhulia riot.

31. In complaining that several of the expenses which should properly and justly be borne by England are unduly charged to India, the *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th March, states that the expenses of the construction of the India office in London were charged to India and five lakhs of pounds were drawn from the Indian revenues to meet them. The whole establishment of the India office and the embassies at China and Persia, &c., and the consulates at Bagdad and elsewhere are unfairly maintained at the cost of the Indian exchequer although India derives no benefit therefrom.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1896.

Undue burden upon the Indian revenues.

## III.—Legislation.

32. The *Desabhimani*, of the 19th February, speaking of the Devastanam Committee of Cuddalore, says that "at present the devastanam committees seem to be accountable to nobody on earth and everything connected with the devastanam is shrouded in mystery." The paper advises the authorities to amend the Act XX of 1863 in such a manner as to make it operate as an effective check over the vagaries of the managers.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 19th, 1896.

A suggestion to amend Act XX of 1863.

33. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th February, complains that all the funds of the temples in this country are finding their way into the pockets of the managers and that Government is totally indifferent to the earnest appeals of the people for stopping the evil. It observes that some good will result if Government will accept the Bill introduced by the Honourable Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1896.

Management of temples.

34. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th February, referring to the Malabar Testamentary Bill, which is to be introduced into the Legislative Council, says that it is glad to observe that the Government has at last thought of giving testamentary power to the Malayalis who have been longing for it for a long time. The editor doubts whether there will be any use of the Malabar Marriage Bill in case the Testamentary Bill becomes law.

The Malalayam *Manorama*, of the 9th March, says that this Bill, which is very much needed by the people following the Marumakkatayam and Aliyasantana laws of inheritance, will be soon passed into law.

The *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 7th March, refers to the same subject and expresses a similar opinion.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 29th, 1896.

Malabar Testamentary Bill.

35. Another leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th February protests against the passing of the Malabar Marriage Bill as amended by the select committee. It takes exception in strong terms to the provision that parties having a personal law of marriage of their own cannot validly contract a marriage under the Malabar Marriage Act. The opinion is expressed that this restriction should be removed so that the Nambudri Brahmans, who now marry Nayar women, may (if they like) register such marriages, which would otherwise be regarded as concubinage.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 29th, 1896.

Malabar Marriage Bill.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th March, also refers to the above subject. Although it does not condemn the whole Bill, yet it fully supports the view taken by the paper above alluded to.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 4th, 1896.

Religious Endowments Bill.

36. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th March, approves of the Religious Endowments Bill drafted by the Honourable Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar. The remark is made that the editor is glad to think that the Honourable gentleman is endeavouring to adopt measures to check the scandalous irregularities which have been disclosed in the draft Bill.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 29th, 1896.

Indian Registration Act to be amended.

37. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th February, writes that, under the provision in the Indian Registration Act regarding the registration of certain documents especially *patlachits* (simple leases), only one party, the executant, is required to present himself at the registry office; that this rule leads to the commission of various frauds and that steps should therefore be taken by the authorities concerned to amend the Act in such a manner as to check such frauds.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1896.

The deposition of the Maharaja of Jálwár.

38. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th March, deeply regretting the deposition of the Maharaja of Jálwár, remarks that by this act of the British Government the native princes will undoubtedly lose their confidence in it. It asserts that it is totally unbecoming to the reputed justice of British administration to act on the mere suggestion of the Political Agent without holding any formal investigation. The paper is at a loss to know what all the grandeur of titles and the salute of guns mean if the destinies of Maharajas be locked up in the hands of a British Agent. It regrets very much that the position of the Maharaja is made worse than even that of a petty Government peon who cannot be thus summarily dismissed. "What is the offence," the paper asks, "committed by the Maharaja? Who has reported it to the Governor-General? What is the Maharaja's defence? Is it not satisfactory? What is the reason for accepting the Political Agent's words as gospel truth? Why should the Government act so secretly? Why did it not publish the Maharaja's offence, the Agent's report and its inquiry into it?" It observes that such a serious step can only be justified upon the report of a commission appointed for the purpose as in the case of the Maharaja of Baroda. The paper is, however, glad that there are higher authorities in England to veto the orders of the Indian Government and expresses a confident hope that justice may be meted out by Parliament.

The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th March, says that the deposition of the Maharaja of Jálwár, on the one-sided representation of the Political Agent and without hearing the Maharaja in defence, is an act of injustice which nobody would approve of.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1896.

Sandúru Samstanam.

39. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 7th March, regrets that Bálé Saheb ("Manager" of Sandúru State, Bellary, and uncle to the minor Raja) having given himself up to luxury and run into debts, his administration is intolerable and totally devoid of justice. He fills up vacancies at his disposal with convicted criminals and dismissed servants. The correspondent notes that the trouble and inconvenience to which Rani Rukmabai Saheb (mother of the minor Raja) has been subjected has given rise to misunderstandings between her and the Manager and that the Rani is in fear of danger to her son's life. With a view to avoid danger, she has a mind to leave the place, but the Collector does not permit her to do so. The correspondent remarks that the present pitiable condition of the independent Raja and his mother is due to the Manager's ingratitude and the Diwan's indifference. He hears that a petition will be presented to the Governor regarding Bálé Saheb's wickedness, the Rani's troubles, and the injustice done to the people, and

observes that, in the course of the investigation, many ryots will come up to relate their grievances.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd March, says that a Diwan was appointed by the Nawab of Radhapur in Kattiawar to manage the affairs of his State during his illness. On the death of the Nawab, the Political Agent dismissed the Diwan and not only took into his own hands the government of the State, but also attached the clothes and jewels belonging to the Rani. The paper therefore asks, "Is there none to look into these matters"?

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 2nd, 1896.

The usurpation of powers by the Political Agent at Kattiawar.

41. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 7th March, writes thus in English:—

"We are not guilty of the smallest exaggeration when we say that corruption is eating into the vitals of the Cochin State. There is scarcely a single department of the administration which is not more or less affected by this pernicious evil. The fact that the British Resident should have deemed it necessary to draw the attention of His Highness the Raja to this subject on the installation day in a public speech clearly indicates that the evil has of late assumed very alarming proportions. Instances of innocent persons convicted and sentenced to various terms of fine and imprisonment, of persons guilty of offences of the darkest dye honourably acquitted, of Sirkar funds embezzled with perfect impunity, of innocent men and women subjected to the most inhuman tortures by the police, in short, all that the imagination can conjure up of the worst forms of injustice, intrigue and oppression are of very frequent occurrence. That the poor and the helpless meet with no justice at the hands of the constituted guardians of the public weal has now become a bye-word in Cochin. Various are the causes that have been at work to bring about this deplorable state of affairs. First and foremost among them deserves to be ranked a reluctance on the part of these who are at the head of the administration to take any repressive measures against their erring subordinates, even though it be a matter of public notoriety that honesty and integrity have no place whatever in their dealings. To dismiss or prosecute an officer, especially one in the higher grades of the public service for malpractices, is the very last thing which the Raja or his Diwan would like to do. A warning or a reprimand to the delinquent officer is all that can be generally expected as the outcome of cases of corruption brought to their notice. We need hardly say that such a policy on the part of the Raja and his Diwan is quite inconsistent with the duties and reponsibilities of their position. It involves the subordination of the interests of the public to those of individuals, while it is just the reverse that ought to be the guiding principle underlying the policy and actions of every ruler or administrator.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Mar. 7th, 1896.

Corruption in Cochin.

"Another important cause which has in no small degree contributed to the present state of affairs is the policy of non-interference with the internal administration of Native States pursued by the paramount power. Though there is a Political Agent attached to every Native State in India, it is very seldom in these days that he actively interferes with the internal administration of the State. Complaints submitted to him by aggrieved parties are unceremoniously returned with the stereotyped endorsement: 'The Resident declines to interfere.' Time was when the presence of the representative of the British Government at the court of a Native State was rightly considered to be the surest guarantee against injustice and oppression, but such a state of affairs has long since disappeared, and the British representative of the present day thinks he has fully discharged the duties he owes to the people when he has reviewed the administration report and forwarded a copy thereof to the British Government. We are familiar with the contents of these precious documents carefully prepared by the Diwan at the end of every year, and we know what is the meaning of their review by the British Resident. He merely compares the report with that of the previous year and characterises the administration of the State during the year under review as highly satisfactory if he happens to find a slight improvement in

the quantity of the work turned out by each department. The British Government fully endorses the views of their representative and recommends the Diwan for a C.I.E; but neither the British Government nor their representative ever cares to know whether there are any depths of injustice and oppression to be found beneath the glittering pages of the administration report. This policy of the British Government, we are sorry to observe, has had a baneful effect not only on the Diwan, but on all heads of departments in the State. Their care and anxiety now appears to be solely confined to that part of their work which would necessarily find a place in the pages of the administration report. We have come across certain appellate tribunals who, with a view to secure a greater number of cases decided by them at the end of the year, would dispose of almost all the appeals that come up before them by confirming the decisions of the lower court which they could very conveniently do in half a dozen words without even going through the records. It will thus be seen that the policy of non-interference in the internal administration of Native States pursued by the British Government and their representatives is fraught with no small amount of evil to the people. The late Mr. H. B. Grigg, of revered memory, seems to have been alive to this fact, for he always kept a watchful eye on the doings of every public servant in the State and plainly showed by his actions that he would stand no nonsense from them.

"We hope Mr. Thomson does not think he has given a deathblow to corruption in Cochin by his remarkable speech on the installation day, and that he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor by actively interfering in the internal administration of the State as far as such interference is warranted under the present circumstances."

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1896.

42. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th March, states that a certain English paper has recently through envy and ill-feeling suggested to the Resident at Kashmir to interfere with the private expenses of the Maharaja, and inquires what right Residents have to interfere with the private expenses of native princes or rulers while the Viceroy has no such right or power, and observes that it is a great pity that as a rule several of the English papers give bad counsels to Residents and the rulers and persuade them to practise mischief and tyranny towards native rulers and do them harm. It is, however, hoped that the present Resident of Kashmir, who is said to be a wise and just officer, will not be misguided by such evil counsels and stain his good reputation by unduly interfering with the private expenses of the Maharaja which are limited.

Private expenses of the Maharaja of Kashmir.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MANOHARAN, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1896.

43. The *Manoharan*, of the 10th February, reports that a European by the name of Colonel Sawyer, living in Rayapet, seriously wounded a native lad by shooting at him for his having trespassed into his compound, and thinks that the non-infliction of adequate punishment on such characters emboldens Europeans to make a free use of powder and shot against natives.

A remark on Europeans shooting at natives.

MANOHARAN, *Madras*, Feb. 21st 1896.

44. The *Manoharan*, of the 21st February, remarks that a certain European killed the husband of a woman with whom he committed adultery, and that another European, planter by profession, assaulted a native and struck him dead, and that both of them were punished with imprisonment for one and six months respectively. The paper adds that, if a native had committed the same offence, he would have been sentenced to an imprisonment for ten or fifteen years.

Inadequacy of punishment inflicted on Europeans murdering natives.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1896.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th March, reports that the Maharaja Rana of Jálwár in Rajputana was all on a sudden dethroned by the British Government for reasons not known, and observes that such abrupt action on the part of Government, while infusing fear and uneasiness

Dethronement of the Rana of Jálwár in Rajputana.

in the minds of native Rajas, makes the people lose their confidence in Government. The paper regrets that His Excellency Lord Elgin is directly concerned in the matter, as in the Chitral expedition, and adds that if His Excellency Lord Elgin had taken this step after making a public inquiry into the matter—a privilege granted even to a peon in the public service before his dismissal—His Excellency's action would have been commendable.

46. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th March, observes that it has often written about the brutality of soldiers and their mischief doing and regrets that the Europeans discredit the utterances of the native press and throw the whole blame on the victims. As another illustration of the misdeed in point, the paper cites a recent case in which a Parsi merchant was beaten and robbed of his money by some soldiers on board the *Dilwara* in the Bombay harbour.

Soldiers' mischief.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1896.

47. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 5th March, referring to the present riot of the Mappilas in Malabar, says that for the last fifty years the Mappilas have been now and then breaking the peace of the country and giving trouble to the Government and hopes that Government would lose no time in taking steps to prevent such riots in future.

The Mappila ryot in Malabar.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Mar. 5th, 1896.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd March, criticising the remarks made by Sir George White, while presiding at a meeting at Bhavanipur, says:—We hold that a portion of the military expenditure in India ought to be borne by the British Government, inasmuch as India does not require such a costly force on her own account, but is compelled to maintain it simply on account of the rivalries of the European powers with England. Then again England sends young soldiers to India and they remain here till they are seasoned and then they are sent home. It costs this country a very large sum to bring the men out and take them back. The short service system is a gain to England while it is nothing but a source of loss to India. We therefore think it unjust that the Indian tax-payer should be made to bear the whole cost. Since the benefit is divided, the cost should be divided also.

The army in India.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 2nd, 1896.

49. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 15th March, asks why native shoes should not be allowed to be worn in courts while English boots are freely allowed, and says that, as they are both made of the same material, there is no reason why any distinction should be made between them.

The use of native shoes in courts.

Mysore Desabhimani, *Bangalore*, Mar. 15th, 1896.

50. The same paper gives an account of a case in which one Mr. Adams committed an assault on Shankar Singh, a Rajput, in which the latter lost two of his teeth. Mr. Adams was prosecuted before the City Magistrate (Bangalore) and was punished with rigorous imprisonment for three months. He then appealed to the Chief Court claiming to be tried by a European magistrate as he was himself a European. Upon this Mr. Rickets was appointed to try the case and he reduced the term of imprisonment to one of three hours.

How Europeans are punished when they commit offences against the Indians.

51. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 2nd March, refers at great length to the Mappila outbreak in Malabar. It remarks that fanaticism and poverty are the chief causes of these frequent outbreaks and not the agrarian discontent as is alleged by Government. It says that neither the repeal of the Rent Recovery Act nor the framing of a tenancy law will check these outbreaks, and, if the Government wants to check them, they should adopt measures calculated to reduce the poverty of the Mappilas and allay their fanaticism.

The cause and cure of Mappila outbreaks in Malabar.

Manorama, *Calicut* Mar. 2nd, 1896.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th March, referring to the same subject, says that the main causes of these outbreaks are (1) fanaticism, (2) oppression of the landlords and their agents and (3) illiteracy and poverty. The paper suggests that, as Pandikkad and the neighbouring places are the seats of

outbreaks, a detachment of troops should be permanently stationed there, and a telegraph office should also be opened so that immediate steps may be taken to put down when any outbreak occurs.

The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th March, alluding to the same subject, says that the direct cause of the present outbreak is the indiscriminate levy of fines from the Mappilas on account of the outbreak which occurred two years ago. The article, after dilating at some length on the subject, suggests the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes of these outbreaks. The editor is of opinion that levying a fine and presenting a gun or sword and giving appointments to Mappilas will not in any way put an end to the outbreaks.

The *Manorama*, of the 9th March, also suggests the appointment of a commission to inquire into the Mappila outbreak.

The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 7th March, has a leader on the Mappila outbreak. It is of opinion that the cause of the outbreak is not fanaticism but it is poverty, for, if fanaticism is the cause of the outbreaks, the Mappilas of the Native States of Travancore and Cochin would have also broken out, if not constantly, at least now and then during a period of ten or fifteen years. So it is evident that the prime cause of the outbreak is poverty, and measures ought to be employed to relieve the Mappilas from it.

[Issued 23rd March 1896.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st March 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 700 | Feb. 1896. |
| 2 | "Vydia Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Mar. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 300 | 1st Mar. 1896. |
| 4 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th and 25th Mar. 1896. |
| 5 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 250 | 15th Mar. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Manoharan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 750 | 12th and 21st Mar. 1896. |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 10th Mar. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 8 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 29th Feb. and 7th and 14th Mar. 1896. |
| 9 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 14th and 21st Mar. 1896. |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 7th, 14th and 21st Mar. 1896. |
| 12 | "Janopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 14th Mar. 1896. |
| 13 | "Nagai Nilalochani" .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 9th and 23rd Mar. 1896. |
| 14 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 500 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tutieorin .. .. .. | 750 | |
| 16 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 7th ,, 14th Feb. ,, |
| 18 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 15th Mar. 1896. |
| 19 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 400 | 4th, 11th, 15th, and 25th Jan. and 1st and 29th Feb. and 7th and 14th Mar. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 10th, 13th, 17th and 20th Mar. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sujanaranjani" .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. | Not known | Feb. 1896. |
| 22 | "Sakalartha Dayani" .. .. | Tuni .. .. | | Mar. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | 15th Mar. 1896. |
| 24 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Vijnanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 14th, 21st and 28th Mar. 1896. |
| 28 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 8th and 22nd Mar. 1896. |
| 29 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | |
| 31 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Mar. 1896. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 21st and 28th Mar. 1896. |
| 34 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 527 | 25th Mar. 1896. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | Not known. | 21st Mar. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 21st Mar. 1896. |
| 39 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 10th and 20th Mar. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 580 | 14th, 21st and 28th Mar. 1896. |
| 41 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 16th and 23rd Mar. 1896. |
| 43 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 44 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 16th and 23rd Mar. 1896. |
| 45 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 46 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 47 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 9th, 12th, 19th and 23rd Mar. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th March, regrets to learn that the Amir of Afghanistan, with the help of the English, subjugated Kafiristan. The paper says that the English are not justified in helping the Amir against the Kafirs, as the latter have done no injury to the English.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1896.

Subjugation of Kafiristan by the Amir.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd March, says that a war is about to take place between Nipal and Tibet. The Tibetans, it is said, are amassing forces at Kanchanganga. The minister of Nipal seems to be not strong enough to keep down the factions in the country and it is feared that, should the Nipalese carry war into Tibet, there will be a rebellion in Nipal itself. Already some of the Nipalese have gone over to the Tibetan side.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 23rd, 1896.

Prospect of a war between Tibet and Nipal.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th March, says that the Sultan of Turkey is very much displeased with the Khedive and England for carrying an expedition into Dongola without first consulting him, and that he has therefore requested the Governments of France, Russia and Germany to arbitrate on his behalf. The paper thinks that the Sultan has taken up this attitude at the instigation of France and Russia.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 30th, 1896.

The Sultan of Turkey displeased with England.

4. The *Alhami*, of the 15th March, has a long article on the Kafiristan question, in which it says that those who try to persuade the English Government to interfere in favour of the Kafirs are entirely at fault and the opinion of the English press on the subject is dangerous. The English Government has avowedly no right to interfere with the action of the Amir in Kafiristan, and, moreover, the Afghans have not as yet in any way maltreated the people of Kafiristan so as to justify the interference of any neighbouring power in their behalf. Should Government attempt in the face of this fact to interfere there will be ill-feeling between the English and the Amir, who is at present England's staunch friend and faithful ally. After discussing the subject at length and pointing out the various evils that are likely to emanate therefrom, the *Alhami* strongly advises Government to pay no attention to the bad advice and persuasions of the English press inasmuch as such injudicious and short-sighted policy will be productive of serious results and involve England in endless difficulties.

Alhami, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1896.

Advising England not to interfere in the matter of Kafiristan.

5. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 12th March, states with approval that the Amir is trying to afghanise Kafiristan after the fashion of Russia in Central Asia. It is said that the sixteen thousand Kafir captives have been distributed over the different villages of Katool and Jallababad and ten captives placed under the charge of each headman with instructions that they should be taught the art of ploughing and carefully instructed in the Koran and treated kindly.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 12th, 1896.

The Amir and the Kafirs.

6. The same paper has an extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, of which the following is an excerpt:—The reason why England attempted to put pressure upon the Turkish Government in connection with the Armenian question in spite of the Berlin and Cyprus treaties was that she was under the impression that the Turkish Government, which generally remains inactive in such matters, would easily yield in this case. Past events have clearly proved that the Sultan and his Government are not ignorant of the true state of affairs as they are generally misrepresented to be. Had Lord Salisbury kept aloof from the question, he would not have faced shame and disgrace himself and subjected England to the taunts and sarcasm of other nations.

Turkey and England.

7. In commenting upon the Egyptian question, the *Alhami*, of the 22nd March, says that at the time when the Armenian question was being eagerly discussed, it was the opinion of French politicians that,

Alhami, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1896.

Regarding the evacuation of Egypt.

in order to silence the Turkish Government in the Egyptian question, England took an active part in the Armenian question. As the Armenian affair has been settled, the English press has latterly commenced to resuscitate the question of the evacuation of Egypt under the belief that it must shortly be re-opened. The *Times* recently announced, on the authority of its correspondent at Constantinople, that the Sultan has instructed his minister at London to negotiate with England regarding the evacuation of Egypt on the understanding that the safety of the route between England and India will be guaranteed, but the Turkish minister, when recently asked, totally denied this. In short, from what is now transpiring on the subject, it is inferred that the English press is conscious that the Egyptian question will certainly be opened before long. In conclusion the *Alhami* states that it would be a good thing for England to take the initiative, and advises her to voluntarily evacuate Egypt on conditions favourable to herself before she is compelled to do so by Turkey, Russia and France.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Janopakari, *Madras*, Mar. 14th, 1896.

A remark on the order passed by the Collector of Tanjore.

8. The *Janopakari*, of the 14th March, says that the order passed by the Collector of Tanjore that Sub-Magistrates should meet the Superintendent of Police when he halts at any station during circuit and consult him regarding the merits of the case before their inquiry will work a hardship on the people. The paper adds that under this order the accused in criminal cases preferred by the police will anyhow be punished and the mischief of the police will thus increase.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1896.

A complaint against the authorities of the Trichinopoly District Court.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, complains that the District Court of Trichinopoly has not as yet delivered a copy of judgment passed on a case of appeal disposed of by the said court in the year 1892 although it was nearly four years since it was applied for. The paper requests the High Court to pay heed to this complaint.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1896.

Advisability of not asking the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvarur to go on circuit on revenue matters.

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th March, thinks it desirable that Government should not ask Mr. Sabesa Aiyar, the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvarur, in the district of Tanjore, to go on circuit on revenue matters on the ground that it puts the the parties to great inconvenience. The correspondent sympathises with the Sub-Magistrate on the score that he is much engrossed in judicial work and considers the revenue functions imposed on him as an infliction.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1896.

Desirability of separating the judicial from the revenue functions of district officers.

11. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th March, reports that Mr. Hill, the Magistrate and Treasury Superintendent of Rawalpindi, punished a municipal peon for having coughed in his presence with a fine of Rs. 15, or, in default, to undergo imprisonment for a week. The paper says that this is one of the reasons why the people of India desire the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of district officers.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1896.

Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court.

12. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th March, notes that Justice Davies, sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, remarked on the very unsatisfactory condition of the records of the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court. The paper observes that the proceedings in such courts obviously affect people's lives, property and reputation and that, therefore,

the records ought to be carefully written and preserved. It adds that, as the magistrates are paid high salaries, their work should be properly watched. It is very glad, however, that the High Court has taken such serious notice of the Presidency Magistrates' Court in question.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 23rd, 1896.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 23rd March, says that the decision of the High Court in the matter of the Malabar kuris has not only paralysed that enterprise, but has also given ample scope for the contributors to whom the lots have fallen to withhold payments of the instalments due by them to the kuri-holder, on whose sole responsibility the whole kuri rests, and who is, under the kuri rules, bound to collect the share from each contributor every time the lottery is drawn and to pay the total amount to the contributor who gains the prize. The article cites two suits filed in the District Court of Calicut and in the Sub-Court of Cochin in which certain kuri-holders had sought to recover the instalments which had been refused to be paid by the contributors, but which both the District and Sub-Judges have dismissed on the strength of the High Court's decision stating that the kuris were illegal, inasmuch as they were not registered under the Indian Companies Act. Owing to this decision there is great consternation among the people in Malabar and various assaults and disturbances are caused by those connected with the kuris. One or two instances are mentioned in which riots have actually taken place owing to the kuri-holders refusing to pay the prize-money. It appears that as the earnings of the people, both rich and poor, are invested in the kuris which are very numerous in the district, the High Court's decision has keenly affected the welfare of the people, some of whose fortunes depend upon these kuris, and has also caused great unrest and widespread discontent among all classes of people in that district. The editor says that, if the legislature does not legalise the kuris in Malabar or the High Court does not alter its decision so far as the Malabar kuris are concerned, serious riots are apprehended.

The decision of the Madras High Court on Malabar kuris has resulted in serious disturbances in that district.

### (*d*) *Education.*

QUASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Mar. 22nd, 1896.

14. Regarding the appointment of three Muhammadan gentlemen as Fellows of the Madras University, the *Qasim*, of the 22nd March, observes, with heartfelt gratitude, that His Excellency Lord Wenlock has, on the eve of his departure to England, conferred a great boon on the Muhammadan community, which will enable those gentlemen to concert suitable measures for promoting the education of the youths of their community, and requests them to fulfil the objects of the boon with unceasing efforts and make themselves worthy of the above distinction.

Appointment of certain Muhammadan gentlemen as Fellows of the Madras University.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1896.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, after showing the importance of the well lying in the centre of the road leading from No. II road of the 3rd municipal division to Vanathurai in Kumbakónam as the main source of water-supply to nearly half of the residents of that division, says that the said well is in a wretched condition and that the municipal authorities should take steps to make the well really useful to the people.

Wretched condition of a certain well in Kumbakónam.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1896.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th March, requests the authorities concerned to construct a road from Kiliyanur to Mylam, a distance of 8½ miles, in the taluk of Tindivanam, and thus remove a long-felt want. He says that this subject was brought to the notice of the authorities in the year 1892 and that during the year 1893 the authorities merely surveyed the road and nothing has been done thereafter.

Necessity for a road from Kiliyanur to Mylam in Tindivanam taluk.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 16th, 1896.

The scavengering cess in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

17. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 16th March, says:—The people of the Civil and Military Station are groaning over a tax lately imposed upon them. This is the scavengering cess, which the rate-payers look upon as illegal. We think with the rate-payers that it is illegal. We remember that a similar tax was imposed about twelve years ago when Mr. Sandford was the Resident. The people then sent a memorial to the Government of India which was successful. They were told that the impost was illegal and that the municipality must refund the money that had been paid. If the cess was illegal twelve years ago, we hold that it is illegal now and that the municipality has no right to call upon the people of the place to pay it.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 14th, 1896.

High-handedness of the Chairman of the Calicut Municipality.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th March, says that it is reported that for the three councillors—Messrs. P. Krishna Menon, of the Panniankara ward, Zachariah, Headmaster of the Basel Mission High school, and N. Subramaniya Aiyar, pleader—whose term of office is to expire shortly, Mr. Varada Rao, the Chairman of the Calicut Municipality, has recommended to substitute Messrs. Muir, a European officer of the Cotton Mill, P. Kanaran, proprietor of the Empress Hotel, and Rajagopalachari, Treasury Deputy Collector. The remark is made that it is quite improper to nominate a European who has never stepped out of the mill and who has no knowledge of the condition of the municipality to represent the ward in question which was up to this time represented by Mr. P. Krishna Menon. Again Mr. P. Kanaran is to supersede Mr. Zachariah. Considering the position and status of Mr. Zachariah, the nomination of Mr. P. Kanaran is quite unjustifiable. Then again Mr. Rajagopalachari, who is a stranger, and who has no experience of the country, is to be substituted for Mr. Subramaniya Aiyar, a non-official councillor. The maximum number of official councillors for Calicut allowed by the Act is six, and there are already six official councillors on the council. The nomination of one more official member is therefore against the Act and will be objected to by Government. These three councillors who are to be replaced by others had signed the memorial recently submitted to Government against the chairman and it was owing to their having done so that they have not been recommended for nomination. Although the councillors are not the representatives of the people, yet the idea of appointing as councillors men who know nothing of the people and of their requirements is really unreasonable and absurd. As the action of the chairman is very unjust it is hoped that the Collector will do the needful to rectify it.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th March, referring to the same subject, disapproves of the procedure of the chairman in the matter and is of opinion that such high-handedness on the part of the chairman should not be tolerated.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 14th, 1896.

The Calicut Municipal Chairman in Civil Court.

19. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th March, says that a correspondent writes that one Chutmal Lala, a sowcar living in Mint street, Madras, has filed a suit, No. 3400 of 1896, in the Presidency Small Causes Court, against Mr. Varada Rao, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Calicut, to recover Rs. 2,000 from the defendant and the case has been posted for final hearing on the 20th March.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 28rd, 1896.

Complaint against the Calicut municipal chairman.

20. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 23rd March, bitterly complains of the conduct of the chairman of the Calicut municipality in having recommended certain candidates to be nominated in place of the three councillors whose term of office is about to expire and who in every respect are superior to the candidates proposed. The paper says that the motive which actuated the chairman not to recommend the present councillors for renomination is their having signed a memorial to Government against the chairman and voted against him in certain matters. It is doubtful whether

the object contemplated by the Local Boards Act could ever be realised at all if councillors are appointed only to nod assent to whatever is said and done by the chairman. The attention of Government is therefore invited to the matter.

Bad state of the Mooriat-Kallai road.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th March, invites the attention of the Calicut municipality to the deplorable and dangerous condition of the Mooriat-Kallai road which is very much used for wheel traffic in timber, a trade extensively carried on at Kallai.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 28th, 1896.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Severity of assessment in Milatur.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th March, says that the water-supply in Milatur is scanty owing to the fact that the river Vettar lies on a lower level and that the lands therefore prove unfit even for the cultivation of punjai products. He remarks that it is really undesirable that Government should have assessed such lands at Rs. 7, 8 and 9 as such a course subjects the poor mirasidars to great suffering and hardship.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1896.

Registration of kudima janmam lands in North Malabar.

23. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th March, invites the attention of the authorities to the necessity of conducting settlement with the tenants instead of with the landlords in the matter of lands held by the former on *kudima janmam* right in some of the taluks of North Malabar. The correspondent adds that these lands are leased out by the landlords on kudima janmam (perpetual enjoyment) and the tenants are the proprietors in virtue of this right. The landlord's share paid by the tenants in respect of such land is only a nominal sum of five or six annas, while the assessment of the land is generally Rs. 4 or 5. Under the circumstances it would be a great hardship for the landlords if the lands are registered in their name and they are required to pay the assessment thereon. The correspondent therefore suggests that the procedure of conducting settlement directly with the janmis adopted in the case of janmam lands in other parts of the district should not be made applicable to these lands.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 14th, 1896.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

Advisability of providing the platform of the Vijyapuram railway station with a zinc shed.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th March, requests the South Indian Railway authorities to provide the platform of the Vijyapuram railway station with a zinc shed for the convenience of passengers who generally crowd there in large numbers as it is a junction station.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1896.

Certain defects connected with the South Indian Railway.

25. The *Janavinodini*, of the 14th February, says that the overcrowding of railway compartments and the absence of lights in the railway carriages are some of the defects connected with the South Indian Railway and requests Captain Shelley to adopt remedial measures. The paper also draws his attention to the fact that some passengers get the doors of carriages locked on both sides with the keys which they secretly possess and refuse admission to passengers under the pretext that they are railway servants.

JANAVINODINI, *Tiruvadi*, Feb. 14th, 1896.

Bad state of the line between Wazirabad and Loyalpur.

26. On the authority of a correspondent the *Alhami*, of the 22nd March, complains that the condition of the station-masters on the line between Wazirabad and Loyalpur is deplorable as they are obliged to work from early in the morning till 12 P.M. with an inadequate staff. As regards the sufferings of the travellers, the correspondent states that not a drop of drinking water is to be had on the line to quench their thirst and

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1896.

hence the paper invites the attention of the proper authorities to the danger and requests them to have regard for the sufferings of the stationmasters as well as the comfort and convenience of travellers and to make suitable arrangements on the line for the provision of drinking water and the employment of bahishtees.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

MANOPALAN, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1896.

27. The *Manopalan*, of the 12th March, writes thus :—The salt produced in the Presidency of Bombay is light and is sold by weight and persons purchasing it gain more advantage than those buying the salt produced in the Presidency of Madras which is heavy and sold by measure; hence the depreciation of the market value of the Madras salt. It is desirable that the method of selling salt should be common in both presidencies.

A certain suggestion to the Salt and Abkári authorities.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1896.

28. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th March, complains that the authorities of the Salt and Abkári department appoint head constables as fifth-class sub-inspectors in preference to matriculates, on the ground that the latter have no practical knowledge of the business of the department. It adds that matriculates if appointed as volunteers will, in course of six months, be able to learn the nature of the work of the department and that it is not at all desirable that Government should disregard them altogether and encourage illiterate men.

A request to encourage educated men in the Salt and Abkári department.

### (*k*) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1896.

29. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 7th March, referring to the Mappila riot at Manjeri, is of opinion that the police will not be strong enough to keep the Mappilas in order; that an army should be permanently stationed at that place; and that the cost incurred for its maintenance should be recovered from the Mappilas in the shape of a tax.

A suggestion to Government regarding the Mappila riot at Manjeri.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1896.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th March, regarding the outbreak of a Mapplia riot at Manjeri, remarks that the opinion entertained by Government that these riots are due to the enhancement of land-tax is erroneous and that the account given by Mr. Logan in his manual will show that these riots have nothing whatever to do with the assessment. It adds that the hasty repeal of Act VIII of 1865 and the presentation of a sword to a "tangal" (Mappila leader) in his residence induced the Mappilas to infer that Government is really afraid of them and that Government would confer on them more privileges if they simply resort to the same device of rioting. The paper remarks in conclusion that the true cause of the outbreak of these riots remains yet to be traced out by Government and that it is therefore advisable that Government, before it adopts any reasonable measure on the subject, should appoint a commission and base its decision on the report of the commission.

An advice to Government regarding the riot of the Mappilas at Manjeri.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Tinnevelly*, Mar. 10th, 1896.

31. A correspondent to the *Vijayathvajam*, of the 10th March, complains that the postal delivery peons, instead of delivering letters, &c., to the addressees in person, give them over to any passer-by requesting him to deliver them to the addressees, and that this proves a source of hardship to the people. He requests the postal authorities to put a stop to this irregularity on the part of the delivery peons.

A complaint against the postal delivery peons.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1896.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th March, from the various offices held by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock during the years past, presumes that he is a very able administrative officer and expects prosperity for India during his *regime*. The paper advises His Excellency not to reduce himself to the position of a puppet in the hands of his councillors, but to be

An advice to His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock.

always anxious to learn public opinion through the native gentry as well as through the officers before he adopts any measure.

33. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th March, remarks that although all those that come as Governors of this presidency are naturally good men, they cease to be so as soon as they allow themselves to be guided by their councillors. It observes that a bold and firm ruler should no doubt welcome the advice tendered by his councillors, but he should act upon it only when he deems it right after due consideration, and that if it do not prove acceptable he should rely on his own judgment. The paper contrasts the fame and popularity of the Duke of Buckingham, who never altogether relied upon the councillors, with the unpopularity of Lord Wenlock, who allowed himself to be entangled by his councillors. It requests Sir Arthur Havelock, the new Governor, to bear this fact in mind.

The new Governor.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1896.

34. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th March, states that at present there are thousands of villages in the presidency without any satisfactory system for the conveyance to them of letters, &c., and that there is often but one post peon for 20 or 30 villages, visiting them once a week. The paper asks why the karnams and munsifs of villages should not be paid an extra remuneration, say two rupees per month, and directed to look after the delivery, &c., of postal letters, and why the village cess (a very large amount) which has no purpose to serve should not be utilised for the good of the people.

Post office.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1896.

35. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bhodini*, of the 21st March, says there is one Indian reform that both Englishmen and Natives are agreed should be carried out. It is the separation of executive from judicial functions. The evils attendant on the present Indian system of combining administrative and judicial functions in the same official are manifold and well recognised. The system has no advocates and is tolerated rather as a necessary evil on the score of economy.

The separation of executive and judicial functions.

Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Mar. 21st, 1896.

The beginning made in the Madras Presidency in the case of the lower officials has proved an undoubted blessing. It would be well if the Madras Government would now go a step further and sunder the revenue and magisterial functions of Deputy Collectors.

36. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 9th March, says that on a former occasion it briefly expressed its opinion on the subject of the occasional riots of the unfortunate Mappilas and requested Government to devise proper measures for their prevention. It has been recently reported that about a hundred Mappilas have been brutally killed like beasts. The *Qasim* expresses surprise to hear of such heartrending occurrences in a country which is under the administration of an enlightened and civilised Government and requests the adoption of speedy and sound measures for the prevention of such wholesale slaughter and the effectual extinction of the causes that generally give rise to such riots.

Mappila riots.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 9th, 1896.

## IV.—Native States.

37. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st March, deeply regrets that the administration of justice in Sandúru State is in a most lamentable condition. He observes that petitions from ryots are not considered for years together. When a party to a suit expresses his intention to get a vakil from Bellary, Mr. Firth either asks the party what a vakil can do when he (Mr. Firth) has to decide the case, or tells him that the employment of vakils is prohibited by the authorities in the State. The correspondent notes that Mr. Firth never works for more than 60 or 70 hours in the whole month and that his conduct in court is most unbecoming. He regrets that the ryots of Sandúru

Sandúru samastanam.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1896.

are too backward and too much afraid to represent their grievances to the British Government and remarks that, whenever the British ryots give expression to the maladministration of the "diwan" or the "administrator," they are prohibited from entering Sandúru. He further states that the "administrator" exulted that the Political Agent (Mr. Tremenheere, the Collector of Bellary), while leaving for Madras on two months' leave, had declared that he would bring to book such of the Sandúru people as went to Madras and published important State secrets in the *Andhraprakasika*.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 16th, 1896.

The deposition of the Prince of Jhallawar.

38. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 16th March, says:—Poor Zhalim Singh has paid the penalty of his independence. He had apparently meant to be the ruler of his State, not merely in name, but in reality, and consequently friction between him and the Political officer has become inevitable. If he had accepted the *rôle* of a puppet, he would have been lauded in official reports as a "model ruler," an "enlightened prince," and so on; but he showed by his conduct that he regarded himself and not the Political officer as the real ruler and it is this attitude of independence which has been the sole cause of his ruin.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Mar. 29th, 1896.

The compulsory use of a certain kind of paper by the clients in Mysore.

39. The Mysore *Desabhimani*, of the 29th March, complains that the Mysore Government compels all people who want to present any application or any other paper in Government offices to use a special kind of paper which Government sells at the rate of three pies per half sheet. This order of the Government was at first intended to apply only to parties going to the civil courts, but now every magistrate insists upon the parties using the same paper. This, the editor thinks, is an unnecessary encroachment on the liberties of the people, and that by it the Government enters into competition with the local stationers who can sell the same or even a better kind of paper at much less cost. The editor therefore calls upon the people to protest against the order and to represent the matter to the Imperial Government.

NASRANI DIPIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 10th, 1896.

Remarks on the selection of Diwans of Travancore and Cochin.

40. A leader in the Malayalam *Nasrani Dipika*, of the 10th March, does not concur in the opinions of its contemporaries, the *Malayala Manorama* and the *Kerala Sanchari*, that Europeans should be appointed as the future Diwans of Travancore and Cochin. It remarks that when the administrations of Travancore and Cochin have so far improved under the native Diwans so as to earn for these states the appellation of "model states," it sees no reason why Europeans should now be appointed as Diwans. If the present incumbents are not men of proved merit and ability and are unpopular there are several others in those states or in the Madras Presidency who are abler and better known than these and who possess the necessary qualifications for the post of diwan. Under the circumstances the opinions expressed by certain persons that Europeans only should be appointed as Diwans is due to interested motives.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Mar. 14th, 1896.

Why prisoners like to go to jails in Cochin State.

41. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 14th March, invites the attention of the Superintendent of Jails in Native Cochin to the desirability of making certain changes in the diet of prisoners. The food now given to the prisoners is rice and curry—a food to which they are accustomed from their childhood—which consequently acts as an incentive to such of the prisoners as are poor and have nothing to live upon to commit offences as soon as they are released from jail in order that they may get into it again. It appears that not only do the prisoners receive rice and curry, but they join together occasionally according to their castes and prepare cakes and eat them. The article further says that it is also rumoured that when the prisoners are taken to different places for work they, either through the negligence of the warders or through their connivance, get liquors for drink.

42. Referring to the news that the Maharaja of Kashmir lately issued an order that, excepting English coins, no other coins should be received in his treasury, the *Alhami*, of the 22nd March, says that such a change was necessary for the reason that the post office recently refused to accept any except English coins and moreover a heavy rate of exchange has always been charged upon Raja Shahee rupees, the possession of which has caused loss to their owners. However, in order to allow some time for the disposal of the Raja Shahee coins, it was necessary for the State to declare that after a certain date the circulation of Raja Shahee rupee would be illegal.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1896.

The currency in Kashmir.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 7th March, requests Government to pass a measure to check the unscientific treatment of quacks on the ground that it invariably proves injurious to life.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1896.

A request to Government for the suppression of quackery.

44. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th March, with regard to the Mappila riot at Manjeri, says that the very name of Mappila infuses terror into the minds of the people of the district of Malabar and that the district will never enjoy peace and happiness so long as Mappilas remain in the district.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1896.

A hint to Government regarding the Mappila riot.

45. The *Rajayogi*, of the 8th March, dwells at length on the deplorable condition of Hindu temples and observes that the management of the temples must be based on the principles of local self-goverment, there being appointed village panchayats, taluk and district committees. The village panchayat should include village officials, the karnam keeping the temple accounts. The taluk committee, consisting of the representatives of the village panchayats, may be placed under the control of the tahsildar assisted by a clerk and a peon. The district officer should have a committee to control the taluk committees. The paper confidently hopes that if these committees are formed as branches of local boards and the temples managed like choultries, the whole country will be greatly benefited.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 8th, 1896.

Management of Hindu temples.

46. The *Sasilekha*, of the 24th March, invites the attention of Government to mischief so frequently caused by soldiers and refers to a recent case in which a soldier rode and broke a tricycle in the Fort St. George and was ordered by the Small Cause Court to pay Rs. 45 as damages. It complains that, while the soldiery are employed for maintaining the safety and comfort of the people, they themselves are guilty of much mischief to the latter.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1896.

Soldiers' mischief.

47. The same paper states that the budget of this year contains an item of expenditure for strengthening the position of Aden. Noting that steamers sailing between England on one side and India, China and Australia on the other touch at this port, it questions the justice of making India alone bear the whole expenditure, while the advantages are shared equally by all the British dominions in the East.

The budget.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd March, says:—The bill for the Shahzada's English visit is heavy enough. The amount which has been submitted to India from the India Office is under £21,000 which falls upon the Indian exchequer. The hire of the house and the pay of the English staff is included in the special items of expenditure, the details of which are kept in the dark by the India Office, as no doubt there were certain things paid for which would be revolting for refined English society to read about.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 23rd, 1896.

The bill for the Shahzada's English visit.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 26th, 1896.

49. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 26th March, thinks the budget statement of the Government of India for the year 1896–97 highly satisfactory and says that it is a sure proof that India is prospering.

The Imperial budget statement.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 30th, 1896.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th March, says that the annual visit of Government to the hills costs the country a large sum of money which cannot well be spared. That it gives rise to other evils besides. The small officials follow the example of those higher up and run away to the hills whenever they can. That work too is not so well done as it ought to be. The men in power being away from the seat of Government do pretty much as they like. There are so many temptations to pleasure that it takes the place of work. Moreover the work has to be carried on in two places. There is a constant reference going on between the two places and this must retard work. But the officials seem determined to continue it whatever injury it may cause. The paper therefore calls upon the people to make a strong protest against the movement, and, if necessary, to bring the matter before the English public.

The annual exodus of Government to the hills.

51. The same paper approves of the suggestion made by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea that the Indian National Congress should take up the case of Native States and wishes that at the next congress the question of the relation between the Imperial Government and the Native States would be discussed and a resolution arrived at.

The Congress and the Native States.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 14th, 1896.

52. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th March, in commenting upon the remarks made on the Mappila outbreak by Lord Wenlock in his speech on the occasion of the farewell entertainment given by the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Madras, says that it cannot fully endorse the opinion expressed by his Lordship that the outbreak is chiefly due to agrarian discontent. The agrarian discontent alone is not the cause of the outbreak. The indiscriminate levy of fines is also an equally important cause. Fines are imposed and collected from the poor, innocent and law-abiding Mappilas for outrages committed by certain ignorant brethren of theirs. This is really very hard. This indiscriminate levy of fines not only reduces the Mappilas to poverty, but makes them desperate. Hence poverty is *the* cause of the outbreak, which cannot therefore be put a stop to by levying fines. Levying of fines by Government without adopting any measures for the relief of the poverty-stricken Mappilas is even more regrettable than the giving of melcharths (over-leases) by the landlords. The oppression of tenants by the landlords is no doubt intolerable, but the hardships resulting from the imposition of fines and the action of the officials collecting them is ten times more than the other. It is therefore suggested that an inquiry should be made into the hardships caused by the levy of fines along with the one now made in connection with the tenancy question.

The Mappila outbreak.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th March, in referring to the outbreak, acknowledges with warm gratitude the indefatigable exertions of, and the prompt measures taken by, the district officials and the military in bringing to a speedy termination the outbreak which had caused great alarm and unrest in the whole district. The editor says that he now sees the benefit of people having been disarmed in the district, for he observes that if they had been allowed to carry arms many good guns would have fallen into the hands of the fanatics and terrible bloodshed would have been caused thereby. The extreme measures employed by the authorities in putting down the outbreak are fully approved of and the conduct of the officers who ordered the fanatics to be shot dead is said to be quite justifiable under the circumstances. The cause of one outbreak following another after so short an interval is attributed to the fact that the inquiry into the previous riot was a partial one and was conducted by interested officials. In conclusion, the article advocates the appointment of a commission composed of a few respectable Nayars and

Mappilas with a president of ability and experience, such as Mr. Winterbotham, to inquire into the cause of the outbreaks and to suggest remedial measures thereof

A Ponnáni correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th March, alluding to the factious disturbance ending in a serious riot between two parties concerning an important mosque commends the adoption of timely and effective measures by the Head Assistant Collector.

The appointment of Mr. Winterbotham as a commissioner to inquire large into the cause of the recent Mappila riot is highly gratifying to the people at.

A long account of the Mappila riot concludes with the remark that the untiring energy evinced on the occasion from beginning to end by Mr. Fawcett, the Superintendent of Police, is highly commendable in the opinion of the general public; the aspersion on his character in connection with the Tiruvanur torture case is thoroughly dispelled by his conduct on this occasion.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th March, publishes a letter from a Mussalman tangal in which the tangal says that these outbreaks are due to misconception of the true doctrines of Islam. He suggests, as a remedial measure, that at least one theological school should be opened in each taluk for the purpose of giving lectures on the true principles of Muhammadanism and that religious tracts printed in Malayalam should be distributed among the Mappilas, which, he says, could be easily accomplished if Government were prepared to back him up.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, referring to the rising, says that, in order to put a stop to these fanatical outbreaks, the following suggestion should be adopted:—

(1) Education should be made compulsory among the Mappilas.

(2) Special schools should not be established for Mappila education, but education should be imparted to them in the ordinary course along with Hindu boys, the fines levied under the Mappila Act should be utilised for that purpose.

(3) The expenses of Mappila education should be partly met by Government and partly by an income-tax collected from the Mappilas.

(4) In places where these outbreaks generally occur a detachment of troops should be permanently stationed besides connecting those places by railway and telegraph.

(5) And, lastly, the number of police stations in such places should also be increased.

The *Manorama*, of the 16th March, also publishes several letters regarding the Mappila outbreak. They all attribute the outbreak to the poverty of the Mappilas rather than to the oppression of the landlords.

53. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st March, attributes the frequent Mappila outbreaks to the poverty caused by the intolerable oppression of the landlords and the indiscriminate levy of fines under the Mappila Act. It says that the Mappilas who caused the recent outbreak are very poor and the ringleaders are said to be men who are the tenants of Trikkiteeri Nayar and residents of Tuvoor amsam. It appears that the main object of the rioters was to murder the above Nayar and the adhikari of the said amsam because the Nayar had evicted them from some of their holdings. Tenants of all classes and communities are oppressed by the landlords; but the Nayar tenants, who are more respectable and civilised than the Mappilas, do not resort to the extreme course adopted by the latter. Even among Nayars some have, it appears, murdered and assaulted their Nambudiri landlords and their agents simply because they could not brook the oppression of the latter and the editor quotes two or three instances in point. The Mappilas being less sensible than the Nayars are easily infuriated and break out into riot, and, in a spirit of fanaticism, it was arranged that they should do so during their Ramzan festival. It is true that the oppression of the landlords has in a large measure contributed to increase their poverty which is the direct cause of these fanatical outbreaks, but the actions of Government and the tyranny of the officers appointed to collect fines under

Malabar landlords and the Mappila outbreak.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 21st, 1896.

the Mappila Act, have aggravated the situation. When it is found that a head constable who had been engaged in the collection of fines in the last outbreak had earned some ten or twelve thousand rupees is it impossible to believe unfavourable reports heard in connection with certain high officials? A sum not less than the amount of fines collected from the taluks of Walavanad and Ernad has, it appears, found its way into the pockets of the (officials). There cannot be smoke without fire, and so the matter should be investigated along with the present inquiry. Several persons are in a distressed condition owing to the survey and settlement carried on in Malabar. These and other hardships have caused great discontent among the Nayars and if measures are not immediately adopted to afford them relief, fanaticism will in course of time be rife among them also. To put a stop to these outbreaks the article suggests that (1) the levy of fines under the Mappila Act should be done away with, (2) sufficient protection should be given to the tenants against the oppression of the landlords, (3) loans should be granted to them to cultivate waste lands so as to relieve them from poverty and (4) adequate measures should be adopted to impart education to their children.

The *Manorama*, of the 23rd March, is of opinion that the cause of the outbreak is fanaticism and poverty. It is said that the fanaticism is fired by the incorrect teaching by mullas of the true principles of Islam and they break out during their holy festival with the hope of getting salvation by martyrdom.

Alluding to the outbreak the *Nasrani Dipika*, of the 20th March, concurs in the opinion of the last paper and remarks that outbreaks have been frequent ever since the authorities began to court the friendship of the Mappilas by conciliatory measures and by undue laxity in working the Mappila Act. To check the outbreak it is suggested that the Mappila Act should be more vigorously enforced than hitherto, that education should be made compulsory among the Mappilas and that printed religious tracts should be freely distributed among them so as to enable them to understand the true principles of their religion.

Referring to the same subject the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 20th March, says that the principal causes which led to the outbreak are the unbearable oppression of the landlords, the illiteracy of the Mappilas, their consequent fanaticism and the present system of collecting fines indiscriminately under the Mappila Act.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Malabar*, Mar. 20th, 1896.

Oppression of landlords in Malabar.

54. The Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 20th March, describes the different ways in which tenants are oppressed by the landlords in Malabar. The landlords make illegal exactions from tenants in various forms and the tenants have consequently become paupers. The privilege enjoyed by the landlords of putting their lands on *melcharth* (over-lease) is said to be an engine of oppression which can be used at their sweet will and pleasure in tyrannising over the tenants. The capricious eviction of tenants by the landlords and the consequent estrangement between them are also said to be matters to be regretted.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 28th, 1896.

Mr. Winterbotham to be appointed as Commissioner to inquire into the Mappila outbreak in preference to Mr. Crole.

55. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th March, entirely disapproves of the opinion expressed by the *Hindu* that Mr. Crole should be appointed as Commissioner to inquire into the Mappila outbreak instead of Mr. Winterbotham, as the latter has already formed an opinion of the matter. Mr. Crole is unquestionably an able officer, but, as far as Malabar is concerned, it is doubtful whether there is any European gentleman in the whole presidency who knows its affairs so thoroughly as Mr. Winterbotham. The report of the commission will be based on the evidence of witnesses examined by it, and, in case Mr. Winterbotham's opinion differs from that of the witnesses, the Government is not bound to adopt his views. The editor therefore says that if Government intends appointing anybody at all for the purpose of the inquiry it should be Mr. Winterbotham.

[Issued 10th April 1896.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 7 OF 1896.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th April 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Lokabanthu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,600 | 25th Mar. 1896. |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Apl. 1896. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th Mar. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | 20th and 31st Mar. 1896. |
| 5 | "Manoharan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 750 | 1st Apl. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 21st and 28th Mar. and 4th Apl. 1896. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th Apl. 1896. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 28th Mar. and 4th Apl. 1896. |
| 9 | "Hindu Mathabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd Apl. 1896. |
| 10 | "Janopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 4th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 21st and 28th Mar. and 4th Apl. 1896. |
| 12 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 30th Mar. 1896. |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 500 | 4th Apl. 1896. |
| 14 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 25th Mar. 1896. |
| 15 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 80 | 27th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 22nd ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 28th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 800 | 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Mar. and 6th Apl. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 24th, 27th and 31st Mar. and 3rd Apl. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Sri Sarada" .. .. .. | Buchireddipalem .. .. | Not known. | Mar. 1896. |
| 21 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 575 | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | 31st Mar. 1896. |
| 23 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 30th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th Apl. ,, |
| 25 | "Lokabanthu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 31st Mar. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 28th Mar. 1896. |
| 27 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | ,, ,, and 4th and 11th Apl. 1896. |
| 28 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 25th Mar. 1896. |
| 29 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd Apl. 1896. |
| 30 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 4th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 29th Mar. and 5th Apl. 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Jan. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 6th and 13th Apl. 1896. |
| 34 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 527 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 960 | 5th Apl. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 11th Apl. 1896. |
| 40 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th Mar. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 41 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 700 | 4th Apl. 1896. |
| 42 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th Apl. 1896. |
| 43 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 30th Mar. and 6th Apl. 1896. |
| 44 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 45 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 30th Mar. and 6th and 13th Apl. 1896. |
| 46 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta, do. .. | 600 | 28th ,, 1896. |
| 47 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, do. .. | 50 | 15th and 25th Mar. and 5th Apl. 1896. |
| 48 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 150 | 28th Mar. and 5th and 12th ,, ,, |
| 49 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 26th and 30th Mar. and 2nd, 6th and 9th Apl. 1896. |
| 50 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th Jan. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Lokabanthu*, of the 25th March, reports that the English for the last few years have been seriously trying to make Egypt, which is under the government of the Sultan of Turkey, a British possession, and that the French and the Russians are determined to drive the English off the shores of Egypt.

Lokabanthu, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1896.

Attempt of the English to make Egypt a British possession.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th April, has a leading article on European affairs in which it remarks as follows:—The Armenians have been abandoned to their fate because none of the other European powers would back up England in coercing the Sultan. England is in great difficulties. She is undertaking a campaign in Soudan, and this is opposed by France, backed up, it is believed, by Russia. The former wants England to vacate Egypt, and the idea of the country being enlarged while under the British protection is hateful to the French. Germany is at the present time inimical to England. It is believed she is supporting the Boers in their opposition to the Suzerain power. Then again the Armenian Republic has not settled matters with England. Thus the political atmosphere of Europe is not so transparent as it ought to be.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apl. 6th, 1896.

European affairs.

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th March, has an extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, on the question of the evacuation of Egypt, of which the following is an excerpt:—It is an interesting and noteworthy incident that whenever the question of the evacuation of Egypt is re-opened the Mahdists begin to show signs of restlessness which compels England to give up the idea of evacuating that country. During the time of the rebellion of Arabi Pasha, it was England and not Turkey or France that came forward without regard to life or money and saved Egypt from falling into the hands of the rebels. While such is the case, England has every right to prolong the occupation of that country. In conclusion the *Aum* advises England not to evacuate the country until she is fully confident that Egypt can hold her own.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 26th, 1896.

The Egyptian question and the Mahdists.

4. The same paper has the following extract from the *Aum*, of Lahore, on the subject of Kafiristan:—Englishmen who have been hitherto criticising the annexation of Chitral have now commenced to urge Government to interfere in the affairs of Kafiristan and prevent the Amir from taking possession of that country for the reason that the Kafirs, as descendants of the Aryan race, are closely related to them, and because, if the short route to Kabul from Badakshan through Kafiristan falls into the hands of the Amir, it will facilitate the Russian advance towards India. In refuting this argument the *Aum* says that if the Russians venture to advance towards India they will do so from the direction of Afghan Turkistan and not by the route which passes through Kafiristan which is very narrow and impracticable. Moreover, it is vain to imagine that the Kafirs, who are no match for the Afghans, would be able to check the advance of any European power. It is better that the Kafirs should be under the Amir than remain independent. After commenting upon the subject at length, the *Aum* advises Government to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of India instead of paying attention to frontier affairs in which it has no concern.

Invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir.

5. In inserting a translation of a telegram announcing that the Indian troops are being held in readiness to sail for Suakim if necessary, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th April, remarks that it is not likely that the expedition will be despatched, and, in the event of its being despatched, it is hoped that its expenses will be charged to the Egyptian Reserve Fund, and not to the people of India, who are already overburdened with taxes.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Apl. 13th, 1896.

Despatch of Indian troops to Suakim.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Mar. 2nd, 1896.

A case of death caused by rash driving in Negapatam.

6. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 2nd March, complains that a jatka-wallah has caused by rash driving the death of a passer-by near Nilayathatchee Ammankoil in Negapatam, and that as the owner of the jatka is a police constable, some of the police constables are trying to hush up the case by fabricating false evidence. The paper requests the magistrate to take pains to bring the offenders to justice.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Apl. 1st, 1896.

A suggestion to reform the Police department.

7. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st April, commenting on the mischief done by the Police department and on the sufferings undergone by the people in consequence, suggests the advisability of reforming the department so as to make it prove really useful to the people. He thinks that the recruitment of graduates of respectable families into the Police department and the conferring of greater powers on the divisional officers, who should be transferred from place to place and from time to time, will tend to improve the efficiency of this department.

Kerala Chandrika, *Calicut*, Apl. 5th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the improvement of the Police department.

8. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 5th April, refers to the general incapacity of the police and attributes it to the system of enlistment now in vogue and also to the low pay of the men. The essential thing now required in a candidate for employment in the Police department is good physique, no matter whether he is uneducated and incompetent. The article approves of such selection for recruitment in the Reserve police who are intended to watch the treasury, &c., but it says that for executive work men of education and capacity ought to be appointed as in other departments.

### (b) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apl. 3rd, 1896.

A complaint against Mr. O'Farrell, District and Sessions Judge of Calicut.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd April, complains that Mr. O'Farrell, the District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, is very particular that no Sub-Judge, vakil, witness, nay, even a bird, should make any noise either in the court premises or in the compound while he is in the court, and that he therefore proves a source of great annoyance and worry to judicial officers and parties. The paper regrets to remark that such despotic rule did not exist even under the rule of Moghul emperors.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Apl. 1st, 1896.

Incompetency of the bench magistrates of Calicut.

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st April, says that the people of Calicut are very much dissatisfied with the local bench magistrates. Although the magistrates are selected from respectable families, yet they are incompetent, and 90 per cent. of the cases are generally dismissed without a proper trial, and so the people have begun to lose confidence in these functionaries. In assault cases parties refrain from resorting to the bench magistrate's court, for they have no hope of getting justice done in the matter. Such a state of affairs is attributed to the presiding magistrate being very incompetent, and a suggestion is therefore made that if able native officials could not be secured for presiding over such benches, that office ought then to be held by a European.

### (d) *Education.*

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Mar. 2nd 1896.

Desirability of encouraging Tamil literature.

11. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 2nd March, reports that Government has given monetary help to Mr. Pratapachandra Roy, of Northern India, for having published Bharatam in Sanskrit and wishes that Government should extend similar patronage to Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar, Pandit of

the Kumbakónam College, who has worked very hard in publishing some of the standard works of Tamil literature, which would have been buried in oblivion but for his untiring exertions.

12. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th March, requests Government to encourage the diffusion of primary education by opening girls' schools in all villages and by offering liberal grants to the teachers thereof. The paper says that during the *regiem* of Lord Wenlock grants were not liberally given to the teachers of primary schools.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1896.

A request to Government to encourage primary education.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd April, regrets that the Director of Public Instruction refused to recognise the Ponnani middle school, an institution which owes its existence to local support, owing to the representation of the missionaries who aim at the ruin of the school in question for the reason that its existence proves an impediment to the success of their own institution. The paper requests the Director of Public Instruction to take the case of the school into his favourable consideration and have it recognised.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 3rd, 1896.

A request to the Director of Public Instruction regarding Ponnani middle school.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

14. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 25th March, complains that the sanitation and lighting of the town of Villuppuram are far from satisfactory, and that people commit nuisance all round tanks, which serve as reservoirs of water-supply. He requests the authorities to pay heed to the matter here complained of.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Mar. 25th, 1896.

A few defects in the municipal administration of Villuppuram.

15. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 20th March, speaking of the wretched condition of the road leading to Thathaiyangarpett in Námakkal taluk and of the dangers sustained by carts and travellers in consequence, requests the authorities to get it repaired as early as possible.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1896.

Wretched condition of a certain road in Námakkal taluk.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st March, reports that the absence of municipal lights in *Veppamara Salai* (the margosa lane) in Wooppara street, in Coimbatore, while facilitating the commission of nuisance, proves a source of danger to the people. He requests the municipal chairman to do the needful.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1896.

Necessity for municipal lights in a certain lane in Coimbatore.

17. The *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd April, remarks that the district boards are, as at present constituted, altogether useless, and that unless the people were allowed to freely elect at least one-half of the members of such boards while the Government appointed the other half, it would be better to amalgamate them with the Collector's departments than allow them a separate existence.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Apl. 3rd, 1896.

District boards.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th April, referring to the discussion that took place at a recent meeting of the Calicut Municipal Council on the Government Order regarding the revision of house-taxes and the repair of the Mankavu bridge, says that, in accordance with the instructions contained in the order, the council resolved to revise the assessments and for this purpose to entertain a temporary establishment. The article says that when the councillors thoroughly know that the assessments will shortly have to be increased by 10 per cent. under the new Municipal Act, it is quite unjust on their part to carry on a revision of assessments at present. The houses of the poor in Calicut are very heavily taxed, and a revision and adjustment of their taxes is therefore a matter of absolute necessity. The postponement of the repair of the Mankavu bridge is said to be very unreasonable, for the people are, it appears, greatly inconvenienced by the want of a bridge.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apl. 4th, 1896.

Remarks on the proposed revision of house-taxes in Calicut municipality.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Mar. 30th, 1896.

Disapproving of the aboliton of certain hospitals in Malabar.

19. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 30th March, says that in passing the budget estimate of the Malabar District Board, Government ordered the abolition of the hospitals at Taliparamba, Quilandi, Angadipuram, Vaniyankulam and Alattur and directed the funds thus saved to be utilised for the public works under the board. The article, while condemning the above order of Government, dwells at great length on the usefulness of those institutions. The opinion is expressed that these hospitals are more beneficial to the people than the public works executed under the unsatisfactory *A* system. The editor strongly advocates the retention of these hospitals or of at least the one at Angadipuram as it is the only one for the whole taluk of Walavanad.

The *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 5th April, referring to the same subject, expresses a similar opinion.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Apl. 13th, 1896.

Want of drains in Madras.

20. In drawing the attention of Colonel Moore to the want of proper drains in the streets of Madras, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th April, states that, excepting certain public roads that are frequented by European gentlemen, other roads and streets of Madras are lying in a wretched state and suggests to Colonel Moore to have a plan of the different streets and lanes, &c., always before him and visit them constantly in order to find out the defects that exist in the drainage and sanitation of the city.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Mar. 25th, 1896.

Benefits of permanent settlement.

21. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 25th March, enumerates the following as the advantages to be derived from a permanent settlement of land revenue:—

(1) It secures popular sympathy.

(2) The value of land will rise and Government revenue will be paid regularly. Merchants will be induced to invest their capital in land.

(3) Capital will be laid out in land for the following purposes:—

(*a*) To manure fields.
(*b*) To extend cultivation.
(*c*) To build and maintain farm-houses and good cattle-sheds.
(*d*) To construct, unlike the Department of Public Works, irrigation canals for every 200 acres of land.
(*e*) To cultivate sugarcane in the deltas.
(*f*) To cultivate limes, "Batavia" oranges, areca-nuts, betels, &c., in regar lands.
(*g*) To grow trees for firewood in sandy tracts.
(*h*) To plant palmyras along the edges of the fields.
(*i*) To construct masonry sluices for Government irrigation canals and also repair small irrigation canals.

The paper states that the permanent revenue settlement has proved most advantageous in Bengal and that the landlords and tenants are prosperous there. It adds that as in the petty zamindaris the leases have to be renewed every year, the ryots take no interest and their lands consequently drift into a bad condition. It observes that frequent classifications without any excuse have a tendency to produce famines.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

LOKABANTHU, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1896.

Extortion committed by military officers near the railway station of Burdwan.

22. The *Lokabanthu*, of the 25th March, complains that four military officers who were travelling in a second-class railway carriage along with a certain zamindar of Setla in the Bengal Presidency extorted from the zamindar a gold watch and chain near the railway station of Burdwan, and that the stationmaster, who was also an European, took no notice of the complaint preferred by the zamindar. The paper hopes that Government will institute inquiry into this case as it has done in the Guntakal case and bring the offenders to justice.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th March, in consideration of the intense heat of the weather, requests the South Indian Railway authorities to put a shed over the staircase near the platform of the Tiruvarur railway station, and also to adopt measures for keeping water within the easy reach of the passengers who crowd in large numbers as it is a junction station. The correspondent also complains that the booking clerk refuses to give the passengers the ticket applied for, and tells them to take a ticket for some nearer station and get the desired ticket at that station, and hopes that the railway authorities will put down this gross piece of irregularity.

A few suggestions to the South Indian Railway authorities.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1896.

24. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 11th April, complains that the public are put to much inconvenience by the railway officers in the Southern Mahratta Railway stations in Mysore. It says that those who want to send parcels or get their luggage weighed have to wait for a very long time and are treated like those coming to receive some favour at the hands of the clerks, and that the railway gatekeepers at the level crossing gates levy black-mail from ignorant villagers who carry loads across the gates.

The oppression of the poor people by the railway officers on the S.M. Railway in Mysore.

VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Apl. 11th, 1896.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

25. The *Dravida Pandiyan*, of the 21st March, hearing of the rumour that the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss is intending to appoint a European in the place of Rai Bahadur Dharma Rao Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner in the Abkári Department, who has been permitted to retire from the 1st April, says that, in accordance with the rule authorising Government to appoint three natives for posts carrying higher salary in the department, it is desirable that the post in question should be conferred on a native only, as there are only two natives in the department at present.

Desirability of appointing a native in the room of Rai Bahadur Dharma Rao Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner in the Abkári Department, who has been permitted to retire.

DRAVIDA PANDIYAN, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1896.

26. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 6th April, reports that Mr. Curns, Inspector of Salt, Védáranniyam Circle, has been, notwithstanding the claims of many of his seniors, appointed as an Assistant Commissioner. The paper says that this person has always shown special proclivities for dectective work thereby causing much annoyance and suffering both to the people and to his subordinates, and presumes that this may have been the qualification which recommended him to the favourable opinion of Government. The paper says that the claims of some of the aggrieved officials also deserve the consideration of Government.

A remark on the appointment of Mr. Curns, Assistant Commissioner of Salt.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Apl. 6th, 1896.

### (*k*) *General.*

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th March, requests the postal authorities to make quarter anna post-card half broader than it is at present, to fix five tolas instead of three as the maximum amount of weight of newspapers, &c., for a postage of quarter anna and to have the postage paid then and there in shape of money or label instead of being given in advance, and to receive a commission of one anna on all money orders for less than three rupees. He guarantees that the carrying out of these suggestions will materially increase the income of the Postal department.

Certain suggestions to the Postal department.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1896.

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 28th March, likes very much that His Excellency Lord Havelock should spend the summer on the hills, but is very much against the long stay of Government in that place on

A remark on the exodus to the hills.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1896.

the ground that it is very expensive. The paper says that a stay on the hills for four months would be sufficient, as the heat of the weather abates by the end of August and expects that His Excellency will save the Indian revenue by cutting short the period of his sojourn on the hills.

29. The same paper, speaking of the Translators to Government and the usefulness of the work they do, says that they should not confine their translation to portions that relate to Government only, and that they and the police would do well to take to the notice of Government the objectionable language which persons use towards each other in the columns of the vernacular newspapers, as the use of vituperative and obscene language is prohibited by law under the British Government.

The desirability of bringing to the notice of Government the use of abusive language in the vernacular newspapers examined by the Translators to Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1896.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st March, asserts that the grant of the privilege of elective system will continue to be a farce so long as the majority of the members of the district and taluk boards consist of Government officials, who do not feel at liberty to ventilate their opinion freely on matters relating to public interest and the voice of the minority, consisting of non-official members, is in consequence as nothing before such an overwhelming majority. The paper says that the district and taluk boards will serve the purpose for which they are intended only when nearly half of the members constituting the board are non-officials elected by the people, and advises Government to modify the rules relating to the elective system accordingly.

A remark on the grant of the privilege of elective system.

31. The same paper, in reporting that Mr. Srinivasaraghava Aiyengar, the Inspector-General of Registration, is shortly to proceed to Baroda as Diwan of that place, thinks it desirable that his post should be conferred on a native irrespective of creed and caste. He suggests the names of the following persons as most competent for the place, namely, M.R.Ry. R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar and P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar and Messrs. Chester and N. Subramaniyam.

Advisability of appointing a native to succeed Mr. Srinivasaraghava Aiyengar, the Inspector-General of Registration.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Mar. 25th, 1896.

32. Speaking of gambling in towns and villages, the *Vibudharanjani*, of the 25th March, asks how it can ever be possible for the village officials and police not to detect gambling and not to bring gamblers to book. It regrets to find that, instead of taking measures to suppress, they encourage gambling and that, in consequence, theft and other crimes are on the increase. It opines that the crime cannot be rooted out unless Government direct its attention to it, issuing strict orders to the village officials and instructing higher officers to take particular notice of it in their tours.

Gambling.

VRITTANTAMANJARI, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1896.

33. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 28th March, remarks that a large sum of money may be saved if the Governor alone remains on the hills for two or three months, instead of taking the whole establishment there, and hopes that though Sir Arthur Havelock may not break the usual custom, he will reside on the hills for two or three months only.

Exodus to the hills.

LOKABANTHU, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1896.

34. The *Lokabanthu*, of the 31st March (received 14th April), regrets that murders are of frequent occurrence in the Bellary district, and remarks that the prevailing custom of offering animal sacrifices to village goddesses is one of the two causes which harden the hearts of people and make them callous to the horror of murders. The other is, it says, the presence in the district of a large number of *Mlecchas*, who are accustomed to killing of cattle. It observes that the crime of murder cannot be rooted out unless the Government interferes to prohibit the said customs.

Murder in Bellary.

35. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for March, states that the Budaméru, in the Kistna district, having been allowed to flow into the Collair lake, instead of being turned into the Kistna, many villages have been ruined during floods. Observing that there is, at a distance of 8 miles from Bezwada, an opening by which the Budaméru might be made to empty itself into the Kistna, it questions why it has not been repaired and asks if the engineers are unable to prevent the Budaméru and Thammaleru inundating the villages. It would not be a waste, it remarks, if the Government should spend some money for this purpose.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Mar. 1896.

Villages inundated by a streamlet.

36. Referring to the Mappila riot, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th April, states the shooting down of the three Mappilas by the police under orders of Mr. Fawcett is, in the opinion of Mr. Winterbotham, unjustifiable and the *Shams-ul-Akbar* hopes that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will direct a searching inquiry to be made into the matter and adopt effectual measures to remove the causes which lead to constant riots and bloodshed in the country. In conclusion the *Shams-ul-Akbar* suggests the exemption of the poor Mappilas from taxation which they can ill-afford to pay.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Apl. 13th, 1896.

Mappila riot.

37. The same paper states it is understood that it has been ruled by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock that all despatches of the Madras Government, excepting those that relate to ordinary business, shall be sent to him for approval before transmission to the Government of India, and remarks that, in consequence of this ruling, no officer will be able to act independently and indifferently but will be compelled to go through each matter carefully before submitting it for the approval of His Excellency the Governor.

Ruling of Sir Arthur Havelock as regards Government of India's despatches.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

38. The *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 28th March, thinks it desirable that Dr. Miller should resign his membership in the Legislative Council, as he is frequently absent from India. It says that during the last few years Dr. Miller, as a member of the Legislative Council, has done little or nothing in the interest of the public.

DRAVIDA BHANU, *Tuticorin*, Mar. 28th, 1896.

A wish that Dr. Miller should resign his membership in the Legislative Council.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

39. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 5th April, says that various conjectures have been put forward as to why the Auditor-General has come down from the Government of India to inspect the accounts of the Mysore State, some saying that the Diwan having represented that the State is unable to pay the increased subsidy, the Government of India wanted to see for itself how the finances stood, while others think that Mr. Lee Warner saw when he was Resident that the accounts of the State were not kept properly and so it was at his desire that the inspection has been ordered. Whatever might be the reason, the editor thinks that there has been great waste of money in the Public Works Department and under the head miscellaneous, which is so indefinite that it is made to include any item which the Diwan might find it awkward to specify.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Apl. 5th, 1896.

Investigation into the Accounts Controlling department of Mysore.

40. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 12th April, says that, in order to win over the auditor who has been sent to audit the accounts of the Mysore Government and to prevent him from exposing any defects in the accounts, the Diwan has created a rumour that the Mysore Financial Commissioner's place will be offered to him. The

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Apl. 12th, 1896.

The Diwan of Mysore trying to win over the Deputy Auditor-General.

editor hopes that the auditor will not fall into the snare but make a thorough investigation and bring to light all discrepancies and suspicious items of expenditure for which no justification can be found.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Mar. 30th, 1896.

The Travancore Penal Code Bill.

41. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 30th March, referring to the Travancore Penal Code Bill as amended by the select committee, says that it contains several new provisions that are not in the Indian Penal Code. The paper disapproves of sections 85, 182 and 288. The power conferred upon parents and guardians by section 85 in the matter of chastising their children is said to be too elastic and may be abused by them.

The *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 30th March, also takes the same view as far as this section is concerned, but it sees no objection to the other provisions of the Bill except those contained in section 111.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1896.

Ill-treatment of native chiefs and princes of India by Government.

42. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th March, reproduces an article from the *Qaisar-i-Hind*, of Bombay, to the following effect:—We do not know why Government does not treat the native chiefs and princes of India kindly and respect their rights and privileges as it hitherto did. History tells us that one of the main causes of the Indian mutiny was the detestable policy of annexation which produced dissatisfaction throughout India, but the famous proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen restored confidence to the people and chiefs of India who, on the faith of the promises held out therein, believed that their rights and privileges would be respected. Since that period till now native chiefs and princes have not been found wanting in loyalty and fidelity towards the Imperial Government. Notwithstanding all this they are ill-treated by the Political Agents upon whose whim and pleasure hangs their fate. The undue and malicious interference of political officers in the affairs of native states has disgusted the people of India and disturbed the minds of the native chiefs and princes who constantly run the risk of losing their dignity as well as their states.

Regarding the events which recently occurred in Jhallawar, the *Qaisar* states that the Maharaja was deposed without a formal inquiry on the mere suggestion of the Political Agent and the reason why the Maharaja was so treated is yet a mystery to the world. His state affairs were managed by the Diwan under the supervision of the Political Agent. The action taken in this case, while infusing awe into the minds of native chiefs and princes, has caused serious apprehension to the people of India.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1896.

Drought in the taluk of Sholavanthan in the district of Madura.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th March, complains that drought is severe in the taluk of Sholavanthan in the district of Madura, and that it is apprehended that cultivation will completely fail over a large area. The paper requests the Collector to make a personal inspection of the said taluk and grant remission during jamabandi to the ryots who lost their harvests, lest they should be reduced to the condition of paupers.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1896.

A suggestion to Government regarding the Mappila riot.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th March, attributes the Mappila riot to the want of union and agreement between the officials and the people of the district, and suggests to Government the advisability of transferring the whole official staff of the district elsewhere and of appointing in its place persons who are well acquainted with the nature of the people of the district.

45. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th March, says that Sir Antony MacDonnell, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces, is kind towards the people, that he is an embodiment of virtue, that if other provinces possess governors of his stamp, there will be no room for grievance of any kind, and so forth. The paper further says that in one of his speeches Sir Antony MacDonnell remarked that as it was his bounden duty to relieve the people of their sufferings, the people might freely represent to him their grievances whenever they had any and that he would see to their redress. The paper hopes that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will evince the same interest in the well-being of the people of this presidency.

Opinion regarding Sir Antony MacDonnell, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1896.

46. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 25th March, states that when the income-tax was first introduced in 1886, it was understood that it was required to cover the deficit in the land revenue consequent on the famine and to defray the cost of preventing Russian invasions and to meet military expenditure in Burma. The paper remarks that it was thought it would be discontinued when the necessitating causes had ceased; but alas it was not so. It is unjust of Government to levy it still for the sake of its military expenditure. It is a matter for complaint that the tax is imposed on persons on the merest surmise that their income is Rs. 500 without any inquiry being made.

Income-tax.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Mar. 25th, 1896.

47. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd April, assigns, on the authority of a correspondent, the following as the causes of the recent outbreak of the Mappilas:—(1) Their poverty, (2) religious fanaticism, (3) ignorance, (4) their exclusiveness preventing them from moving in civilised society, (5) their debased life and (6) want of proper roads for troops to march expeditiously to scenes of outbreaks. It is suggested that an extension of railway from Walavanad to Ernad and spread of primary education are the best means of preventing any repetition of the riots.

The causes of the outbreak of the Mappilas in Malabar.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Apl. 2nd, 1896.

48. The Mysore *Deshabhimani*, of the 12th April, says that the work in the newly opened post office in the Bangalore City is more than one man can cope with and calls upon the postal authorities to make arrangements to give some help to the postmaster.

The over-worked postmaster of the Bangalore City Post office.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Apl. 12th, 1896.

49. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st April, invites the attention of the authorities to the necessity of supplying the hospital at Chowghat with drugs as the quantity already supplied is exhausted. The correspondent adds that a number of patients coming from distant places have now to return home disappointed as the necessary medicines are not in store in the hospital.

Authorities to supply the Chowghat hospital with drugs.

KERALA MITRAM, *Calicut*, Apl. 1st, 1896.

50. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th April, referring to the question put in Parliament by Mr. Tanner and the Secretary of State's reply thereto, says that the statement of the Secretary of State that only 86 Mappilas were killed in the outbreak is quite inaccurate, and believes that this inaccuracy is due to the misrepresentation made by the district officials to Government who supplies information to the Secretary of State. The article, after commenting at some length upon the matter, goes on to say that had the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police cared to get the Mappilas, who were only nominally armed, to give themselves up the extreme measure that was employed by them would have been avoided. The remark is made that the above officials ought to be chiefly held responsible for unnecessarily causing the loss of so many lives, which could have been averted if they had acted in the matter with prudence and discretion. It hopes that Government will take serious notice of the conduct of these

Reflections on the recent Mappila outbreak.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apl. 4th, 1896.

officers; that they will arrive at a satisfactory decision in the matter of these outbreaks; and that they will also take the necessary steps for the submission by the district officials of true and accurate reports on all occasions.

The *Manorama*, of the 30th March, does not consider that the outbreaks are due to any agrarian dispute. The paper urges Government to make a searching inquiry into the matter by means of a commission consisting of a European president and four or five native gentlemen representing both the landlords and tenants. In this connection are suggested the names of Mr. Manavedan Raja, the Acting Collector of Nellore, who is now on leave, and Mr. Karunakara Menon, Deputy Collector.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, alluding to the outbreak, writes that it is not very advisable to withdraw the magisterial powers from the Tahsildars of Malabar in a view of the grave crimes that are frequently committed in large numbers in that district, and suggests that at least the Tahsildars of Ernad and Walavanad taluks, where outbreaks and dacoities frequently occur, should, as a special case, be invested with magisterial functions.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st April, says that although the Mappila outbreak is over, yet as dacoities are committed now and then in the two affected taluks, there is considerable alarm among the Hindu population. Owing to fear of the Mappilas, people refrain from making any complaint to the police, and even if complaints are made, the police try to avoid interfering in the matter, they themselves being afraid of the Mappilas. To check the dacoities and other grave crimes in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad, which are now in a disturbed state, the paper suggests the quartering of a special police at different places therein under the Police Act recently extended to this presidency.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apl. 6th, 1896.

Remarks on the Ponnani treasury theft case.

51. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 6th April, refers to the Ponnani treasury theft case. It says that it takes this opportunity of impressing upon the authorities the necessity of taking stricter precautionary measures in future for ensuring the safe carriage of the money sent from the treasuries. The present boxes used in carrying treasure are said to be not of a strong make and they could be easily opened. The seal used is generally so simple that one can easily get a similar one made and make use of it. The attention of the authorities is therefore invited to the desirability of making the necessary changes in these as well as in the matter of passing the boxes from one police escort to another during the transit.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Apl. 5th, 1896.

Deplorable condition of Tiyans in Malabar.

52. A correspondent to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 5th April, deplores the condition of the Tiyya community in British Malabar in consequence of the high officials of that class being all pensioned and suggests that Mr. Kelappan, the Sheristadar of Civil Court, Tellicherry, who was more than once acting as a munsif, be given the place of a munsif on the retirement of Mr. E. K. Krishnan, the Sub-Judge of Palghat, and the Tahsildar of Chirakkal who is in every way deserving of promotion, will not be lost sight of by the Collector when Mr. Kunhambu retires on pension.

Remarks on the removal of the branch post office at Ponneri.

53. A correspondent to the same issue bitterly complains of the rumoured receipt of an order to locate the branch post office, Ponneri, at Tiruvallur, a place in every way inconveniently situated and prays the Inspector-General of Post Offices will favourably dispose of the petition presented by the merchants, &c.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Apl. 11th, 1896.

Irregularities in the delivery of letters.

54. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, complains of the great irregularity in the delivery of letters, &c., in the Cochin State.

55. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st April, in connection with the culpable homicide by a Pulaya of his wife at Eramam, refers to the lawless and high-handed proceedings of the police in outlandish places. Occasional visits to these places by some high officials would restrict this high-handedness of the subordinates by instilling into them fear of disclosure.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apl. 11th, 1896.

High-handedness of the police.

56. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th April, entirely differs from the opinion expressed by some of its contemporaries that the authorities who shot down the Mappila rebels at Manjeri and Parambil Kalam were not justified in their action. It says that the rebels were repeatedly asked to surrender and as they flatly refused to do so, the soldiers had no other alternative but to shoot them down. The Mappilas, who entered the Parambil Kalam were shot down under the orders of Mr. Fawcett, the Superintendent of Police, and this action is also justified by the paper, because the Superintendent was led to believe that there were many men in the Kalam. The article concludes with the remark that it is quite unfair on the part of the critics to find fault with the authorities without ascertaining the truth of the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apl. 8th, 1896.

Justifying the action of the authorities who shot down the Mappila rebels at Manjeri, &c.

[Issued, 23rd April 1896.]

CONFIDENTIAL. [No. 8 OF 1896.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th April 1896.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
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| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Anrore Mitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | .. | Apl. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 250 | 15th Apl. 1896. |
| 3 | "Vydya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,200 | 10th ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 250 | 10th and 20th Apl. 1896. |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | 10th Apl. 1896. |
| 8 | "Lokabandu" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,600 | 21st ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Manoharan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 750 | 11th and 21st Apl. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 10 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 11th and 18th Apl. 1896. |
| 11 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Hindu Mathabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Janopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 8th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 500 | 11th, 18th and 25th Apl. 1896. |
| 19 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 5th and 12th Apl. 1896. |
| 20 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 10th ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 800 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 13th Apl. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th Apl. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Apl. 1896. |
| 26 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Attili .. .. .. | Not known. | Jan. and Feb. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 15th Apl. 1896. |
| 29 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Sarvajanamanoranjani" .. .. | Vizagapatam .. .. | Not known. | 15th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | 15th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 11th and 18th Apl. 1896. |
| 35 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 400 | 20th and 27th Apl. 1896. |
| 40 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 7,300 | 23rd ,, 30th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 2,122 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Apl. 1896. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 44 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 960 | 21st Apl. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 45 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 21st Apl. 1896. |
| 46 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 10th and 20th Apl. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 47 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 700 | 18th and 25th Apl. 1896. |
| 48 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 22nd Apl. 1896. |
| 49 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 20th and 27th Apl. 1896. |
| 50 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 51 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 20th and 27th Apl. 1896. |
| 52 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta, do. .. | 600 | 11th, 18th and 25th Apl. 1896. |
| 53 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, do. .. | 50 | 15th Apl. 1896. |
| 54 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 19th and 26th Apl. 1896. |
| 55 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 13th, 16th and 23rd Apl. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th April, says that England is now at war in different parts of Africa with the native inhabitants of the respective parts, viz., Eastern Africa, South of Egypt and Rohosia, a newly acquired territory.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apl. 20th, 1896.

Wars in Africa.

2. The same paper learns that the Russian Government has sent an army of 90,000 men from Odessa towards the East for the purpose of waging war with Japan on behalf of Corea, and says that if this is true, we may shortly expect a terrible war in the east of Asia.

Russia's preparations for making war with Japan.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 20th April, remarks that the charges of oppression and tyranny brought against the Turks by the Armenians have after all been proved to be groundless, and states that the firm and persevering attitude of the Sultan has settled for good the Armenian question which will not be re-opened unless restless and intriguing persons of Mr. Gladstone's stamp and character rake it up again. Turning to the Dongola expedition, the *Shams-ul-Akbar* observes that England has every right to aid Italy against the dervishes, but asks if she thereby intends to prolong her occupation of Egypt as has been alleged by the French press.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Apl. 20th, 1896.

Passing remarks on the Armenian question and the Dangola expedition.

4. The same paper states:—It is understood from the London telegram of the 16th instant that Russia and France have succeeded in inciting the dervishes to rebel against Italy and England. Under these circumstances the *Shams-ul-Akbar* remarks England has its enemy not only in dervishes, but also in Russia and France with whom she has to cope in case of necessity. Moreover the British people and ministry are much against the Dangola expedition.

The Dangola expedition.

5. Referring to the London telegram which announced the impossibility of Indian troops being despatched to Soudan, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 27th April, states that the officers of the native army, disappointed at the news, have intimated to the War Office their readiness to proceed to that country, and observes that they need not trouble themselves to volunteer, since it is understood that huts are being built on the shores of the Suez Canal for the use of the Indian troops, and there is no likelihood of the present ministry, which is in favour of despatching troops to Soudan, leaving office. Moreover the officers who are so keen to go to the Soudan must not think that they are going to face women, cultivators or cooks, but spirited and desperate dervishes, such as have defeated Hicks Pasha and Gordon Pasha and made them lick the ground. It is also alleged that these dervishes are officered by well-trained and experienced Russian and French Generals and Colonels and armed with Martini-Henri, if not with Lee Metford, rifles. Besides, did not their brethren the Negroes of Abyssinia recently utterly route an army of twenty thousand Italians?

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Apl. 27th, 1896.

Despatch of Indian troops to Soudan.

6. The same paper states that the Califa of Soudan has proclaimed a religious war and has called upon the Egyptians and the dervishes who are able to carry arms to gather under the Mussalman standard.

Proclamation of a religious war.

7. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd April, has from *Mirza Hairat*, of Delhi, a long letter regarding affairs in the Soudon which points out the difficulty of annihilating the dervishes and annexing Soudan to Egypt and suggests that

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Apl. 23rd, 1896.

Soudan affairs.

instead of shedding blood for the purpose of establishing peace and tranquility in that coutry it would be much better to acknowledge the Mahdi and to enter into a treaty of commerce with him. If this is not practicable it advises England to commit Egypt to the charge of the Sultan as such an act on her part would tend to remove the ill-feeling which at present exists between the Sultan and the English Government on account of the Armenian question. If she fails to do so and prolongs her hold upon Egypt it is apprehended that she will find herself surrounded with difficulties on all sides ere long.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Janavinodhini, *Tiruvadi*, Apl. 10th, 1896.

A complaint against the police at Kallakkudi near Tiruvarur.

8. The *Janavinodhini*, of the 10th April, reports that a few robbers were surprised by a passerby while committing burglary in the village of Kalakkudi near Tiruvarur, and that the robbers, to effect their escape, beat the passenger with a big stick, who, in the exercise of the right of private defence, cut one of the robbers with a sword and made him fall dead. The paper regrets to learn that the authorities sent to the jail the passenger for having killed the robber, and remarks that such a course, while encouraging robbers, would not embolden brave characters to attack the robbers as permitted by law and thus rescue the people. The paper in this connection reports that the vigilance of the police in that place could not be commended, and that burglary and theft are being committed almost every day with impunity in consequence.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Apl. 24th, 1896.

Theft in Anantapur.

9. The *Sasilekha*, of the 24th April, states that it hears of thefts frequently committed in Anantapur, that a month ago robbers committed house-breaking and removed a sum of Rs. 600 from an iron safe in the house of one Mangu Vasudeva Rao, employed in the office of the Collector, and that a week ago the Salt Sub-Inspector lost jewels worth Rs. 1,000. The paper does not know how to account for such cases of theft in a large town like Anantapur and requests the Police Superintendent to take particular care in the matter.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Apl. 25th, 1896.

A case for notice by Government.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of 25th April, states that in a fight among the Pallars of Sattur, Tinnevelly district, one of them was mortally wounded and was consequently kept in the local fund hospital. It regrets that he died a few days later as anticipated by the apothecary, and that the police, instead of trying their best to detect the offenders, endeavoured, on the other hand, to arrest the hospital compounder, charging him with having mixed poison in administering medicine to the deceased; but the Chemical Examiner having certified that there was no trace of poison in the contents of the bowels of the deceased, the compounder got off from the clutches of the police. The paper hears that neither the police nor the magistrate has as yet made any attempt to detect the criminals, and that owing to ill-feeling between the compounder and the police station-house officer, the case took the aforesaid turn. It thinks that Government should ask the following questions:—Who is it that wounded the deceased? What has become of him? Can he ever be traced or not?

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apl. 10th, 1896.

A complaint that the town of Kumbakónam is without a magistrate.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th April, draws the attention of Government to the fact that the town of Kumbakónam has been without a stationary sub-magistrate for nearly a month, and he is at a loss to know how order and peace can be maintained in such a big town without a magistrate.

12. The *Janopakari*, of the 11th April, prctests against the present system of keeping the criminal administration of a district under the control of the district magistrate on the ground that it gives room for miscarriage of justice. The paper is of opinion that if sub-magistrates in a district be kept under the control of the High Court, the criminal administration will be more satisfactory and prove beneficial to the people, even as the civil administration has become satisfactory after the High Court has begun to exercise control over the district munsifs.

JANOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apl. 11th, 1896.

Expediency of keeping sub-magistrates under the control of the High Court.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th April, reports that Mr. Bradley, the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, issued an order that the accused in a criminal case pending inquiry shall not get a copy of the charge sheet and the occurrence report until the final disposal of his case. The paper says that this order is arbitrary and will prove a source of hardship to the parties concerned. The paper concludes with the remark that this is one of the many evils arising from the circumstance that both the judicial and executive functions are vested in one and the same person and that it behoves Government to take the subject into its consideration.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 14th, 1896.

An order passed by the District Magistrate of Coimbatore.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th April, writes as follows.—The plea of want of money set forth by Government for not effecting a total separation of the revenue from the judicial functions of magistrates is useless. Government can save money if it will observe economy in administration. For instance, the scale of pay now given to tahsildars was originally fixed in consideration of their revenue and magisterial work; but now the appointment of stationary magistrates has greatly lightened, and, in fact, almost relieved tahsildars of their magisterial function; it is therefore desirable that their pay should be reduced in proportion. Again, the present method of administration does not require the services of deputy tahsildars and huzur sheristadars and these offices, which are mere incumbrance, may also be abolished. Speaking of the district of Coimbatore in particular there are in that district about ten tahsildars (one on Rs. 250, one on Rs. 225, three on Rs. 200, three on Rs. 175 and two on Rs. 150); fourteen deputy tahsildars (one on Rs. 120 and thirteen on Rs. 100); a huzur sheristadar on Rs. 225 with an office establishmeut costing Rs. 182, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,727 per month. It is suggested that if the district possesses ten tahsildars (two on Rs. 200, three on Rs. 175 and five on Rs. 150) and eleven magistrates (two on Rs. 200, three on Rs. 175 and six on Rs. 150) at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,500 per month, Government will not only make a saving of Rs. 227 per month, but the administration of the district also will prove more satisfactory. It is highly desirable that Government should increase the salary of magistrates to the extent of the pay given to district munsifs to keep them above all temptations, and the adoption of the suggestion herein made will not only facilitate the despatch of administrative work of each district but will also prove beneficial to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 17th, 1896.

A suggestion to separate *in toto* the judicial from the revenue functions of magistrates.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th April, says that the present system of selecting jurors is very unsatisfactory and regrettable. Jurors are now appointed through the recommendations of adikāris and tahsildars and their ability is not taken into consideration at all. They have not the courage of their conviction and are, moreover, incapable of understanding the responsibility of their position. They do not generally give out their conscientious opinion, and, in the matter of returning the verdict, they are more or less guided by the opinion expressed by the judge in summing up the case. Some of the clerks in the huzur office have been included in the new list of jurors. This is quite inadvisable, for the majority of them will not have the courage to differ from the opinion of a district judge. Jurors are in some cases obliged to leave their avocations and come from a distance of 15 or 20 miles, and they have to bear all the

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apl. 18th, 1896.

Condemning the present system of selecting jurors.

expenses incidental thereto. Sometimes the jurors are, owing to the court work, obliged to remain in town for days together at great sacrifice and expense. To avoid these inconveniences, respectable and competent men gain the good-will of the adikaris and tahsildars and get themselves exempted. It is therefore suggested that a juror should be paid travelling allowances as an inducement just as local board members and Government servants are and steps should also be taken to have better men selected as jurors in future.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Apl. 20th, 1896.

Suggesting the appointment of a Muhammadan to the vacant judgeship in the Madras Court of Small Causes.

16. Referring to the vacancy in the Madras Court of Small Causes, caused by the resignation of Mr. Subramaniyan, who has been appointed Government Pleader, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 20th April, hopes that as no Muhammadan has ever been appointed judge either in the High Court or in the Court of Small Causes, His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to fill up the present vacancy by appointing a duly qualified member of the community.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 7th, 1896.

A suggestion to the educational authorities regarding the diffusion of primary education.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th April, says that the introduction of the assignment system in lieu of grants has greatly contributed to the abolition of many primary schools and that the paucity of these schools makes the trained teachers sent out by the sessional and normal schools unable to fulfil their agreement, which again prevents them from seeking other employments. The correspondent further says that as there is a larger number of trained teachers without any demand for them, it is advisable to close the normal and sessional schools for some time and to open primary schools with the money saved thereby and disseminate primary education among the masses.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apl. 20th, 1896.

Reflections on the review of the Calicut municipal budget.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 20th April, strongly animadverts on the Government Order passed in reviewing the Calicut municipal budget. It says that Government was led into passing such a severe order by the misleading statements contained in the endorsement of the divisional officer on the budget which was supported by the Collector. In all municipalities taxes on buildings, &c., are revised and adjusted once in five years, and it was only in 1892–93 that assessments were revised in the Calicut municipality. Under the circumstances, the editor says that the Government Order calling upon the councillors to revise the taxes before the lapse of five years and even before the close of the survey now being carried on in the municipality seems very strange. It appears that the budget estimate which was prepared by Mr. Varada Rao in the capacity of chairman was endorsed by himself as divisional officer, and the remark is made that this procedure on the part of Mr. Varada Rao has even exceeded that of Mr. LeFanu. The article, after criticising at great length the order in question, remarks that as Government has throughout acted upon the misleading reports of the divisional officer and the Collector, disregarding the true statements of the councillors, the latter ought to take steps to get the order amended. If Government turns a deaf ear to their reasonable representations they ought to resign their seats forthwith instead of holding office on such derogatory terms.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apl. 25th, 1896.

Construction of the Mankavu bridge.

19. A leader in the Mayalayam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th April, bitterly complains of the indifference of the authorities in regard to the Mankavu bridge which was pulled down by the municipality some years ago. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was provided in the last budget for the re-construction of the above bridge, but the refusal of Government on a report from the

chairman to sanction the sum is a matter for regret. The remark is made that since Mr. Varada Rao assumed charge of the office of chairman he has not done anything conducive to the welfare of the municipality. The article exhorts the people to hold a public meeting to concert measures for the construction of the bridge.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

20. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 8th April, suggests that Government should transfer revenue inspectors every now and then, at least once a year, on the ground that their long stay in a place tempts them to corruption and makes them prove a source of worry and trouble to the people.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Apl. 8th, 1896.

Advisability of transferring revenue inspectors at least once a year.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st April, complains as follows:—I owned about 12 valis of land in the village of Varathampattu, Mayavaram taluk, which I made over three or four years ago to some persons. Nevertheless the revenue authorities continued to levy the kist from me on the ground that the mirasi right of the lands belonged to me. To relieve myself of this trouble I submitted a razinama in respect of all the lands the patta of which stood in my name to Mr. Kolandaswami Pillai, the tahsildar, who forwarded it to the revenue inspector for disposal. I am not aware of the result. The purchasers continued paying the kist up to January of the current fasli in view to enjoy the produce and failed to pay the kists due in February and March which were recovered from me by the tahsildar by attaching my moveable property in Konerirajapuram. On my questioning the tahsildar as to the propriety of the said procedure he replied that I would be liable for the payment of kist until my case is finally disposed of by some one else obtaining the mirasi right of the lands. To whom shall I represent this cruelty—that of the kist being levied from me in spite of my submitting in due time my razinama relinquishing my mirasi right? Cannot kist be recovered from the occupants of lands? Cannot the lands themselves be attached and sold at auction and the kist recovered thereby? It naturally follows that a mirasidar will be relieved of the kist only when he becomes a pauper destitute of all property. I do not know how many more persons smart under such a piece of cruelty as this? Alas! Cruelty! Cruelty!

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 21st, 1896.

A complaint against the demand of kist.

22. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 1st April, speaking of the benefits of a permanent settlement of land revenue, remarks that the statement of Mr. Winterbotham as to the good condition of the crops in the delta lands is wholly unwarranted, inasmuch as he was able to see only those fields that lay by the side of the canal while he was travelling in his steam boat and not those in the interior. It contends that the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement would do well not to be content with the present condition of the crops, but to see how the fields in the delta could be improved by permanently settling the revenue and thereby inducing capitalists to invest capital. The paper confidently affirms that if Government would not violate its promises for the sake of selfishly augmenting its revenue but would fix the land-tax at Rs. 4 per acre and bring about a permanent settlement, enlisting thereby popular sympathy on its side, the present rice fields would soon become attractive, producing sugarcane, cocoanut, areca nut, betel, plantain, "Batavia" orange, lime, &c., and possessing substantial buildings. It further believes that Government would thereby confer a great boon on the people, while its administration of the country would be more firmly established for ever.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Apl. 1st, 1896.

Godavari resettlement.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Manaroma*, of the 27th April, referring to the notification published in the District Gazette by the Collector of Malabar requiring the proprietors of lands in Walavanad, Palghat, Ponnani and Kurumbranat taluks to submit applications for the registration of

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apl. 27th, 1896.

Remarks on the registration of lands in Malabar.

their titles within the 30th June next, says that although this period may be sufficient for the proprietors who own small estates, yet in the case of proprietors owning extensive lands in various taluks and who do not in fact possess the required information in respect of such lands a longer period should be allowed for the submission of their applications. The kanamdars in whose names the pattas have been registered are not bound to submit applications for the registration of lands held by them, and as the proprietors who are bound to make the applications do not generally hold the pattas they are unable to know the situation and other particulars of the lands leased out by them to the kanamdars. The editor therefore suggests that to facilitate the work the kanamdars should also be made responsible for making these applications.

*(h) Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 7th, 1896.

Desirability of increasing the pay of railway servants in the South Indian Railway.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th April, says that the prevalence of corruption among the railway servants of the South Indian Railway is due to the small pay given to them, and thinks that an adequate increase of their pay will remove many malpractices.

Protest raised against a European being appointed as a stationmaster in the South Indian Railway.

25. A correspondent to the same paper is very much against a European being appointed as stationmaster in the South Indian Railway on the ground that the majority of passengers are ignorant of the English language and therefore are not able to represent their grievances as freely and intelligibly as they would were the stationmaster a native.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Apl. 11th, 1896.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities.

26. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 11th April, remarks that the present system of supplying the passengers with water in the South Indian Railway is highly unsatisfactory, and advises the railway authorities to keep water pipe on all platforms even as is done in the Villupuram railway station. The paper thinks that the adoption of this suggestion will tend to keep water within the easy reach of every passenger in all stations.

*(i) Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 24th, 1896.

A remark on the appointment of Mr. Parker as District Local Fund Engineer.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th April, reports that the District Collector of Tinnevelly has appointed Mr. Parker as Local Fund Engineer, ignoring the superior merits of the other applicants, such as Mr. Subraya Charry, B.C.E., a retired Executive Engineer. The paper says that the criterion of selection in this appointment was race and not merit.

*(k) General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 7th, 1896.

A suggestion to the postal authorities.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th April, complains that the post office in Bangalapputhur near Gopichettipalaiyam seldom delivers letters, &c., in time and requests the postal authorities either to help the post office with the services of another runner or to amalgamate it with the post office in Gopichettipalaiyam.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Apl. 18th, 1896.

A suggestion to the authorities of the Government Maternity Hospital.

29. The *Pariyan*, of the 18th April, complains that the unclaimed dead bodies of women dying in the Government Maternity Hospital are conveyed to the burial ground in an inhuman and ghastly manner so as to wound the feelings of the people. The paper thinks it desirable that such dead bodies should be conveyed either in a covered litter or a carriage so as to avoid exposure to the sight of the people.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st April, remarks that the English system of medicine suits Europeans only and not the natives of India, and wishes the authorities to introduce the native system of medicine into Government Medical Colleges and encourage candidates qualifying themselves in that system by conferring suitable posts on them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 21st, 1896.

Desirability of encouraging native system of medicine.

31. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 8th April, dwelling on the administration of Income-tax in the Gódávari district, states:—

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Apl. 8th, 1896.

Income-tax.

(1) That a certain merchant having been assessed at an enormous sum, viz., Rs. 8,000, the Sub-Collector, on appeal, confirmed the tax in spite of the evidence given by four respectable persons and in spite of the accounts produced having been kept correctly, and that on the Collector directing that the case should be properly inquired into again, he (the Sub-Collector) reduced the amount to Rs. 3,335. The paper asks why it was at first said that the tax should not be reduced, why it was declared that the accounts were not correct, and why it was that the amount was at last reduced by more than Rs. 4,000. Considering the circumstances of the present case, it further questions whether Government officers assess the tax capriciously, or whether they are encouraged by Government so to do.

(2) That in the case of one Grandhi Nagaraju, of Rajahmundry, the original tax of Rs. 10 having been first raised to Rs. 28 and then reduced to Rs. 15, he paid the last mentioned sum, but he was ordered to pay Rs. 13 more. The paper remarks with surprise that Government officials place themselves in ridiculous positions consumed by a desire to win the favour of the Government.

(3) That a certain gentlemen, keeping correct accounts, was assessed at Rs. 105 which was doubled on appeal and then confimed by the Collector on a second appeal. The paper remarks that the assessment of the tax seems to have no rhyme or reason.

(4) That income-tax was imposed on a poor man by a Deputy Tahsildar, whose successor, unable to get it cancelled, ordered, with a threat of distraint, that the tax should be paid by the owner of the house in which the poor man resided, and that the owner, finding it difficult to prove that his property was his own property and not that of the poor man, was obliged to pay the said tax himself. The paper asks whether the laws of Government are of any use if the officers impose the tax at their pleasure without attempting to inquire whether it is just or otherwise.

(5) That a karnam having been ordered to collect income-tax from a poor man, and having refused to pay it himself (perhaps he was unable to collect it?) his father-in-law begged the tahsildar to pardon his son-in-law for his disobedience, he himself agreeing to pay the said tax. When it was ordered on appeal to be refunded, the amount was paid to the poor man and not to the karnam's father-in-law, the then tahsildar being a new man. The paper, wondering at the unexpected fortune of the poor fellow, invites the public to notice what strange things happen in the administration of the income-tax, and asks whether such circumstances can possibly exist under the beneficient administration of the enlightened British Government.

(6) That income-tax having been imposed on a poor man in a village near Cocanada, who was too poor to pay it and who had no property that might be distrained, the tahsildar, to support his own conduct, asked the village munsif and karnam to pay the tax and they did so accordingly. It remarks who knows many such cases are not occurring.

(7) That a tahsildar, in the course of a conversation on the subject of income-tax with M.R.Ry. Devarakonda Subramaniyam Garu, a pleader, is said to have stated as follows:—"We are tahsildars. What can we do? The orders we receive are such! We are obliged to impose the tax despite the dictates of our conscience."

The paper remarks that though the tax may be necessary for purposes of public good, the Government would be justified only if it levied the tax, after due inquiry, as to who are able to pay and who are not in accordance

with its own laws without bringing pressure to bear on its subordinates. It further deprecates the arbitrary assessment of the tax according to the whim and pleasure of the authorities.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Apl. 1st, 1896.

The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 1st April, dwelling on the same subject in the Gódávari district asks whether it is proper of Government not to lend its ear to the grievances of the people, which were duly represented to it by the Gódávari District Conference held last year. It observes that, out of the 4,774 persons on whom the tax was imposed in the Godavari district during the year 1893–94, more than one-half of them, *i.e.*, 2,477, appealed against the impost itself and argues that it means that so many are unable to pay the tax. It further states that 34 persons presented petitions for revision, that in 228 cases the tax was cancelled and that in 166 cases it was partly reduced. The paper regrets very much that only a few cases were thus fairly dealt with, while all the remaining cases were dismissed.

Jamabandi.

32. A correspondent to the same paper expresses the deepest regret for the wretched condition of the karnams who, while collecting revenue for Government and keeping accounts correctly, are ill-treated even by the peons. He observes that while Government officers with salaries of hundreds of rupees obtain batta at the rate of Rs. 1, 2, or 3 a day whenever they stir out of their homes, the karnams, who have to do every piece of important work, though on receipt of a trifling salary, are not only not paid any batta when they are sent for and made to remain at the taluk headquarters, but are also punished with fines.

The correspondent regrets to see the karnams, who thus enjoy no pecuniary or other advantages, slighted even by the dalayats waiting on the jamabandi officer, reprimanded by taluk gumastahs, insulted by tahsildars and actually punished by the jamabandi officer, and observes that the troubles caused by the jamabandi to the revenne officials which bring on them even disease for want of regular meals can only be brought to an end by directing the abolition of the jamabandi, which is unnecessary. He recommends also the granting of batta to the karnams whenever they are summoned to attend at the taluk office.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Apl. 25th, 1896.

A grand procession.

33. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th April, remarks that the parading of the State carriage of His Highness the Nabob of Arcot in a procession of prostitutes escorted by police is wholly repugnant to everybody's sense of propriety, and asks how the authorities have not raised any objection to the use by prostitutes of the State carriage (with all the trappings and with postilions mounted on its horses), which is reserved for the exclusive use of such great personages as His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and His Highness the Nawab.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Apl. 24th, 1896.

Vaccination in Nandiyal.

34. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 24th April, states that in Nandiyal children are not being vaccinated in their infancy, and that when any one applies that his child be vaccinated the hospital authorities plead want of lymph. He thinks that such being the state of a large town like Nandiyal with a population of 11,000 inhabitants, the condition of petty villages must be much worse, and it does not appear to him justifiable that the "doctor" should ever plead want of lymph. He requests the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. King, to inquire into the matter.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Apl. 19th, 1896.

Increase in the railway police force in Mysore.

35. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 19th April, says:—Now that the railway police in Mysore has been transferred to the British Government, additional sergeants and jemadars are being appointed. The pay of the force, however, is to be met from the Mysore revenues. This is something like one man riding the horse while another is holding the reins.

36. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 20th April, writes as follows:—Whatever may be the rental value, the leases for garden lands in Malabar have now to be executed on 8-anna stamp paper and registered. Even if the amount of rent is 4 annas the lease has to be executed on 8-anna stamp paper. Some registrars are found to register such leases on 8-anna stamp paper and some on 2-anna paper. We know not which of these courses is the correct one. If in executing such leases the value of the stamp paper is to depend upon the amount of the rent, then 2-anna stamp-paper ought to be sufficient for leases for garden lands and parambas, and a reduction in this respect will be a boon to the people. It is therefore hoped that Government will give attention to the matter. The adikaris have of late been made to keep a register for vakkalats (power of attorney) registered by them in order to prevent false ones being filed in courts. Although the corrupt practice has not been put an end to even by this measure, yet it has given ample scope for them to increase the fee which they used to receive for the registration of vakkalats. It is the custom of a village munsif to collect a rupee and a quarter from parties for every suit tried by him of which the value is Rs. 10 and to divide it between himself and his subordinates. It will be a great good to the country if passed candidates are appointed village munsifs, any additional cost incurred thereby being met by a collection of a small fee for every suit tried by such courts.

Stamp value for leases executed in respect of garden lands in Malabar to be reduced, &c.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apl. 20th, 1896.

37. A correspondent to the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th April, complains of the irregularities in clearing the pillar post near Pudiyara in Calicut. The correspondent adds that as there is no fixed time for clearing the box, the postman clears it whenever he likes. Sometimes it is cleared once a week, and at other times twice, and urgent letters posted by the people in the box under the impression that it is being cleared daily are consequently delayed. The correspondent, while inviting the attention of the authorities to the matter, suggests the removal of the box to somewhere near the jail where its absence is much felt by the people.

Postal irregularities.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apl. 25th, 1896.

38. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 27th April, referring to the iniquities committed by the adikaris in registering vakkalats (powers of attorney) says that it is ridiculous that the vakkalats given by Sub-Judges, Munsifs, Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars should also be attested by the adikaris drawing the low pay of Rs. 5-4-0 per mensem. It is the custom of some of the adikaris to leave their amsams very frequently and to wait in the munsif's courts for the purpose of registering vakkalats given by parties to vakils and they even register vakkalats for an extra fee in the absence of the persons executing them. The article says that this objectionable practice should be put a stop to and vakils should be allowed the discretion of receiving vakkalats signed by parties and two witnesses in their presence.

Suggestions regarding the registration of vakkalats.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apl. 27th, 1896.

39. In noticing with pleasure and pride the approval by Her Majesty the Queen Empress of the appointment of Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, of the Carnatic family, as Persian Consul in Madras, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd April, states that the above gentleman, who is the President of the Central Muhammadan Association, is a highly respected and leading member of the community.

Appointment of a Persian Consul at Madras.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Apl. 23rd, 1896.

40. In inserting a letter from a correspondent regarding the recent destructive fires in Bimlipatam, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 27th April, states that these fires do not seem to be accidental, but the acts of some incendiaries, and that the inhabitants of the locality are much distressed and alarmed on this account. The local authorities have not adopted the necessary measures to find out the authors of the mischief.

Fire at Bimlipatam.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Apl. 27th, 1896.

## III.—Legislation.

Janopakari, *Madras*, Apl. 18th, 1896.

An advice to the people to get the Whipping Act repealed.

41. The *Janopakari*, of the 18th April, observes that the criminal jurisprudence of many of the civilized nations omits whipping from the list of punishments for the reason that punishment by whipping is more brutal than human. The paper advises the people to move for the repeal of the Whipping Act, as it is arbitrarily enforced by the authorities.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Apl. 23rd, 1896.

Necessity for legislation to prevent the destruction of birds.

42. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 23rd April, remarks that every one knows how some hunters bring small birds and other animals from the woods and sell them to people and how these birds die very soon after they have been bought. The Government has now no power to prevent the catching of such birds. It is therefore the desire of many people that a law should be passed which will enable the Government to deal with such cases.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Apl. 18th, 1896.

Remarks on the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

43. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th April, refers to the last meeting of the Legislative Council. It says that the replies to questions put in the last council were more clear and satisfactory than hitherto, though in the matter of some of the important questions they were not very clear and decisive. The replies to questions relating to the Wynaad settlement, the transfer of the headquarters of Wynaad taluk from Manantoddy to Vayitri and the non-recognition of the native middle school, Ponnani, were very evasive and unsatisfactory. While Mr. Stuart was the settlement officer there was a rumour to the effect that some of the documents which had been filed by the *janmis* (land-lords) were destroyed by his subordinates, but the matter was not then brought to the notice of the proper authorities by the parties as they were not sure of it. Although Government is now ready to return the documents to the owners, yet from the replies it may be understood that the allegations made in the petition presented by the *janmis* were not absolutely without any foundation. As regards the Ponnani school, Dr. Duncan, the Director of Public Instruction, said that the school in question was not recognised on the ground that the Madras Educational rules had not been complied with. The reason is not far to seek. There is a missionary school in the place, and the Director does not therefore wish to have another school there. Referring to Mr. Sankaran Nayar's speech on the budget, the editor remarks that his statement that any further increase in the existing assessment as the result of the settlement will disturb the peace of the country is not entirely devoid of truth. The poverty of the people increases in proportion to the enhancement of the assessment, and when the poverty becomes unbearable people are likely to cause disturbance, crimes, &c.

Alhami, *Madras*, Apl. 19th, 1896.

Want of proper legislation to prevent deceitful pecuniary dealings, &c.

44. Referring to the alleged murder of a sowcar at Majhit in Amritsar, the *Alhami*, of the 19th April, says that for want of proper legislation regulating monetary dealings of sowcars, who rob the public and extract from them exorbitant interest, and owing to the lack of proper and effectual measures to improve the condition of indebted landlords as well as the famine-stricken people, murders of sowcars, robberies and dacoities have become the order of the day. If such a state of affairs continues unchecked and no remedial measures are adopted by Government it is apprehended that serious results will follow.

## IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apl. 22nd, 1896.

The case of the Maharaja of Jhallawar.

45. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 22nd April, says:—The way in which the Government of India has dealt with the Maharaja of Jhallawar shows what respect is paid to the native chiefs by the Imperial

Government. Even the meanest officer of Government cannot be dismissed without a fair trial, but a native raja can be deposed on the one-sided representation of a political agent. Thus the making and unmaking of native chiefs is entirely the work of the political officers. The political officers are generally such as have risen from the lowest rungs of the official ladder, and such men are allowed to lord it over men in whose veins runs royal blood and who can claim descent from the ancient sovereigns of India. In the case of the Maharaja of Jhallawar there is nothing to show that he misgoverned his State. All that he did was that he reduced the expenditure of the State, but on a requisition from the political agent he restored the former establishment. He was subjected to the humiliation of employing men whom he did not like. Thus the Maharaja could not be accused of misgovernment or of disloyalty and yet he has been deposed on the bare report of the political agent. After this what native chief can feel secure in his position?

The arbitrary conduct of a councillor of the Mysore Council of Regency.

46. The Mysore *Desabhimani*, of the 26th April, regrets that Mr. Krishna Murti, the councillor in charge of the revenue portfolio in Mysore, has passed an order that no vakil should appear before him on behalf of any party, and says that such arbitrary proceedings are not calculated to make popular one who aspires to be the future Diwan of the State.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI,, *Bangalore*, Apr. 26th, 1896.

The hardships of the clerical establishment of taluk offices.

47. The same paper says that while the Mysore Government is very liberal in increasing the pay of the higher officials in almost all departments the hardships of the clerks in the taluk offices are never taken notice of. These clerks have to work all their life on Rs. 15, 20 and 12 without any prospect of promotion, and they are the hardest worked of all Government servants. The editor therefore wishes that something may soon be done to ameliorate their condition.

Oppression of preventive officers in Travancore.

48. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st April, complains of the oppression and extortion of the officers of the preventive force stationed at Mundioth, Edamulla and other depôts in Travancore. The duty of these officers is to see that articles on which duties are levied are not smuggled into that State; but on this pretence they stop all the boats passing through the backwater and detain them and worry the passengers therein until they (the officers) are given bribes in the shape of money or provisions carried for the use of passengers. The article therefore invites the attention of the Travancore Sirkar to the necessity of putting a stop to the malpractices of these officers.

KERALA MITRAN, *Calicut*, Apl. 21st, 1896,

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Suggestions regarding the treatment of the Mappilas deported for an outbreak.

49. A Nayar correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th April, writes from Parlakimedi that at the time of the recent Mappila outbreak in Malabar he was living at Vizagapatam, where four Mappilas, who had been deported from Malabar in connection with the Trikkalur outbreak were also living. Since he heard of the Mappila outbreak he occasionally used to visit these Mappilas and speak to them about it. The correspondent adds that he was getting information regarding the outbreak from the *Kerala Patrika*, for which he is a subscriber, but these Mappilas, it appears, used to give such information to him long before he got the *Patrika*. As the correspondent is a Malayali, most of the letters addressed in Malayalam used to be brought to him, of which he found three letters addressed to one of the Mappilas, one bearing the postmark Vandur and the other two Manjeri. The correspondent seems to think that these Mappilas are not altogether unaware of these outbreaks, and suggests that the rights and liberties enjoyed by those who have been deported by

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apl. 18th, 1896.

reason of an outbreak should be restricted to and that all their communications should pass through some authorized Government official.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apl. 27th, 1896.

Disapproving of the appointment of Mr. Winterbotham as Special Commissioner to inquire into the Mappila outbreak.

50. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 27th April, says that it is glad to see that the *Hindu* has emphatically disapproved of the appointment of Mr. Winterbotham as a Special Commissioner to inquire into the cause of the Mappila outbreak. It says that Mr. Winterbotham has requested the District Munsifs of Ernad and Walavanad taluks to furnish him with a list of melcharth suits filed in their courts within the last three years and has further asked the sub-registrars of these taluks to send him a list of melcharths registered in their offices. If it is the intention of Mr. Winterbotham to connect evictions and melcharths with Mappila outbreak, it is impossible to realise its object by getting a list of melcharts from these two taluks alone. The article says that, considering the nature of Mr. Winterbotham's inquiry, one is inclined to suppose that his commission will not only be partial but will also terminate in a farce like that of Mr. Logan's.

[Issued, 7th May 1896.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* [No. 9 OF 1896.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th May 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 700 | Apl. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 250 | 1st May 1896. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th Apl. ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 250 | 1st May 1896. |
| 5 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 20th and 30th Apl. and 10th May 1896. |
| 6 | "Manoharan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 750 | 1st and 11th May 1896. |
| 7 | "Lokabandu" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 1st May 1896. |
| 8 | "Janopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 6th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 25th Apl. and 2nd May 1896. |
| 10 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 25th ,, ,, 2nd and 9th May 1896. |
| 11 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st May 1896. |
| 12 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 25th Apl. and 2nd and 9th May 1896. |
| 13 | "Hindu Mathabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, 7th May 1896. |
| 14 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 22nd and 29th Apl. and 6th May 1896. |
| 15 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 27th Apl. and 4th May 1896. |
| 16 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 800 | 27th ,, ,, 4th and 11th May 1896. |
| 17 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 9th May 1896. |
| 18 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 24th Apl. and 1st May 1896. |
| 19 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 750 | 25th ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 19th and 26th Apl. and 3rd May 1896. |
| 21 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 2nd May 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 20th Apl. and 1st and 5th May 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | April 1896. |
| 24 | "Sakalarthadayini" .. .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | Do. | ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 575 | ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Prabandhakalpavalli" .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | Not known. | ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | May ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sarvajanamanoranjani" .. .. | Vizagapatam .. .. | 200 | 30th Apl. 1896. |
| 29 | "Patrikasarprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th May ,, |
| 31 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 9th May 1896. |
| 33 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 400 | 29th Apl. and 6th May 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | February 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 400 | 4th and 11th May 1896. |
| 37 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd, 9th and 16th May 1896. |
| 38 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 3rd and 10th May 1896. |
| 39 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 7,300 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 2,122 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 41 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 6th May 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 42 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 11th May 1896. |
| 43 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th Apl. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 44 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 681 | 2nd and 9th May 1896. |
| 45 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 29th Apl. and 6th May 1896. |
| 46 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 4th and 11th May 1896. |
| 47 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 48 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 4th and 11th May 1896. |
| 49 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 600 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 50 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th April 1896. |
| 51 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 150 | 3rd May ,, |
| 52 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 27th and 30th Apl. and 4th, 7th and 11th May 1896. |
| 53 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 15th and 30th Jan. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th May, says that the king of Corea has not only taken a loan from the Russian Government, but has also asked the aid of Russian troops for the protection of his palace; but the Japanese and Chinese Governments object to this arrangement. There is therefore, thinks the paper, every likelihood of a war in Corea.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 4th, 1896.

The king of Corea asking the aid of the Russians.

2. In an article regarding the assassination of the Shah of Persia, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 4th May, states that there is a marked change in the aspect of political affairs. At present it is possible that, should Russia wish, it would not be difficult for her to stir up trouble between the sons of the murdered Shah and to create a civil war that would result in the invasion of Persia by Russia in the guise of a peace-maker and in the permanent occupation by that power of the northern part of the country. However the future fate of Persia and a peaceful succession to the throne depend much on the attitude of the French and British ministers at Teheran. If they act with concord and sincerety the heir-apparent of the murdered Shah, who is said to be on his way to Russia to be present at the coronation of the Czar, will inherit the throne unopposed, but it is not likely that Russia will let the present opportunity slip without profiting thereby. England might possibly acquiesce in the partition of Persia on the understanding that the southern provinces are handed over to her, but she would surely resist by force of arms any attempt on the part of Russia to occupy the whole country.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, May 4th, 1896.

Assassination of the Shah of Persia.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 29th April, complains that theft and robbery are committed with impunity in the village of Sirupakkam in Vriddhachalam taluk, and that there is no police to help the people. The correspondent requests the authorities to post in the said village an armed constable on beat at night.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Apl. 29th, 1896.

Necessity for police aid in the village of Sirupakkam in Vriddhachalam taluk.

4. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th May, reports that the District Collector of Tinnevelly has issued a circular to all the magistrates of the district directing them to refer all cases preferred against the police executives to the Superintendent of Police before they inquire into the matter. The paper strongly protests against such a circular on the score that the Collector is not empowered to issue it to the magistrates, and requests Government to have the circular cancelled on the ground that, while increasing the mischief of the police, it will greatly contribute to the hardship of the people. The paper also makes allusion to the question put on that subject at the last meeting of the Legislative Council and the ignorance pleaded by Government in respect of the same and its promise to do the needful on due inquiry.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, May 10th, 1896.

Advisability of cancelling the circular passed by the District Collector of Tinnevelly.

5. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for April, remarks that the officers in the Police department of the Madras Presidency are incompetent. It observes that as the majority of them are not resourceful, intelligent, or honest, the safety of the subjects is endangered in many cases, and it requests the Government to redress the grievance.

Hindu-janasamskarini, *Madras*, Apl. 1896.

The Madras Police.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 2nd, 1896.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd May, complains of the inefficiency and iniquities of the Malabar police. It appears that the Malabar police, instead of keeping the K.Ds. aloof and under strict surveillance and watching their movements, move closely with them and keep them under their control and make them commit various depredations. The police are also alleged to receive stolen properties. As the superior officers of the department, knowingly or otherwise, support their subordinates in their misdoings, the latter are not given an occasion to understand the good or evil that might result from their actions. The head constables have very responsible functions to perform, and as the present incumbents are generally men who are unable to realise the responsibility and who have risen from the post of constables, better men on higher salaries should be appointed whenever opportunity occurs. The department cannot until then be expected to improve.

The inefficiency of the Malabar Police.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May. 6th, 1896.

7. A correspondent in the Malyalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th May, writes that the Shoranur police have now begun to concoct abkári cases like the local abkári officers. It appears that a cartman in the Cochin State was arrested by a constable who bore a grudge against him when the former had gone for the Chinakkaltur temple festival. The constable, who was on duty that day, took him to the police station and wrote in the police register book that the accused was arrested on the frontier while carrying arrack and let him go on bail. Subsequently he was charged before the magistrate in whose court the case is now pending. The correspondent adds that the constables of Shoranur had been working in that station for the last eight or nine years and sarcastically remarks that the discretion of the authorities who think that it is beneficial to keep police officers long in one place is really admirable.

Complaint against the Shoranur Police.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Apl. 22nd, 1896.

8. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 22nd April, complains with reference to the order passed by the High Court authorities, intended to give pensioners, officials thrown out of appointment, vakils, &c., the benefit of the commission prescribed for inspecting, surveying, preparing plans, taking deposition of witnesses, &c., regarding lands under litigation in a District Munsif's Court, that the district munsifs send their own servants or some school boys for such kinds of work, who not only prove themselves to be unequal to the task, but often behave in a way unbecoming the dignity of the office for which they are nominated. The correspondent thinks it advisable that such duties should be entrusted to respectable men, such as the officials of the court rather than school boys who may happen to be the favourites of the district munsifs.

A suggestion to the High Court authorities.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apl. 30th, 1896.

9. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th April, referring to the remark of the Chief Justice Mr. Russel—"The opinion of ten judges is not superior to that of ten jurors, and justice is administered only in consequence of the jury system," which was seconded by Mr. Rosebury, thinks it desirable that the trial by jury should be brought into force in many other places in India, as in a country like India, where the judges are foreigners, justice would suffer much if administered without the help of a jury.

Necessity for the jury system.

10. The same paper complains that Mr. Todhunter, the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, has fined a Mussalman peon one rupee without taking into consideration the fact that he is a servant on a salary of Rs. 7 only, and that it is unjust to impose so heavy a fine on him for the sin of his having put on dirty clothes.

The Deputy Registrar of the High Court.

11. The *Manoharan*, of the 1st May, alluding to a certain case disposed by the Bombay Sessions Court, wherein a European, who was charged with the offence of murder, was acquitted, remarks that in the case of European offenders the judges take a lenient view of the case, and the jury which, somehow or other, is made to consist of Europeans, pass a verdict of "not guilty," and the offender is thus discharged; but if a Hindu be accused of a similar offence, he is severely dealt with, although the law is same to all Her Majesty's subjects. The paper asks how under such a glaring miscarriage of justice people can believe the statement of Government that it is just and impartial towards its subjects.

MANOHARAN, *Madras*, May 1st, 1896.

Miscarriage of justice in case of European offenders.

12. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for April, remarks that the subordination of the Stationary Magistrates to the District Magistrates is productive of much evil. It observes that in many districts the District Collectors and the Police Superintendents are related to each other, and that if the persons charged by the police are not convicted, the Police Superintendent influences the District Magistrate and gets the Stationary Magistrate transferred from place to place. The paper believes that justice would be better administered if the Sub-Magistrates be placed under the control of the Madras High Court.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Apl. 1896.

Stationary Magistrates.

### (*d*) *Education.*

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th April, commenting on the evils caused by the frequent transfer of teachers of village schools, regrets to report that the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools has transferred the whole staff of teachers of the Tiruppullanisaragam village school in the district of Madura and advises the authorities against such transfer.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 28th, 1896.

An advice to the Educational authorities.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

14. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th April, after describing the circumstances under which the road-cess was imposed on the people, says that Government utilises this fund for purposes of its own and not in improving the condition of the roads and in other purposes conducive to the benefit of the villagers. The paper further says that the members of district boards sometimes utilise this fund in constructing roads, opening hospitals, sinking wells, &c., in towns and do not think of villages. The paper concludes with the remark that it should be the bounden duty of every member of the district board to see, in future, that the road-cess is used for the purpose for which it was intended as most villages stand in need of improvement.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apl. 20th, 1896.

A complaint that the road cess is not utilised for the purpose for which it was intended.

15. The *Vettikkodiyan*, of the 25th April, complains that the Madras Municipality remetals only such public roads as the Mount Road, Beach Road and so forth, and not the ordinary roads, except once in the way. The paper says that many of the roads in the town of Madras are in so wretched a condition that it is a cruelty to drive beasts over them, and advises the municipality to avail itself of the present summer season for improving the bad condition of roads.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Apl. 25th, 1896.

An advice to the Madras Municipality.

16. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 29th April, complains that that portion of the Salem frontier road proceeding from Cuddalore, which extends from the 51st to the 63rd mile, is in a wretched condition hardly fit for traffic and consequently people and carts sustain injuries. The correspondent requests the authorities concerned to have the road metalled as early as possible.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Apl. 29th, 1896.

Advisability of repairing a certain portion of the Salem frontier road.

17. A correspondent to the same paper remarks that the present nature of scavenging in the village of Sirupakkam in Vriddhachalam taluk is unsatisfactory, and that the sanction of a conservancy cart will tend to improve the sanitation of the place.

Necessity for a conservancy cart in the village of Sirupakkam in Vriddhachalam taluk.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 1st, 1896.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, in consideration of the extremely busy nature of the 4th and 5th wards of the town of Coimbatore on account of the bazaars and markets located therein, advises the municipal authorities to construct a latrine in that place, as its absence makes people commit nuisance indiscriminately in public places.

Expediency of constructing a latrine in the 4th and 5th wards of the town of Coimbatore.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Apl. 1896.

19. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for April, remarks that no great works are undertaken by the Local Fund Boards to warrant their employing engineers, and that a large amount of useless expenditure might be saved by appointing B.C.E. degree men from the Madras Civil Engineering College. It observes that in each district the engineer has no other work to do than to look after the roads, and that those roads are simply wretched. It adds that if the salaries of the engineers were reduced, the condition of the roads might be improved with the saving thereby effected, the surplus being utilised for other purposes.

Local Fund Engineers.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 6th, 1896.

20. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th May, enters a strong protest against the contemplated abolition of the municipal branch hospital at Chalil of the Tellicherry municipality which is resorted to by many poor patients and which is now maintained at a very little cost. The correspondent adds that the sanitation of the place, which is naturally very dirty and unhealthy, is now properly attended to by the authorities owing to the existence of this hospital; but in case it is abolished the correspondent fears that matters will go from bad to worse.

Protesting against the abolition of the branch hospital at Chalil, Tellicherry municipality.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 6th, 1896.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 6th May, condemns the recent decision of Government to abolish five local fund hospitals in Malabar. The article disapproves of the proposal of Government to make use of the savings thus effected for road-works in that district. The roads in Malabar are said to be repaired under the *A*-system of contract which has been repeatedly condemned by the public and even by some of the members of the district board, and any proposal to raise the annual allotment, which is now recklessly expended under this system by means of funds saved by the abolition of useful and popular institutions, is really a matter to be deplored. If the Government is determined to provide funds for other matters even at the expense of these hospitals, it will be advisable on its part to compare the number of patients that attend the several hospitals and then to abolish those that are less resorted to by the people.

Condemning the decision of Government to abolish certain Local Fund hospitals in Malabar.

In referring to the same subject a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th May, says that it is a great pity that the Government has decided to abolish these hospitals which are annually resorted to by 6,000 to 8,000 poor patients. It is rumoured that as there are no funds for the construction of roads in Pandicad, Chembrasseri and other places where Mappila outbreaks frequently occur, the savings effected by the abolition of these hospitals are to be expended for that purpose. It is true that good roads are very badly required in these places, and that the outbreaks can be greatly checked by the construction of the roads; but as this is a matter of Imperial interest it is not fair to meet the expenses for that connection from local funds, and that by abolishing hospitals without meeting the same from the imperial funds. The abolition of these hospitals is a public grievance, and it is therefore hoped that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will reconsider the matter.

22. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th May, while reviewing the budget estimates of the municipalities of Palghat, Tellicherry and Cannanore, gives the purports of the budgets and the orders of the Government thereon. The article says that although it agrees with the opinion of Government on most of the matters stated in the budgets, yet it cannot support the view taken by Government in respect of the educational side of the budget relating to Tellicherry municipality. The municipal council of Tellicherry recommended that the Hindu and Mappila schools on salary result system should be converted into results grant schools and the Government approved of the proposal as far as the Hindu schools were concerned. It was very unwise on the part of the council to have acted thus in the matter of education, for as it will reduce the income of the teachers of these schools, they will be disinclined to start schools and consequently the primary education will suffer. The council also recommended an increase to the salary of the Malayalam munshi of the Brennen college and the teachers of the Tiruvangad Lower Secondary school, but the Government disallowed it. It will be seen from the chairman's report that the income of the Tiruvangad school is not wholly required for its support. Under the circumstances the refusal of the Government to increase the salaries of the teachers of that school is not proper.

Education in Tellicherry Municipality.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 9th, 1896.

23. Referring to the application of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company to the Resident in Mysore requesting permission to construct a tramway line from the Bangalore Railway Station to the City, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th May, says the Resident has promised to grant the request subject to the approval of the Civil and Military station municipality. Considering the heavy rate of hire charged by jutkawallas and other inconveniences it would be an act of grace on the part of the Civil and Military station municipality to grant the permission sought for by the firm.

Proposed tramway line in Bangalore.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, May 11th, 1896.

24. In inserting a long article regarding the scavengers' tax which has been imposed on the inhabitants of Bangalore from 1st April 1896 for the purpose of covering the sanitary expenses of the Civil and Military station, the same paper, after strongly criticising the action of the municipal authorities in this respect, states that the tax bears hardly upon the inhabitants in general and upon the poorer classes in particular who are groaning under the pressure of the heavy taxes already imposed.

Scavengers' tax in Bangalore.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

25. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th April, writes as follows on the Madras land revenue settlement:—Mr. Rogers, late of the Bombay Civil Service, had for some time past been writing in *India*, a journal published in England, severely criticising the measures connected with the Madras land revenue settlement. The matter seems to have drawn the attention of the Secretary of State, who called on the Madras Government for a reply to the remarks of Mr. Rogers. The Madras Government in its turn delegated the work to the Board of Revenue whose members, after long delay, have submitted reply. That reply, the paper is sorry to observe, is extremely unsatisfactory. The members of the Board of Revenue call in question the competency of Mr. Rogers to pronounce an opinion on the operations of the Madras land settlement. The absurdity of such an observation is patent. The members of the Board apparently forget that outsiders are often better judges of their doings than themselves. One argument brought forward by Mr. Rogers against the Madras settlement is that distraint and sale of the moveable and immoveable property of the cultivators for arrears of land revenue have been exceedingly heavy. The Board of Revenue questioned the correctness

Reflections on the remarks of Mr. Alexander Rogers on the Madras land revenue settlement.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apl. 30th, 1896.

of the figures adduced by Mr. Rogers who had drawn them from the statements supplied by the Board. So, for incorrectness of the figures adduced, if there be any, the Board of Revenue is responsible. Mr. Rogers accuses the Madras Settlement Department of irregular and arbitrary assessment. There is nothing in the reply of the Board to disprove this. The charge brought forward by Mr. Rogers that in this Presidency even the ryots' agricultural cattle are sold for land revenue is not wholly denied by the Board. All that the Board says is that such sales are not common.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 2nd, 1896.

A curious revenue circular issued by the Tahsildar of Wynaad.

26. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd May, says that, in pursuance of the Board's Proceedings, No. 33, dated 3rd March 1896, the Tahsildar of Wynaad has published a revenue circular No. 10 of 1896 to the effect that applications made by the pattadars for the remission of assessments imposed on cultivable lands in consequence of such lands not being cultivated will not in future be complied with unless the pattadars express their willingness in writing to assign their *janmam* rights to Government so as to enable Government to cause such lands to be cultivated at its discretion. It is unlikely that any landlord will ever think of leaving his arable lands uncultivated. In Wynaad it is generally very difficult to get men to cultivate lands, and consequently the landlord very seldom gets a rent which is double the quantity of the seed sown. When, in cases in which the owners are unable to cultivate the lands in time, applications are made for remissions, it is not fair on the part of the authorities to say that the owners should transfer the lands to Government if they cannot pay the assessment. The editor says that, as it is for the purpose of cultivating such lands that Government also takes them, it should buy them by paying adequate compensation instead of taking possession of them in an unfair manner.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, May 4th, 1896.

Malabar settlement.

27. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 4th May, says that the replies given to questions put in the last meeting of the Legislative Council in connection with Malabar affairs will clearly show that the Government is ignorant of the actual condition of that country and it is owing to this that the people are put to various hardships. As the inquiries regarding the Mappila outbreak had not been completed at the time when the questions were put, the people could not possibly take exception to the replies given thereto. If the Government is at present convinced that there is no objection in removing the head-quarters of the Wynaad taluk from Manantoddy to Vayitri no permanent injury will be done to the people thereby, for the Government can remove the head-quarters again to that place if it appear to them at another time that they committed a mistake. It is to the replies given by the Honourable Mr. Bliss in connection with the Malabar settlement question that the people have to take exception. Mr. Bliss stated that the present land revenue of 19 lakhs of rupees levied in Malabar was very light, that the district was capable of paying 90 lakhs and that the Government would certainly take its legitimate share. People are greatly alarmed at this statement. What Mr. Bliss gave expression to was perhaps the opinion formed from the misrepresentations of his subordinates. It is not from any experience of that district that he expressed this opinion, nor has he taken the necessary steps to ascertain the true condition of the country.

Adverting to the same subject, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 11th May, refers to the question put by the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nair regarding the petition which was submitted to the Secretary of State by the landlords of Wynaad taluk, making certain serious allegations against the settlement officers and also to the replies given thereto. The Government evaded the question by saying that the allegations contained in the petition were completely unfounded. If that be so, the Government ought to have called upon the petitioners to prove their statements, and, in the event of their failing to do so, to have prosecuted them so as to vindicate the character of the officials concerned. The article, after criticising at great length the

Board's Proceedings, No. 33, dated 3rd March 1896, regarding the assignment to Government of lands for which remission of assessment had been applied, begs His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock not to decide the Malabar settlement matters with reference exclusively to the records and the words of His Excellency's Councillors and subordinates.

### (h) *Railways.*

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 25th April, fails to see the reason why the Madras Railway Company charges for Kathivakkam, a distance of ten miles from Madras, at the rate of 13, 7 and 1¾ annas for the first, second and third classes respectively, while it charges for Ambatur, also a distance of ten miles, at the rate of 10, 5 and 1¾ annas for the first, second and third classes respectively. The paper says that the scale of fare prescribed by the Madras Railway Company seems to be exorbitant when compared with that of the South Indian Railway Company as the latter charges for St. Thomas' Mount, also a distance of ten miles, at the rate of 8, 2¾ and 1½ annas for the first, second and third classes respectively.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Apl. 25th, 1896.

A remark that the rate of fare in the Madras Railway Company is exorbitant.

29. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 9th May, expresses satisfaction that the Agents of the Madras and South Indian Railways are introducing measures of reform on their lines for the amelioration of the condition of third-class passengers; but what they now propose to do does not meet all the requirements. Anybody who has travelled on Indian railways must have often seen the third-class passengers being literally shoved into compartments and huddled together over and above the maximum number permitted in a carriage. Something also might be done to afford third-class passengers latrine accommodation in their carriages.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, May 9th, 1896.

The grievances of third-class railway passengers.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

30. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 6th May, refers to the oppression of abkári officers in Malabar. The article says that the majority of the cases charged by the abkári officers are concocted and the magistrates, whose desire is to get promotion by gaining the good-will of their superiors, are ready to convict the offenders in such cases even on the slightest evidence. The abkári officers are tempted to concoct cases in such large numbers and secure conviction by the present system of giving rewards and it is therefore suggested that it should be abolished.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May. 6th, 1896.

Oppression of the abkári officers.

### (k) *General.*

31. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th April, complains that the service of a single postal peon does not meet the requirements of Chinna (Little) Conjeeveram, inasmuch as it contains about 500 houses and urgent letters reach the parties late in the evening, and hopes that an additional peon will be entertained as prayed for in the mahjar prepared by the inhabitants of that place.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apl. 30th, 1896.

A suggestion to the postal authorities.

32. The same paper regrets to observe that the operations of this society helped by the police are limited only to the dumb creatures that enter the precincts of the town of Madras and are not extended to those oppressed in the mofussil. Asses go in for the most merciless treatment at the hands of certain classes of people. Single bullocks yoked to carriages likewise suffer much. It would be mercy to relieve the sufferings of these poor creatures.

A suggestion to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

33. Regarding an accident which occurred on the 4th instant on the Triplicane tramway line by reason of a jutka coming in contact with the tramway car and hurting conductor Alfred Thompson, who fell

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, May 11th, 1896.

Accident on the Triplicane tramway line.

down from the foot-board of the car, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th May, remarks that as jutkas and other carriages are generally in the habit of passing over the line freely, it is necessary that Government should issue an order regulating the traffic in this behalf.

## III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 5th, 1896.

A suggestion to amend Act II of 1864.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th May, complains that a certain revenue inspector in the district of Tanjore distrained for arrears of kist due by a certain temple such articles of property as an idol of the temple, bell, and brass utensils used in performing the pujai. The paper says that the distraining officials justify their act by putting a wrong interpretation on Act II of 1864, and thus cause much inconvenience. The paper suggests the advisability of so amending the Act as to make it specify what kinds of moveable property may be distrained and what not even as Government has excluded the agricultural implements of the cultivators from the operation of the said Act.

Alhami, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1896.

Suggesting to amend the Qazis Act.

35. In inviting the attention of Government to the following subject, the *Alhami*, of the 3rd May, states that it is well known that Qazi Moulvi Muhammad Abd-ullah Sahib always abides by the law and does not abuse his power in cases of divorce, whereas other ignorant and illiterate persons who have been permitted to act as qazis as a rule are in the habit of abusing this indulgence and of acting against the law. Qazi Muhammad Mahmud Sahib, of Black Town, who belongs to the Shafi school, is well known as unjustly interfering in divorce cases without regard to the school to which the party concerned belongs, and without making due inquiry he passes illegal decisions. In short, he has by his illegal procedure ruined many a family. Under these circumstances the *Alhami* solicits Government to regulate the procedure of qazis in such cases and to amend the Qazis Act in such a way as to check abuses in future.

## IV.—Native States.

Mysore Desabhimani, *Bangalore*, May 3rd, 1896.

The intended alliance between the Mysore royal family and that of the Thakur Sahib of Mourvi.

36. The *Mysore Deshabhimani*, of the 3rd May, thinks that the present visit of the Thakur Sahib of Mourvi to Mysore is not without significance. It thinks that the Thakur Sahib has been invited by the diwan to negotiate an alliance between the First Princess of Mysore and a son of the Thakur Sahib. This alliance, says the editor, is not at all desirable, inasmuch as the prince is not a very strong and healthy man, and there is no guarantee that his children will succeed to the throne, or that he will not marry other wives. Moreover the state of Mourvi is too small and cannot be considered as in any way equal to that of Mysore. Under these circumstances the paper thinks that the diwan will not be true to his salt if he should persuade the princess to sacrifice herself to this alliance.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, May. 2nd, 1896.

Cochin Sirkar not taking notice of the irregularities prevailing in the Trichur Zillah Court.

37. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 2nd May, writes to the effect that when Mr. Krishna Menon, one of the judges of the Appellate Court, Cochin, inspected the Zillah Court, Trichur, he found that Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar, the judge of that court, had pronounced decisions in several cases without writing judgment, and that in some cases a clerk had been made to write the judgment. When the clerk was examined he said that some of the judgments found in his handwriting were dictated by the judge and written by him while the others were written by him at the direction of the judge that the decision should be in favour of such and such a party. Now there is a talk that as Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar is a favourite of the raja, the diwan and the judges of the Appellate Court have not the courage to do anything in the matter, and so keep quiet. It is impossible to say how far this is true. If it is true it is a

pity that the authorities sleep over the matter. It is to be supposed that these matters have not reached the ears of Mr. Thomson, the British Resident. If it has, he would not have kept quiet like the above officials.

38. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st May, says that in making some of the important appointments in the Cochin State very recently the Sirkar has overlooked the claims of certain competent officials of long service. The article hopes that as great injustice has been done to these officials Mr. Thomson will ask the sirkar for an explanation.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, May 1st, 1896.

Cochin Sirkar overlooking the claims of experienced and competent officials in making appointments.

39. A correspondent in the same paper invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the insanitary condition of Kunnankulam.

Insanitary condition of Kunnankulam.

40. Another correspondent in the same paper invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the necessity of appointing a stamp vendor at Pathinettarayalam as the people of that place have now to go to Iringacoda or Thiruvanjakulam to buy stamps; each of the places is situated at a distance of 8 miles from the above-said place.

Wanted a stamp vendor at Pathinettarayalam in Cochin State.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th April, writes as follows:—English papers rejoice at the savings found in the exchequer of England. Of what use is saving in England's treasury to India? The poor Hindus have to pay tax for their salt. Our cattle cannot be allowed to graze on poramboke lands without paying for it. We cannot expect justice without paying a heavy stampy duty. Duty has been imposed on cotton goods to the hardship of Indian dealers in cotton. People in villages are left uneducated because of the annual reduction of money allotted for grants-in-aid to rural teachers. The number of boys now without education exceeds that of those who now receive the benefit of education. Local fund hospitals are closed owing to financial pressure. Even the promises of Government remain unfulfilled in certain cases. The sufferings of the agricultural classes are the heaviest indeed. Industrial schools exist only in mere works. The low-paid police constable barks at men like a hunting dog. One and the same officer is required to discharge a number of functions owing to want of funds. The Indian sepoy fights in country after country for the honour of England. The British Government thriftlessly spends the money secured in India's treasury for the purpose of waging war in different parts of the world with a view to extend the scope of England's commerce. When there is a saving in England's treasury it is but just and proper that England should refund what she has taken from the Indian treasury. Englishmen never pay heed to the representations made by the people of India in respect of money. It is believed that some good may result from the Royal Commission recently formed, and that Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji will spare no pains in this direction. It is only when the exertions of this gentleman are crowned with success that India may enjoy prosperity and England honour. Are not those Englishmen selfish who delight at the large savings in England's treasury caused by money taken from India, by money recovered in the shape of penalty from the people of India and by money amassed by the English merchants?

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apl. 30th, 1896.

Remarks on the savings found in the treasury of the Government of England.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th May, says:—Her Majesty the Queen-Empress entertained Prince Nasrulla Khan at a cost of £21,000 paid out of the Indian treasury. In return she is to receive from the Amir presents to the value of £130,000. Will Her Majesty, with her usual interest in

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 4th, 1896.

An appeal to Her Majesty to return to the Indian treasury the sum spent on the reception of the Shahzada.

her Indian subjects—of which we witnessed a rehearsal only the other day at the Anjuman—pay back to the Indian treasury the aforesaid £21,000 now that she is in a position to do so with the Amir's £130,000 in jewels and things?

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 11th, 1896.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th May, says:—It is very significant that such a paper as the *Times* and such a writer as Dr. W. W. Hunter should plainly admit that the burden of taxation on the Indian people has greatly increased. The following might have found utterance in the speech of a congress orator:—"Sir James Westland has achieved solvency for Indian finance, yet, in spite of the good gifts of fortune, which he is first to acknowledge, that solvency has been achieved by continuous and heavy additions to the burdens of the people." If Mr. Wacha or Surendranath Banerjia had said this, it would be stigmatised as rank disloyalty.

The financial condition of India.

44. The same paper says:—The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* understands that Rs. 25,000 have been sanctioned this year for punkah-pulling for British soldiers stationed at Allahabad, Benares and Dinapur. Proportionate amounts must have been sanctioned for the same purpose for soldiers stationed at other stations. This reminds us of the treatment that is being accorded to the people suffering from water-famine. So here we are confronted with the question of "money" and "no money." Government has no money to supply the people with water (when the whole province is suffering from water-famine) though they have been paying a special tax for it; but it has ample funds to meet the comforts of a few thousand soldiers.

Government spending on luxuries what it grudges to spend on necessaries.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 6th, 1896.

45. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th May, says that it cannot be said that the Mappila outbreak has wholly subsided. It is rumoured that a party of Mappilas has retired to Nellialam near Gudalur.

Rumoured retirement of a party of Mappila rebels.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 6th, 1896.

46. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 6th May, referring to the hardships caused to the vaccinators by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination in Malabar, says that if the vaccinators do not attend to the private wants of the Deputy Inspectors when the latter go on circuit to the amsams, they are very heavily fined, the fines sometimes exceeding their pay. The affairs in Tellicherry circle are said to be intolerable.

The hardships of vaccinators.

[Issued, 25th May 1896.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Androre Mitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | .. | May 1896. |
| 2 | "Vydya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 100 | 15th May 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 140 | 15th May 1896. |
| 4 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly. .. .. | 1,000 | 10th ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 250 | 11th and 20th May 1896. |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 20th May 1896. |
| 8 | "Lokabandu" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,600 | 11th and 21st May 1896. |
| 9 | "Janopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 825 | 16th May 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 10 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 9th and 16th May 1896. |
| 11 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 8th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Hindu Mathabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 14th May 1896. |
| 15 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 13th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 350 | 13th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 300 | 13th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | 16th and 23rd May 1896. |
| 19 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 90 | 8th, 15th and 22nd May 1896. |
| 20 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 650 | 9th and 23rd May 1896. |
| 21 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 10th ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 9th and 16th May 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th May 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | May 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 15th May 1896. |
| 26 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 150 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th and 22nd May 1896. |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 18th and 25th May 1896. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 23rd May 1896. |
| 34 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 17th and 24th May 1896. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,000 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 22nd May 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 21st May 1896. |
| 39 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 11th and 20th May 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 681 | 16th and 23rd May 1896. |
| 41 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 16th May 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 44 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 18th and 25th May 1896. |
| 45 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 600 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 46 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th May 1896. |
| 47 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 17th and 24th May 1896. |
| 48 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 14th, 18th and 21st May 1896. |
| 49 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 10th Feb. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Lokabandu*, of the 21st May, speaking of Transvaal, says that many of the European powers do not cherish good feelings towards the British nation, because they are jealous of the British conquests, and that they would lose even the little friendly feeling they have at present if the English fail to punish Dr. Jameson, whose procedure with regard to Transvaal was very unjust. The paper says that Mr. Kruger, the president of that place, being sensible of the conduct of the English, has wisely declined their invitation asking him to pay a visit to England.

Desirability of punishing Dr. Jameson.

Lokabandu, *Madras*, May 21st, 1896.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th May, contains an extract, taken from some other vernacular paper, on the subject of the annexation of Kafiristan. The following is a brief abstract of it:—The Amir of Afghanistan has at last annexed Kafiristan to his dominions and thus fulfilled his long-cherished desire. It is no wonder, because the Kafirs are a semi-barbarous race, quite ignorant of the use of arms. On the other hand the Amir's army is naturally a strong one and has been trained in the Western arts; besides, the Amir, by strange coincidence of circumstances, secured the help of the British Government, who have begun to annihilate those people through him. The Amir would have conquered those tribes long ago, but as they were under the protection of the British Government he could not do so.

The conquest and annexation of Kafiristan.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 25th, 1896.

By Sir Mortimer Durand's mission to Kabul this question was finally settled, the result being the British obtained possession of Chitral and the unhappy Kafirs were made over to their bitter enemies, the Mussalmans. Now the conquered people are oppressed and ill-treated by the troops of the Amir, and several of their boys and women have been brought down to the capital, and it is said, in course of time, a slave trade will commence there. This state of things is really painful.

The Amir, having learnt that different accounts of his actions have reached England, has, it seems, contributed, through Miss Hamilton, a letter to the *London Times* contradicting the above facts.

The British Government had declared that they would not allow the Amir to take possession of Kafiristan, but they forgot their promise when they wanted to take up Chitral. It should be seen how the British Government would get out of this charge of the breach of promise and what would it do to rescue those unhappy beings.

3. Referring to the despatch of an Indian expedition to Egypt, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th May, states that, with the exception of a company of Sappers and Miners, no regiment of the Madras Army has been selected for the expedition in order to admit of its gaining practical experience of active service, for want of which several of the Madras regiments have been disbanded from time to time. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar* requests the Commander-in-Chief to select one of the Madras Native infantry regiments for the expedition.

Indian expedition to Egypt.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore* May 18th, 1896.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

4. A correspondent to the *Dravida Pandiyan*, of the 9th May, complains that a certain Brahmin in Rajamannarkudi (Tanjore district) surprised two constables while they were removing cocoanuts from the trees in his garden, and that, as the Brahmin made an alarm, the constables in question took hold of him on a charge of having committed theft in regard to the said cocoanuts, and, with the help of a few other constables, conducted him to the police station and kept him in their custody till he was bailed by

A complaint against a certain constable in Rajamannarkudi.

Dravida Pandiyan, *Madras*, May 9th, 1896.

a vakil. The correspondent requests the authorities to adopt adequate measures to bring the constables to punishment for incriminating innocent persons with a view to screen their own crime.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 12th, 1896.

Gambling in a certain village in the taluk of Tiruppattur in the district of Madura.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, complains that theft, burglary and gambling, are prevalent in the village of Kunrakkudi in Tiruppattur taluk, Madura district, and that the police abet such offences—specially gambling. He says that Superintendents of Police during their inspection of station-house offices simply see whether the constables keep their clothes and ammunition clean and never question the conduct of the constables however corrupt they may be.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 15th, 1896.

A hint to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, regarding opium-eating houses found in Madras.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th May, after making a brief reference to the article contained in the *Eastern Star* regarding certain opium-eaters' dens in the City of Madras and the action taken by Government in response thereto for arresting the inmates of the houses in question, remarks that such opium-eating houses are found in large numbers in the City of Madras, and is unable to say whether their unmolested existence is due to the connivance or ignorance of the police. The paper asserts that it behoves the Commissioner to be on the alert to bring such cases to the notice of the authorities.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, May 16th, 1896.

Complaints against jutka-wallahs in the mofussil.

7. The *Jananukulan*, of the 16th May, complains that jutka-wallahs in the mofussil take in more than four passengers, use obscene and unbecoming language towards the people, indulge in rash driving, and, at the place of destination, demand a higher rate of fare than what was originally contracted for and thus worry the people. The paper further complains that constables take bribes and overlook such grave irregularities. The paper requests the authorities to pay heed to the matter here complained of and do the needful.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 15th, 1896

Police constables attacking magistrates.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th May, expresses surprise at hearing of the attempt by police constables to attack the Sub-Magistrate of Yadiki, Anantapur district. It hears that the police have conceived a dislike for the magistrate because he investigates their cases very carefully without merely relying on their statements. It further hears that the said parts of the Anantapur district are infested with thieves and badmashes, and that a former magistrate had also had a similiar encounter. It argues from the fact of a head constable attempting to attack a magistrate that the British rule is no better than a nawab's, and considers it necessary that the Collector of the district should carefully investigate into this matter and duly punish the impudent constables.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 22nd, 1896.

Remarks on the Malabar police.

9. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 22nd May, says that although the object of Government in establishing the Police department is to ensure security of person and property yet, as in enlisting persons in the department the authorities consider only the physical and not their educational qualifications and respectability, the department has greatly deteriorated and the object contemplated by Government is not fully achieved. The article dwells at some length upon the vagaries of the police and refers to the Calicut torture case, the Ferok currency note case and the Ponnáni treasury theft case as matters reflecting great discredit upon the Malabar police. The opinion is expressed that, if the appointments in the Police department, except the Calicut reserve and the Máláppuram punitive police, are made from among men possessing university qualifications, the stigma now attached to the Police department will be removed to a great extent and the fear and annoyance to which the people are put by the police will be a thing of the past.

(*b*) *Courts.*

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, speaking of heavy files of suits in munsifs' and sub-courts remarks that judges have hardly time to give the cases before them a patient hearing, and suggests that, as in small cause cases there is no remedy of appeal, all cases involving more than 300 rupees of property be tried as original.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 12th, 1896.

A suggestion to open courts of appeal in districts in respect of suits of small causes.

11. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th May, announcing that Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, M.A. and M.L., has been appointed to act as Chief Judge in the Court of Small Causes, and that the third bench of the said court is now vacant, says that it is desirable that Mr. C. G. Kuppusami Aiyar should be nominated for the vacant post.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, May 16th, 1896.

Desirability of appointing Mr. C. G. Kuppusami Aiyar as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

12. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th May, remarks that persons feel reluctant to serve as jurors for the reason that during the Sessions the High Court authorities simply require them to present themselves before the court on certain days and keep them waiting all the day long without making any use of their presence and thus worry them.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 20th, 1896.

A remark on the High Court authorities regarding jurors.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th May, referring to the circuit of sub-magistrates, says that, considering the inconvenience to which they may be put if they go on circuit, they more or less remain in headquarters and do their duties there. The opinion is expressed that, unless they constantly move about, they cannot get at the truth of most cases and also find out the vagaries of the police. The remark is made that in former days the district officials used to go on tours through the district as often as they could and were in touch with the people and ascertained their grievances, if any; but now-a-days the case is said to be quite the reverse. The article, after dealing with the subject at some length, urges upon the sub-magistrates the necessity of moving about in their amsams more frequently than they do at present.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 13th, 1896.

Remarks on the circuit of sub-magistrates.

14. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th May, writes that, as there are no magistrates in the kasba stations to receive complaints during the absence of stationary magistrates on circuit, people who come to the headquarters not knowing that the magistrate is out on circuit have either to go disappointed or put themselves to great inconvenience and expense by going in search of the magistrate. He therefore suggests that the head accountants in taluk offices should be styled sarishtadars and empowered with magisterial powers to receive complaints during the absence of the stationary magistrates.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1896.

Head accountants in taluk offices to be empowered with magisterial functions.

15. Referring to the vacancy in the Madras Court of Small Causes, the *Alhami*, of the 17th May, observes that as no Muhammadan has up to this time been appointed as a judge of that court, it is advisable that the vacancy should be filled by the appointment of a duly-qualified Muhammadan, as such an act of grace and encouragement on the part of Government will fill the hearts of the Muhammadan community with gratitude and induce Muhammadan youths to seek after higher education with more eagerness than they now do.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, May 17th, 1896.

Vacancy in the Madras Court of Small Causes.

16. Referring to the sentence of three months' imprisonment recently passed on Baday Khan, a jutka-driver, on charge of carelessly leaving his jutka and pony and thereby causing grievous hurt to a ticket collector of a tram car, the same paper considers the sentence too severe and

Sentence of imprisonment passed on a jutka-driver.

remarks that the accident is due to the negligence of the police, who should, as a rule, prevent jutkas from approaching or standing close to tramway lines, to the tram car driver who did not stop his car when he saw the jutka standing too close to the line, and also to the ticket collector who stood on the foot-board carelessly when the car was in motion.

### (d) *Education.*

DRAVIDA PANDIYAN, *Madras*, May 16th, 1896.

Expediency of encouraging primary education in Southern India.

17. The *Dravida Pandiyan*, of the 16th May, urges on the educational authorities, to encourage primary education which is declining, as is shown by the decrease in the total amount of grants given year after year, by offering liberal grants and by not being strict in the observance of the rules relating to school furniture, the normal training of teachers, &c., of the primary schools.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, May 17th, 1896.

Female education.

18. Referring to certain scholarships recently created by Government for the benefit of Hindu and Muhammadan girls, the *Alhami*, of the 17th May, remarks that although several useful measures have been adopted by Government to encourage female education amongst Muhammadans in general, yet it is matter for great regret that female education has not as yet satisfactorily advanced in Muhammadan circles.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, May 9th, 1896.

A complaint against the Madras Municipality that it never puts up red light when it deposits road materials in quarters occupied by the natives.

19. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th May, complains that the Madras municipal authorities when they deposit road materials in streets put up red light to caution the public of the danger only in those parts that are frequented by Europeans, while they never put up such warnings in those parts passed by the natives. The paper cites the street known as "new street" near Muthialpet as an instance in point, and remarks that failure to warn the public of the danger caused by the deposit of road materials on either side of the road exposes both carts and the people to serious injury.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 15th, 1896.

Certain suggestions to the Kumbakónam Muncipality.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th May, advises the Kumbakónam Municipality to put up a tower clock in the town, to secure water pump for purifying the several tanks in the town, to get the wretched condition of a certain well in Sri Kumbeswarar temple repaired, to adopt measures for rendering sufficient medical aid to aliens left destitute in the town, and to request the postal authorities to open a branch post office in the building now occupied by the office of the registrar of births and deaths.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, May 18th, 1896.

A complaint against the Negapatam Municipality regarding a certain road.

21. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 18th May, reports that the municipality of Negapatam while remetalling the east road near Sadayappar koil in Negapatam raised its level in the centre and sloped it on its sides to such an extent that easy access to the houses on either side of the road is being greatly obstructed. He adds that both people and carts sustain injury by reason of the said alteration, and requests the municipality to attend to it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 19th, 1896.

An advice to the Palamcottah Municipality to use covered conservancy carts.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th May, advises the Palamcottah Municipality to use covered conservancy carts for carrying night soil rather than open carts which render atmosphere noxious and insanitary.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 20th, 1896.

Mr. Varada Rao's administration of the Calicut Municipality.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th May, referring to the transfer of Mr. Varada Rao as Assistant to the Collector of South Arcot, says that, as the chairman of the Calicut Municipality, he was a

failure, and has not done anything to deserve recognition at the hands of the citizens. He was very unpopular both among the councillors and the people, and the efforts he made in preventing the renomination of the councillors who had the courage of their conviction to act reasonably and justly lowered him in the estimation of the public. The article, after dwelling at some length on the matter, disapproves of the idea of appointing a paid chairman on the ground of the financial embarrassment of the municipality, and recommends that, as there are men among the councillors competent and willing to discharge the functions of the chairman, one from among them should be appointed to the post rendered vacant by the transfer of Mr. Varada Rao.

A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 18th May, referring to the same subject, says that, although Mr. Varada Rao has to a certain extent improved the administration of the municipality, yet, as he did several things against the wishes and welfare of the people, his administration was disliked by them. In order to carry out the views of Mr. Varada Rao, whether right or wrong, he made representations to Government which were quite contrary to the actual state of affairs, and his administration reports for the past and present years will, it is remarked, corroborate this statement. The people were alarmed at the report that he was again recommended by the Collector to be appointed as chairman, but as the government of Sir Arthur Havelock has, unlike that of Lord Wenlock in such matters, cared for public opinion and transferred Mr. Varado Rao, the people of Calicut eulogise His Excellency very much.

Sanitary Commissioner to put a stop to the burying of dead bodies in Tellicherry Municipality.

24. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th May, invites the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner to the necessity of putting a stop to the practice of burying dead bodies in the compounds of houses situated at Chalil in the Tellicherry Municipality. The correspondent adds that the majority of the inhabitants of Chalil are suffering from various kinds of diseases, and he attributes these diseases to the use of the water drawn from wells near which dead bodies are buried. It appears that in some of the compounds twenty and twenty-five dead bodies have been buried.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 16th, 1896.

The administration of the Calicut Municipality under Mr. Varada Rao.

25. Referring to the transfer of Mr. Varada Rao, Assistant to the Collector of Malabar and Chairman of the Calicut Municipality, a paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 22nd May, says that he is a very able and upright official and that it was through his indefatigable energy and exertions that the Calicut Municipality, which was in a deplorable condition when he took charge of the office of chairman, was improved and brought to the present satisfactory state.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 22nd, 1896.

Remarks on the abolition of the Local Fund hospitals in Malabar.

26. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th May, says that at the last meeting of the Malabar District Board it was resolved that, out of the five hospitals proposed to be abolished, the hospitals at Angadipuram and Quilandi should be retained. The article strongly recommends the retention of the Angadipuram hospital in consideration of the large number of patients resorting to it and of the long distance which the patients would have to travel to be at the hospitals in the neighbouring taluks, but remarks that it cannot support the resolution of the board to maintain a hospital at Quilandi even by abolishing the one at Nadapuram. If funds are not sufficient to meet the increased expenditure under Public Works, the Government and the board ought to find some other means. The editor, therefore, hopes that at any rate the authorities will not ignore the wants of the people of Alattur, Vaniyankulam and Kuthaparamba.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1896.

## (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ARIYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, May 8th, 1896.

Settlement in the taluk of Wynaad.

27. The *Ariya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th May, says that the report prepared in response to the question put by the Hon'ble C. Sankaran Nair as to the extent of lands put up at public auction in the taluk of Wynaad during the six years prior to settlement and during the six years subsequent to settlement, shows that the number of persons whose lands were sold in auction was 180 during the six years prior to settlement and 2,291 during the six years subsequent to settlement, Government having purchased lands belonging to 18 persons during the first period and those of 1,533 persons during the second period, making a total of 9,912 acres at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,142 at 4 or 5 annas per acre. The paper asserts that the people would not have allowed the lands to be sold to Government at such a low rate if agriculture in Wynaad had been a source of profit to them, and doubts the propriety of the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss that the revenue in Wynaad should be enhanced from 19 to 90 lakhs. The paper says in conclusion that in the districts of Godavari, Tanjore and Malabar the rates of settlement and water-cess are excessive (and consequently agriculture is abhorred by the people as a source of livelihood to them) and hopes that, sooner or later, Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., will bring this subject of settlement in Southern India before Parliament.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 8th, 1896.

Desirability of reducing the land-tax in the Presidency of Madras.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th May, writes as follows:—Mr. Rogers, M.P., complained to the Secretary of State that in the presidency of Madras large portions of land are sold in auction for arrears of kist due to its enhanced rate, and that the authorities deny the fact that the rate of assessment has been increased, and so forth. The Secretary of State has addressed the Government of India on the subject desiring it to propose some method for mitigating the severity of the revenue authorities. On the subject being referred to the local Government the Board of Revenue replied that Mr. Rogers in his remarks had displayed his ignorance of the subject he was speaking about; that the arrears of kist which induced the authorities to put up lands to auction were due to the mismanagement on the part of the revenue collectors rather than to the enhanced rate of assessment; that there was only a difference by three-quarters between the rate of assessment in the presidency of Bombay and that of Madras; and that the rate of assessment though heavy was not unbearable, and so forth. Bombay should not be compared with Madras, for in Bombay the land is not classified into nanja, punja, and so forth. Moreover, the rate of land-tax being very low, there remains in that presidency a very small tract of darisu land. In the presidency of Madras also the land-tax may be reduced so as to lessen the large area of darisu land; but Government apprehends that by such a course it would not only incur loss of revenue by lakhs, but it will also be obliged, in in cases of auction, to bid for the land itself, hence the high rate of settlement. It is to be regretted that the lengthy report of the Board of Revenue on the subject contained no answer as to the requisition of the Secretary of State regarding the measure to be adopted for mitigating the present severity of the revenue authorities. However the reduction of the land-tax is desirable as it will induce the people to till darisu lands which now remain in large areas and the conversion of darisu lands into arable fields while increasing the revenue of Government will make the chances of bringing the lands to public sale less probable.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 15th, 1896.

Revenue settlement.

29. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th May, notes the statement of Mr. Rogers, a retired Collector in Bombay, to the effect that the land assessment in the Madras Presidency is heavier than in Bombay, and that as none are found to buy the lands of the ryots put up to auction for default of payment of revenue, the Government itself becomes the purchaser. The Government (of Madras) having been called upon to answer the question, referred it to the Board of

Revenue, who returned a sort of answer, but could not refute Mr. Roger's statement. The paper remarks that settlements are being made at the pleasure of the Government, though there is a rule for their being made once in thirty years. It ironically adds that how satisfactorily the settlement affairs are being conducted in Godavari and Kistna is too well known to the people of those districts. It states that in the Wynaad taluk the lands sold during the six years following the last settlement for default of payment of revenue went up to 13,102 acres belonging to 2,291 ryots, whereas those sold previously to it aggregated only 3,700 acres belonging to 180 ryots, and argues upon these facts that the excess of land sold after the settlement over that sold previously being nearly 10,000 acres, it is obvious that the settlement operations proceeded without proper inquiries into the condition of the ryots or the nature of the soil. Observing that though the said 13,102 acres were sold for Rs. 23,809, the sum realised was only Rs. 10,582 and that out of the 13,102 acres sold, so many as 9,912 acres were bought by Government itself for Rs. 2,142, that is, at the rate of about 4 annas per acre. The paper remarks that one might from this fact conceive how poor the condition of the people must be in a taluk where purchasers could not be found for land even at the rate of 4 annas per acre. It opines that if Government resort to such unmerciful acts, even konji-water must be hard to get for the poor cultivator of the soil.

30. The same paper informs that the revenue settlement officers in Bombay based their assessment of land-cess on the Mahratta and Moghul systems, but those of Madras came some how to entertain the idea that the ryot should contribute to Government one-half of the produce. The land assessment has therefore been low in Bombay and high in Madras. The paper argues that as the Muhammadans had scriptural authority to treat all the infidels as savages and to deprive them of all their property and even of their lives without fear of committing sin thereby, it is strange that the British Government should assert they have followed their (the Muhammadan's) example. It remarks that the oppressive taxes of the Mnhammadans led to the overthrow of their government and that India, as a whole, never owned their supremacy. Observing that the Hindu rajas took only a sixth part of the produce from land, it asks why the Government should not follow this practice instead of that of the Muhammadans, and remarks that it would help the poor ryot a great deal if it would consider the question and reduce the assessment.

Land revenue.

31. The Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 22nd May, expresses the opinion that, as the revenue will certainly be increased twofold after the present Malabar settlement, several lands will have to be sold at a very low price for arrears of revenue as in the Wynaad taluk. The cultivators in Malabar are very poor. They have no knowledge of the agricultural science nor have they the necessary agricultural implements. The fruit of their labour is appropriated by their landlords and money-lenders. The landlord is responsible for the Government revenue, but the tenants are made to pay not only the revenue payable by the landlord but also to meet the various legal and illegal exactions of the latter. If the assessment is increased after the settlement, the landlords will shift that burden upon the tenants. If the tenants, who are already the victims of the usurious money-lenders, are made to meet this additional demand, some of them are likely to be driven to the necessity of earning their livelihood by committing thefts and dacoities.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 22nd, 1896.

The result of the Malabar settlement.

32. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th May, says that it is a matter for surprise that the Government has, in conformity with the opinion of the Board, rejected the petition of the Ali Raja of Cannanore protesting against levying a cess of half an anna per rupee of the assessment under the Village Cess Act in the taluks of Chirakkal, Kottayam and some parts of the Kurumbranat taluk in addition to a similar cess now

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May. 25th, 1896.

Remarks on the collection of village cess in Malabar.

collected in the shape of (1) kangani, (2) pathonnu, (3) talivaram, (4) kuzhapattam, (5) vithupadu, (6) azhippanam, (7) kayattunellu, (8) velippanam and (9) vettilakettu. The editor thinks that this order was passed by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock at the commencement of his administration without making himself fully acquainted with the matter, and exhorts the people of North Malabar to send a memorial to Government protesting against this small but unjust tax.

### (h) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 8th, 1896.

Protest against appointing East Indians as ticket collectors in South Indian Railway.

33. Tha *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th May, is very much against the South Indian Railway authorities appointing East Indians as ticket collectors on the ground that they prove a source of mischief and danger to passengers, and cites the case of Mr. Augur, a railway guard, who tried to outrage a female passenger at night in North-Western Provinces as an instance in point.

### (i) *Salt and Abkári.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1896.

Liquor traffic and Government.

34. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd May, refutes the statement of Government that the increased consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs indicates the growing wealth of the people, and points out how frequently the lands of the ryots are put up to auction for default of payment of revenue. It also notes that as the notice to establish liquor shops is published only in the official gazette, it is not generally known to the people of the neighbourhood, and they are therefore prevented from raising objections in time. Thus great injustice is done to them, as their objections preferred after the actual establishment of the shops are easily shelved as too late by the authorities. The paper regrets that Government has not ceased to make money through the "Abkári department" though it has often been disapproved of both by Parliament and the India Government.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 20th, 1896.

Oppression of the abkári officers of the Kasaragod taluk.

35. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th May, publishes the substance of the petition submitted to the Collector of South Canara and to the Assistant Commissioner of the Salt and Abkári department, Calicut division, by the people of Kasaragod taluk setting forth the iniquities and oppression of the salt officers of that range. Petitioners say that in conducting searches the salt officers act beyond their powers and do not conform to the conditions laid down by law in respect thereof. When making searches the salt officers are even alleged to outrage the modesty of females in the house. Petitioners have, as an instance, cited a case now pending in the Niliswaram Magistrate's court in which V. Krishna Menon, Sub-Inspector of the above range, and V. V. Kanan Nair, Sub-Inspector of the Pudiakotta range, are charged with committing rape upon a young woman, an accused in a salt case. The paper, in supporting the petition, hopes that the Collector and the Assistant Commissioner will take the necessary steps to have the petitioners' grievances redressed.

A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th May, complaining of the oppression of the salt officers of the Kasaragod taluk, remarks that the ignorance of the people, the situation of the taluk and the absence of any newspapers, afford ample scope for these officers to carry on their high handedness with impunity.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 23rd, 1896.

Salt and abkári officers of the Kasaragod taluk.

36. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd May, publishes the petition submitted by the inhabitants of Tirikkitipur in Kasaragod taluk, South Canara, to the Collector of that district and the Assistant Commissioner of the division regarding the oppression of the abkári officers and remarks that as the petitioners are owing to their ignorance incapable of bringing such serious allegations maliciously, the petition will receive the careful consideration of the authorities. It is an open secret that the abkári

officers commonly concoct cases and take bribes, but this is the first instance we hear of their having committed rape. If this atrocious crime has really been committed by them the authorities ought to make a thorough inquiry into the matter and award exemplary punishment to them.

### (*k*) *General.*

37. The *Lokabandu*, of the 11th May, reports that the Sub-Collector of South Arcot has issued a circular forbidding the disbursement of salaries due for April to the tahsildar, deputy tahsildar, village munsif and revenue inspector till Rs. 99 shall have been collected from out of Rs. 100, the amount of kist in arrears. The paper remarks that such arbitrary order does not become the British rule, and that it also gives room for corruption and bribery among the officials.

LOKABANDU, *Madras*, May 11th, 1896.

An arbitrary order passed by the Sub-Collector of South Arcot.

38. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, requests the Surgeon-General to keep the medical subordinates in the mofussil on transfer once in three years and also to pass a rule that they should not hold the office of vice-president or chairman of any municipal board on the ground that by long stay and by holding the office of a chairman they think too much of themselves and treat the patients with contempt and indifference.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 12th, 1896.

A suggestion to the Surgeon-General.

39. The *Desabhimani*, of the 13th May, describing at great length the hard and responsible task of karnams, says that the opening of a survey class for the karnams in the district of South Arcot has greatly increased their hardship and inconvenience. The paper sympathises with the karnams in the following words:—"To collect these (karnams) again together at headquarters in the height of this severe hot season and to put them through a course of field work in the mornings and office work in the afternoons seems therefore to be a most extraordinary proceeding."

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, May 13th, 1896.

Hardship of karnams increased by the opening of a survey class at Cuddalore.

40. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th May, complains that mail bags that come to Pudukkottai by transit from Trichinopoly arrive late in the day owing to the fact that transit owners waste their time in taking and dismounting passengers in different places on the way. He wishes the postal authorities to attend to this piece of irregularity.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 15th, 1896.

A complaint against the transit owners that convey mail bags to Pudukkottai from Trichinopoly.

41. The *Lokabandu*, of the 21st May, says that Government should put an end to the custom now prevailing in villages of keeping a mattu (cow) talaiyari at the cost of the villagers. The paper adds that the villagers who have failed to pay their annuity to the mattu talaiyari very often miss their cows the next morning and are obliged to pay a sum which is nearly equal to the price of the cow to the talaiyari for its recovery, and that such irregularities are not reported to Government is a matter much to be regretted.

LOKABANDU, *Madras*, May 21st, 1896.

Advisability of putting an end to a custom prevailing in villages regarding mattu (cow) talaiyaris.

42. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd May, alluding to the dacoity committed a few days ago on the Palakol-Narsapur road, Gódávari, remarks that such occurrences can be prevented if notorious thieves, instead of being let free on the expiration of the period of their imprisonment, be required to pass every night at the nearest police station until they find themselves able to subsist by lawful occupations.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1896.

"Daring dacoities."

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 18th, 1896.

District officers to be acquainted with the language and customs of the district.

43. A leader in the *Malayalam Manorama*, of the 18th May, says that as the Collectors and District Judges posted to districts do not generally know the language and customs prevailing there, the welfare of the people sometimes suffers. As Collectors posted to Malabar of late have not been conversant with the language, customs and usages of that district, disturbances have occurred. The article, concurring in the opinion of Mr. Winterbotham that it is dangerous to appoint as Collector of Malabar persons ignorant of Malayalam and wanting in experience, invites the attention of Government to the matter.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, May 17th, 1896.

Proposal to convert Burma into a Lieutenant-Governorship.

44. In approving of the proposal of the Government of India regarding the conversion of Burma into a Lieutenant-Governorship, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th May, remarks that, in consideration of the importance, extent, fertility and other advantages possessed by the country it seems just and reasonable that the Home Government should adopt the proposal.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, May 24th, 1896.

Want of gosha in the Triplicane Lunghurkhana.

45. In inviting the attention of Government and of the Commissioner of Police to the management of Triplicane Lunghurkhana, the *Alhami*, of the 24th May, complains that no regard is now paid to the gosha system in the above institution, and the gosha females, who are in receipt of rice, dole, &c., are compelled to appear before the Deputy Commissioner for identification against their will. The *Alhami* requests the Commissioner to utilise the services of Government hammamnis or female attendants for the purpose as has been hitherto done.

Transfer of hospital assistants.

46. In disapproving of the order of the President of the Gódávari District Board, directing that every hospital assistant, whose period of service exceeds five years in any one place, should be transferred to some other station, the same paper states that so far as medical officials are concerned the order does not appear to be a reasonable one, as the longer such officials remain in one place the more popular they become and be better acquainted with the inhabitants.

## IV—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 12th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the residentship of Travancore.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, learning that Mr. James Thomson intends giving up his residentship of Travancore and that Mr. G. Stokes is anxious to become the Resident of that Native State, remarks that Mr. Stokes is wanting in efficiency necessary for the discharge of such an onerous post as that. The paper recommends in strong terms Mr. J. D. Rees as the person most fitted for the post in question and that his appointment would be viewed with universal satisfaction.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 25th, 1896.

Riot at Malvalli in Mysore.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th May, gives the following account of the recent riot at Malvalli:—For some time past there have been disputes between the Bestars (fishermen) and Vakkaligars of Malvalli. The matter was referred to the authorities, and was finally decided by Government in favour of the Bestars. Without giving wide publicity, the Bestars conducted their procession last year with the aid of the police and magistracy. This roused the indignation of the Vakkaligars, who were determined to oppose the procession on any subsequent occasion. This year the Bestars had again to carry their procession, and, anticipating tremendous opposition from the other side, sought the aid of the police. Accordingly the Police Superintendent went to the spot on the 14th instant with a small force of reserve police. It appears that on the morning of that day the amildar of the place went on horse back to the Vakkaligar's street with the reserve police inspector to post constables. When the amildar was passing he was dragged down from his horse and seriously beaten. The police inspector, who tried to relieve the amildar from

his difficulties, was also similarly hurt. Then the Police Superintendent went to their rescue and was similarly dealt with. By that time the mob had collected in large numbers and by their determined attitude the lives of the three officers, especially that of the amildar, were in imminent danger. Then the police inspector made use of the firearm under the orders of the Superintendent and dispersed the crowd. Meanwhile the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-Division officer also arrived at the spot and order was restored. Three of the mob died on the spot and some received injuries, one of the the wounded men has, it seems, since expired. The Vakkaligars were preparing to take the dead bodies to Mysore in order to lay their complaint before the Maharani Regent, but they were not allowed to do so by the police. The editor reserves his comments, but says that this disaster occurred as the taluk and district authorities granted the license without ascertaining the fact that it would violate the *mamul*.

The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 21st May, gives similar account of the occurrence but it says that the Vakkaligars had put up a *pendal* on the way through which the Bestar's procession had to pass. The amildar and the police went to the spot and asked the *Goudas* that were seated in the pendal to remove the pendal. They declined to do so, the amildar with the aid of the police began to remove it and the result was as narrated above.

49. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 21st May, in a leading article says :— (Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, May 21st, 1896.)

Patronage to nautch girls in Mysore.

There are prostitutes in every country, but the people take care not to patronize them. In Mysore, however, that is not the case. Lately during the celebration of a marriage in the royal family of Mysore, dancing girls were employed at a cost of Rs. 16,000 and respect which was not due to their position was accorded to them. While the married couple went in procession around the town these dancing girls were accommodated on a platform or howdah on the backs of two elephants. Who is responsible for all this? The Maharani Regent would never allow to have such immodest women in attendance and treat them with respect. If the Mysore Government be the cause, then it cannot be too severely censured for having demoralized the subjects by encouraging such acts and for having set a bad example to the young Maharaja. The late Diwan Ranga Charlu never allowed similar entertainments during the minority of the late Maharaja. The measures that were adopted during that time have all been forgotten by the present authorities.

50. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 24th May, says :—Several instances may be cited to show that the present Deputy Commissioner of Mysore is incompetent to discharge the onerous duties of his office. When he was Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, there was a riot at Tumkur, and, soon after he was transferred to Mysore, another riot broke out at Seringapatam. Now two more riots have occurred—one at Malvalli and the other at Hullalli. This Deputy Commissioner leaves much to the amildars of whom he seems to be afraid. It seems strange that Government officers should take such an active part in a street squabble and shoot down the people, and we are afraid the British Government will take serious notice of these riots. (Mysore Desabhimani, *Mysore*, May 24th, 1896.)

The riots at Malvalli and Hullalli, Mysore.

51. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 28th May, learns that five more Probationary Assistant Commissioners are to be entertained by the Mysore Government, and remarks that this addition is quite unnecessary. The total number of Assistant Commissioners in all departments already exceeds the number of amildars, and if additions are made to their number at the present rate they would soon out-number even shambhogues. (Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, May 28th, 1896.)

The appointment of five more Probationary Assistant Commissioners in Mysore.

52. The same paper remarks that the recent riot at Malvalli was not of such a nature as to justify the use of fire-arms by the police.

The use of fire-arms in the riot at Malvalli.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, May 16th, 1896.

53. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 16th May, complains of the inadequate attention paid by Mr. Thomson, the British Resident, to the administrative affairs of the Cochin State. The correspondent states certain specific instances in which Sirkar money has been misappropriated by public servants, documents and public records have been forged and altered, judgments have been written by a clerk under the directions of the judge, &c., but which have not been inquired into by the Sirkar simply because the persons implicated in the matter are either related to some of the high officials in the State or the favourites of the raja. The correspondent therefore considers that the Resident ought to pay a little more attention to State affairs and adopt measures that all important matters are done with his knowledge or assent.

Inviting the Resident's attention to some of the irregularities in the Cochin administration.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, May 21st, 1896.

54. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, complains of the unusual delay generally made by the Cochin Sirkar in appointing persons to act for the officers having independent charge going on leave. As an instance, the article says, when the late Mr. Narayana Menon, munsif of Cochin, took leave owing to ill-health, nobody was appointed to act for him and consequently the vakils and the parties were put to serious inconvenience and expense.

Complaining of the delay made by the Cochin Sirkar in making acting appointments.

55. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper says:—As some of the merchants having come to understand that there is gold in tuttu (a coin of the Cochin Sirkar) are in the habit of buying it even at a high price and melting it to take out the gold, it has now become very difficult to get such coins. If the tax-payers pay their taxes in rupees, the Sirkar officials refuse to take them but insist upon their paying taxes in tuttus and consequently the tax-payers are put to great hardship. The correspondent therefore requests the Cochin Sirkar to issue a large quantity of tuttus or order the officials to accept rupees towards the payment of taxes.

Cochin officials refusing to receive the revenue if not paid in a particular coin.

## VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDU METHABHIMANI, *Madras*, May, 14th, 1896.

56. The *Hindu Methabhimani*, of the 14th May, is glad to learn that the Hon'ble P. Anantha Charlu raised a question at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the Famine-relief Fund, and remarks that the explanation furnished by Mr. Westland in reply thereto was not in point and far from satisfactory. The paper requests the honorable member to harp upon the same subject till he gets a satisfactory explanation.

Question raised by the Honorable P. Anantha Charlu regarding the Famine-relief Fund.

DRAVIDA PANDIYAN, *Madras*, May 16th, 1896.

57. The *Dravida Pandiyan*, of the 16th May, says that the congress, which represents the grievances of the people caused by the salt and abkári and forest rules, &c., does not work well for the reason that there is a want of unanimity among the people of India due to differences of race and religion. The paper advises the people to ignore such distinctions and band themselves together for a common cause.

An advice to the people of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 19th, 1896.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th May, is glad to learn that the people of Bombay have wired to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State to represent that England alone should bear the expenses of the army sent to Egypt and that any attempt to make India liable would be a painful infliction, and so forth. The paper exhorts the people of this presidency to hold public meetings and to ventilate their opinion on the subject.

An advice to the people of this Presidency regarding the expenses of the army sent to Egypt.

KERALA PATRIKA *Calicut*, May 23rd, 1896.

59. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd May, referring to the rapid progress made by the Mappila regiment recently formed in Malabar in shooting

The Mappila regiment,

and drill, says that the Mappilas will, if properly trained, make good soldiers and will distinguish themselves. Great difficulties may at present be experienced in getting Mappilas to join the regiment, but in course of time large number of men will undoubtedly be available; but care should be taken that the fair name of the Mappila regiment is not spoilt by the hasty enlistment of unfit and worthless men.

Editors of vernacular newspapers to be supplied with fortnightly reports.

60. Another leader in the same issue of the paper requests Government to supply the editors of vernacular newspapers with a copy of the fortnightly reports submitted by the translators so as to enable the editors to see if the articles appearing in their papers have been fully translated and brought to the notice of Government.

Mappila outbreak not subsided.

61. A correspondent in the same issue of the same paper writes that it is very astonishing that the authorities should have thought that the Mappila outbreak has subsided in Ernad taluk. He cites some cases of dacoities and robberies that have taken place in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad and adds that this amply shows that the excitement among them has not yet subsided. He therefore suggests that, as these outbreaks are due to fanaticism and nothing else, Government should establish a special police to patrol the affected parts at least for some time to come.

[Issued, 8th June 1896.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th June 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 140 | 1st June 1896. |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th May and 1st June 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 31st May 1896. |
| 4 | "Manoharan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 750 | 21st ,, and 1st June 1896. |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 1st June 1896. |
| 6 | "Janopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 825 | 26th May ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 23rd May 1896. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 30th ,, and 6th June 1896. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Hindu Mathabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 21st and 28th May and 4th June 1896. |
| 11 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 23rd May 1896. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 20th and 27th May and 3rd June 1896. |
| 13 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 25th May and 1st and 8th June 1896. |
| 14 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | 30th ,, ,, 6th June 1896. |
| 15 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 90 | 29th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 23rd ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 650 | 6th June 1896. |
| 18 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 350 | 8th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 650 | 30th May and 6th June 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 22nd, 26th and 29th May and 2nd June 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | May 1896. |
| 22 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | June ,, |
| 23 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | May ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 15th Apl. and 1st and 15th May 1896. |
| 25 | "Patrikasraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 30th May 1896. |
| 26 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 31st ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th June ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 29th May and 5th and 12th June 1896. |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, 6th June 1896. |
| 30 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 30th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 23rd and 30th May 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 1st and 8th June 1896. |
| 33 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 31st May and 7th June 1896. |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,000 | 4th and 11th June 1896. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 3rd ,, ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 200 | 6th June 1896. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Sarvatramitram" .. .. .. | Alleppey .. .. .. | 1,123 | 27th May 1896. |
| 38 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 6th June ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th May 1896. |
| 40 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 1st June ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 41 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 23rd and 30th May and 6th June 1896. |
| 42 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 1st ,, 8th June 1896. |
| 43 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 27th May and 3rd and 10th June 1896. |
| 44 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 681 | 30th ,, ,, 6th June 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 45 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 300 | 1st and 8th June 1896. |
| 46 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 30th May and 6th June 1896. |
| 47 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 48 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 28th ,, ,, 1st and 8th June 1896. |
| 49 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 20th Feb. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. Referring to Lord Salisbury's speech delivered in London on the 19th May, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th May, states that the *Aum*, of Lahore, has a long article on the speech, in which it is remarked that British interference in the Armenian question was impolitic and that the Armenians, who had rebelled against their ruler, did not deserve the sympathy of any nation. Although the British Government was more than once urged not to rely on the time-serving friendship of France and Russia, yet it has disregarded the advice. It is therefore inferred that the British Government does not like the presence of a Muhammadan ruler in Europe and also wishes to bring Egypt under her own suzerainty.

Armenian question.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, May 30th, 1896.

2. Referring to the notification of Mr. Quilliam, of Liverpool, pronouncing every Mussalman who may gird up his loins against the Soudanese an infidel, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st June, says that the Muhammadans of India disapproved the notification for the reason that the war declared against the Soudanese is not religious, but is undertaken for political reasons only. It advises Mr. Quilliam to withdraw the notification and give no cause to England to suspect the fidelity of her Muhammadan subjects who are happy and contented under her rule in every part of the world.

The Soudanese and Mr. Quilliam's notification.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, June 1st, 1896.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd May, reports that in the town of Milattur some wicked characters continued throwing stones at night consecutively on four nights, and that the police, whose aid was sought, took no notice of such grave misconduct. The correspondent attributes these irregularities to the constables not going on beat at nights and requests the authorities to adopt measures to teach the police their duty.

A complaint against the police at Milattur.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1896.

4. The *Jananukulan*, of the 30th May, speaking of Mr. C. Murugesam Pillai, Inspector of Police at Tiruvádi (B-II division), in the district of Tanjore, says that he is a painstaking and conscientious public servant, that he is much liked by the people and by his superior officers, and that it is therefore desirable that Government should encourage him by offering sufficient inducement by way of promotion.

Desirability of promoting Mr. C. Murugesam Pillai, Inspector of Police, Tiruvádi division, as First-grade Inspector.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, May 30th, 1896.

5. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th May, invites the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the evils arising from a long retention of police officers in the same station. He says that all the constables, with the exception of two or three in the Shoranur station, are natives of the place and have been doing duty there for the last nine or ten years. Their oppression of the poor and the innocent and the encouragement they give to the notorious K.Ds. of the place have become simply intolerable. The safety and well-being of the people of Shoranur demand a thorough re-arrangement of police constables in that station.

Iniquities of the Shoranur police.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 27th, 1896.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 30th, 1896.

Remarks on the village watch.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th May, says that, although the Mappila outbreak is over in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad, yet dacoity and robbery are greatly on the increase in these two taluks. The police are said to be taking the necessary measures for putting down these evils, but without any effect. In former times a system of rontha (watch) was in vogue for checking dacoity, &c. According to this system ten men were selected in each village to patrol it every night and they were held responsible for any dacoity or robbery committed within its limit. This rontha system was better than the present system of police beat. It is doubtful whether the rontha system can be so easily maintained now as in former days. The headman of a village was then responsible for the security of the people of his village and had to employ watchmen to patrol at nights; but, under the present circumstances, it would be unfair to compel him to do this duty, so paid men should be appointed in these two taluks at least for a short time, their pay being met from a small tax levied from the people of the places.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 1st, 1896.

Grave crimes in Malabar.

7. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 1st June, says that the inefficiency of the Malabar police which allows thieves and murderers to go scotfree has become simply deplorable. The editor says that he has received information of several cases of undetected robbery and murder committed in the Palghat, Walavanad, Ernad and Calicut taluks in May last. In the taluk of Walavanad the evil wrought by the Paraiyas who practise (oti) sorcery has become intolerable. As Englishmen do not understand the nature of the mischief they do or have any faith in sorcery they pay no attention to the complaints of the people suffering thereby. The editor states on information duly received that during the last month about six or seven persons were killed by these sorcerers in the Mundokott kurissi and the neighbouring amsams in the Cherpalcheri division of the Walavanad taluk and says that the Government ought to adopt stringent measures to put a stop to these grievances of the people. The corrupt police officers for the purpose of shielding the offenders try to weaken the evidence against them so as to secure them the benefit of the doubt in judicial trials. The editor suggests that, by holding out hope of rewards to the police, they may be induced to detect cases of robbery and murder.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 10th, 1896.

Irregularities in the detection of a murder in the Wynaad taluk.

8. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th June, invites the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the incompetency and indifference of the station-house officer of the Panapuram police station near Sultan Battery in the Wynaad taluk in the matter of detecting the murderer of the two sons of Pujakkattil Mandagowndan, of Anjukunnu amsam, for the sake of the jewels worn by them. It appears that the two boys were tied up to a tree and their heads chopped off in broad daylight. The father of the children said that he suspected none other than one Kaniyarapanikkan, of the Cochin State, and his statement was supported by the evidence of a boy. This horrible deed was perpetrated within two miles of the above police station and it is a pity that the murder has not yet been detected though two months have now elapsed. The correspondent adds that a special officer should be deputed to investigate the case and says that, if such great crimes are not detected, it would be hard for the people to get on in the district.

*(b) Courts.*

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, May 25th, 1896.

Expediency of transferring the Sub-Judge of Kumbakónam elsewhere.

9. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 25th May, hears that there are frequent petitions for transfer of cases from the file of the Sub-Court at Kumbakónam because the Sub-Judge, by reason of his long stay there, has many friends and relations. The paper hopes that the High Court will inquire into the matter and do the needful.

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd June, hearing of the rumour that the authorities contemplate the removal of the ordinary Sub-Magistrate's Court of Kumbakónam to Valangaman, remarks that the place in question has two disadvantages, namely, first it has not the benefit of railway communication and secondly it does not lie in the centre of the district so as to lessen the hardship of parties living in the corners of the district. The correspondent suggests to the authorities the expediency of removing the court in question to Papavinasam for the reason that it lies midway between Tanjore and Kumbakónam and it has also the benefit of railway communication.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1896.

Expediency of removing the ordinary Sub-Magistrate's Court of Kumbakónam to Papavinasam.

11. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd June, hearing of the rumour that the authorities are intending to order that all civil suits in the taluk of Tiruvannámalai should be filed in the Munsif's Court of Tirukkóyilúr instead of in the Court of Tindivanam, says that the passing of the contemplated order is desirable as it would save the parties great expense and trouble. The correspondent also advises the people of Tiruvannámalai to memorialise Government on the subject.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, June 3rd, 1896.

Advisability of vesting the Munsif's Court of Tirukkóyilúr with jurisdiction over the civil suits of Tiruvannámalai.

12. Referring to the phūka * operation that is generally practised in Calcutta by cowherds in spite of their being severely punished from time to time, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st June, states that everywhere magistrates should be empowered to imprison the cowherds who practise the operation and deceive the public as proposed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, June 1st, 1896.

The practice of phūka operation in Calcutta.

* The practice of fumigating cows with the smoke of the marking nut, which distends their bodies and makes them appear plump and in good condition.

### (c) *Jails.*

13. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th May and 1st June, speaking of the jail administration, writes in English as follows:—"So far from our jails being honestly and conscientiously worked in every detail of their management in strict accordance with the provisions of the laws and rules framed for their guidance, it is notorious that every sort of irregularity and illegality is to be met with within their walls. Corruption reigns unchecked and every kind of demoralisation prevails with impunity. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the leading inhabitants in each town will be allowed or better still invited to visit jails freely at a fixed hour daily and that they will be permitted and requested to enter in the visitors' book every irregularity that may come to their notice.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, May 15th and June 1st, 1896.

A suggestion regarding jail administration.

### (d) *Education.*

14. The *Hindu Mathabhimani*, of the 21st May, asserts that the present "Third Standard Book" is not a proper text for infant pupils of the primary schools on the ground that its style is too difficult and subject-matter unsuited for boys of the standard.

HINDU MATHABHIMANI, *Madras*, May 21st, 1896.

A remark on the "Third Standard Book" prescribed by Government for the pupils of primary classes.

15. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 1st June, dwells at great length on the importance of the study of Sanskrit. A classical language of the importance of Sanskrit, in which most of the learned and valuable books of the Aryans are written, ought to receive more attention at the hands of the public than it now does. In the Calcutta University Sanskrit has been prescribed as a compulsory subject for the higher examinations, and it would be advisable for the Madras University to imitate her sister university in this respect. If the Government simply lends a helping hand, there will be many private gentlemen to

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 1st, 1896.

Study of Sanskrit.

come forward to encourage the study of Sanskrit. At present there is a Sanskrit school established at Perumudi amsam near Pattambi by Punnasseri Nambi Nilakandha Sarma, editor of a Sanskrit journal, called *Vijnanachindamani*. It is placed under the management of qualified and efficient hands and is patronised by the Valia Thampuran of Patinnara Kovilakam and His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. It now appears that the founder of the school has applied to the Director of Public Instruction and to the President of the Local Fund Board for aid. The correspondent earnestly hopes that both these functionaries will comply with the request.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1896.

A complaint against Srívilliputtúr municipality regarding cattle cess.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd May, remarks that the Srívilliputtúr municipality imposes tax on cattle used in ploughing, while other municipalities exempt them from taxation. He says that the draught animals should not be burthened with a separate tax in addition to the tax on cart which they draw.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 26th, 1896.

Desirability of constructing a road from Kalathur to Tirukkazhikkunram.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th May, dwelling on the importance of Tirukkazikkunram (in Chingleput district), a sacred shrine for the Hindus, and on the sufferings undergone by devotees flocking in large numbers on the occasion of festivals, &c., owing to the absence of road, requests Government to construct a road between Tirukkazhikkunram and Kalathur which alone pays Rs. 750 per annum in the shape of road cess. The same correspondent complains that the Vallipuram road, which leads from Chingleput, is a non-metalled road and consequently in the rainy season it becomes so miry that it seriously obstructs traffic for a considerable length of time. He requests the authorities to have the road in question metalled and make it safe even in times of heavy rain.

JANOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 26th, 1896.

Insufficiency of lights in the town of Bhávani.

18. The *Janopakari*, of the 26th May, draws the attention of the chairman of the Bhávani municipality to the insufficiency of lights in the town and along the river Bhávani and to the injury sustained by people in consequence, and requests him to do the needful.

A request to secure water-supply for the town of Erode.

19. The same paper complains that water famine is severe in Erode and prays the authorities to spare no pains to secure a good water-supply for the town as early as possible.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 30th, 1896.

Remarks on the Malabar District Board budget.

20. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th May, while commenting upon the budget estimate of the Malabar District Board for 1896–97 as revised by Government, says that the budget is not on the whole satisfactory. The reduction in the allotments under the heads of education and hospitals is noticed with great regret and the opinions are expressed that, as these two heads are the most important of all the branches of administration that are conducive to the prosperity of the country, Government ought to give power to the board to devote to these purposes the whole of the balance left after meeting all other expenditure.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 6th, 1896.

Vaccination in Malabar.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th June, referring to the report of Dr. Malins, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, says that Dr. Malins has stated in his report that the diaries of vaccinators and deputy inspectors of vaccination in Malabar were false and that the figures shown in them were unreliable. The article, after dwelling at some length on the matter, remarks that the backward state of vaccination in that district is due to the neglect of vaccinators and deputy inspectors. If these officers were educated men and realised their responsibility, the case would have been quite different. The present low pay of the employés of the

department is not sufficiently attractive to men of good educational qualifications. If educated men on higher salaries and allowance be appointed as vaccinators and deputy inspectors, results will be more satisfactory. As, however, it is seen from the Inspector's report that the present employés are a set of untrustworthy men, it is hoped that the District Board would take special notice of their conduct.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

22. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 5th June, states that thirty years ago a settlement believed to be permanent was made in the case of some of the Government lankas in the Gódávari, while the rest were leased out by auction once in five years as at present, the revenue being paid annually. He observes that, though these last-mentioned lands receive deposits of mud in times of flood, it frequently happens that they are either entirely submerged or are rendered unfit for cultivation by large quantities of sand accumulating on them or by the "fertilising earth" being washed away. He remarks that, supposing eight acres of land fail to yield a crop, a ryot does not lose more than Rs. 32, at which the best lands are ordinarily assessed; whereas a lanka ryot sustains a loss of from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500, as the assessment payable on a single acre of the best lanka lands is from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300. He further remarks that, though the cultivation of the lanka lands entails the heaviest loss in bad times, even the richest crop affords no compensation, as it does not leave a profit equal to even a quarter of the assessment. He notes that because the condition of these lands is such, the Government has not attempted even a temporary settlement in their case, but farms them out once in five years by public auction. The correspondent complains that these lankas are put up to auction, not actually on the land, but at the distant taluk head-quarters, and even that in the months of June and July when they are submerged under flood water. The gazette notification too of the auction sale is not published sufficiently early to give the ignorant ryots time enough. The ryots therefore bid for the land with no knowledge of its extent or condition. He observes that the assessment on the lanka lands being very high, the grains cultivated elsewhere do not pay to be cultivated on them, and that the only crops to be raised are tobacco and indigo. They impoverish the soil so much that the land has to be left untilled for some time, or cheaply-selling products, such as maize, &c., have to be raised. This disables the ryot from earning even the amount of the assessment.

Condition of the people in the Gódávari lankas.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, June 5th, 1896.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th June, invites the attention of the Board of Revenue to the desirability of altering its proceedings that the particulars required for the registration of lands in Malabar should be submitted by the landlord before the 30th June, as some of the landlords, who own extensive landed properties and who have not up to this time been furnished with the adangal account, register and plan necessary for the preparation of such particulars, are not in a position to do so within the time prescribed. The editor says that, unless the time is extended, the landlords will be put to great hardship and the Deputy Collectors appointed to register lands will be obliged to do the work in a perfunctory manner.

Reflections on the registration of lands in Malabar.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, June 6th, 1896.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

24. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th June, complains that the difficulties of the people arising from the conservation of forests in India are too many to be described and deeply regrets that the forest officials frequently invent new methods of oppression to the people. It remarks that the contract system of leasing out forests in small portions introduced at the beginning of the year 1896–97, though it is incapable of checking the dishonesty of forest officers, results in loss of revenue to Government, exercise of more power by its officials and

Forests in the Cuddapah district.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, June 5th, 1896.

greater hardship to the people. It states that the forest ranger of Madanapalle, Cuddapah district, having been asked to secure a contractor for 200 acres of forest land near Nayanapalle, fetching a revenue of Rs, 1,000 under the old license system, disposed of it for a trifling sum without giving due notice to contractors by beat of tom-tom. It regrets that the matter escaped the notice of the District Forest officer and that no authority seems to question the illegality of immensely benefiting a contractor at the expense of both the Government and the public. It complains that the British administration is being gradually fashioned after the government of the country under the nawabs. It observes that the said irregularity would never have seen the light but for the great hardship that had resulted from it. The paper observes that about 10,000 dacoits in the whole of the Cuddapah district and 500 in the Madanapalle taluk alone have given up their profession and have been earning their livelihood by selling fire-wood, cutting it under license system in the forest reserves, and it therefore asks whether these poor people have any alternative left but to return to their former occupation (dacoity) inasmuch as licenses are not now granted. It calls upon the Government, the Board of Revenue, the Cuddapah District Collector and the Honourable Mr. Jambulinga Mudaliyar to consider the question deeply. It believes that good revenue would be secured to Government if the District Forest officer set aside the said lease and farm out to the highet bidder at a real public auction. It further believes that, unless the Collector and the Police Superintendent create some means of subsistence for the said poor wood-cutters, the lives and property of the Cuddapah people will unquestionably be endangered. If licenses be not granted for at least dry wood, all the wood would be stealthily misappropriated and it would be reported to Government that white ants had destroyed it. By licenses being granted the poor wood-cutters would earn a living and the Government would derive profit.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 26th, 1896.

Certain defects connected with the South Indian Railway.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th May, protests against the rule made by the South Indian Railway Company forbidding passengers to carry rice and such other articles of food with them as luggage, and remarks that the order is nothing but a piece of cruelty. He also takes objection to the present system of locking the doors of the third-class carriages in the through mail that leaves Chingleput at 6 A.M. on the ground that in times of danger and accidents, such as the one that occurred of late at Karamadai, passengers will have no means of escape and the loss of lives will in consequence be very great. With regard to water-supply at the railway station of Chingleput, where a large number of passengers come in from all directions as it is a junction station, the correspondent says that the water-supply is scanty and unsatisfactory and remarks that passengers would not grudge paying for water if the railway authorities are only pleased to allow it to be sold on the platform like fruit and such other articles of food. The correspondent requests the railway authorities to pay heed to the matter here complained of and adopt remedial measures.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 31st, 1896.

Suggestions to the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies

26. The *Lokopakari*, of the 31st May, complains that the evening mail of the Madras Railway that leaves Madras at 6-45 P.M. was on a certain day last week, owing to a certain obstacle on the line, obliged to halt at the Sankagiri station for a period of two full hours and that the railway authorities during these two hours kept the passengers in close confinement in the carriages without letting them out even to answer calls of nature. The paper, while appealing to the reader to imagine the extent of annoyance and trouble suffered by the passengers, adds that the passengers were at the Erode station obliged to starve as they missed the South Indian Railway owing to the late arrival of the train in question. The paper suggests to the railway authorities that, in future, under such circumstances

as the one herein described, they should announce to the passengers the cause of the stoppage of the train and to unlock the doors of railway carriages to make them feel at ease and comfortable. Speaking of the South Indian Railway, the paper says that the overcrowding of compartments is a perceptible defect in its administration and that it behoves the authorities to attend to its remedy.

27. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th May, states that there are only two trains arriving at the Ellore station, one in each direction, and no more, as in the case of the Madras Railway stations, and that yet tickets are issued only ten minutes before the arrival of the train. Consequently a great crowd collects at the door and women and children are overpowered and trampled in the rush. He observes that those who bribe railway servants are thrust into carriages though overfilled. As passengers suffer a good deal from the severe heat of the sun, even while the number in a carriage is small, the correspondent believes that their condition must be almost "deathlike" when thirteen or fourteen persons are huddled together in one compartment intended to hold but ten, and questions the propriety of overcrowding carriages instead of attaching more carriages to the train when there is an increase in the traffic. He regrets that when railway servants wish to make room for some bribe-giving passengers, they expel the female passengers from the carriages, where they have taken their seats with their male relatives, to find room in the already overcrowded women's carriage, and thus deprive them of their relatives' help in case of need. He further complains that the weighment of even the smallest parcels of luggage is insisted upon just when the train is ready to start, and that the owners are prevented from bringing them to, or taking them from, the weighing machine in order that porters might do the same and obtain hire. These railway servants further collect fares from passengers on their luggage, falsely representing that the same has been charged after making the allowance due to their travelling tickets, whilst the luggage receipt shows the fact to be otherwise. When any passenger protests on the discovery of the fraud, he is handed over to the police as disturbing the peace of the station. As all this takes place when the train is about to depart, the passengers are unwilling to take due measures for fear of missing the train. He asks why tickets should not be issued half an hour before the arrival of the train, why the station-master should not see that no compartment is made to contain more than the prescribed number of passengers, and why he should not interfere to check deceptions practised by ticket collectors and railway servants.

Irregularities at the Ellore railway station.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, May 30th, 1896.

28. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 7th June, says:—The Traffic Superintendent, Bangalore, being a new man entirely depends on his head clerk, who, being fully aware of this, tyrannises over the petty subordinates. The superintendent, whenever a complaint is made to him against the head clerk, instead of investigating the matter, plainly says that he will not entertain any complaint against his head clerk. Even when the matter goes to the Traffic Manager, the superintendent thinking that, if the true state of affairs be represented, he will not be commended, is obliged to have recourse to misrepresentations. Had he, instead of doing all this, only acted independently, what an immense benefit the public would have derived.

The Traffic Superintendent of Bangalore.

Mysore Desabhimani, *Bangalore*, June 7th, 1896.

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th May, says:—The carriages attached to the local train running between Calicut and Pódanúr are all leaky and cause inconvenience to the passengers. Although the matter has been repeatedly referred to in our columns, the company has not yet adopted any remedial measures. We remember that, when we wrote about this last year, the Traffic Manager asked the Locomotive Superintendent regarding our statement and that the latter replied that the carriages were not leaky, but the water entered through the windows having no shutters. On last Monday we examined the carriages attached to the local

Leaky carriages on the Madras Railway.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, May 30th, 1896.

train from Tirur to Calicut and we found that most of them were leaky. It is therefore unnecessary for us to particularise which of the carriages were leaky. The carriages attached to the mail train are generally found to be in good order, but we regret to say that there were no compartments that were not leaky in the carriage No. D. 242 attached to the mail train that left Calicut on that day. No excuse on the ground of the windows being without shutters can be made in this case. The rules and regulations of the company for securing the convenience of passengers are rendered of no use whatever by the subordinates not heeding them. We, therefore, request the railway authorities either to repair the carriages or not to attach them to the train in future and thus to redress the grievances of the helpless passengers.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 31st, 1896.

A request to the abkári authorities to grant licenses for opening taverns in streets after consulting the opinion of the residents thereof.

30. The *Lokopakari*, of the 31st May, commenting on the evils of allowing liquor shops to be opened in public streets, requests the abkári authorities not to grant licenses for opening liquor shops in streets without consulting the opinion of the residents thereof. It adds that issuing licenses in privacy (without such a consultation) renders the residents of the street, in which the shop is opened, unable to adopt measures for effecting its removal afterwards.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 10th, 1896.

Female offenders in abkári cases to be exempted from measurement.

31. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th June, says that the rule requiring offenders in salt and abkári cases to be measured before the circle inspector for the purpose of subsequent identification should so far as it relates to women be cancelled. In the Police department, where a similar rule is in force, an exemption is made in the case of females even though they be notorious K.Ds. It is further suggested that, if it is ruled that the detected articles should be entered in a counterfoil search list by the offender himself, or, if he is illiterate, by some respectable man of the locality, the irregularities committed by the Salt and Abkári officers will to some extent be checked and there would be no room for the offenders to put forth false pleas.

### (*k*) *General.*

HINDU MATHABHIMANI, *Madras*, May 21st, 1896.

A suggestion to the authorities regarding the execution of the punishment of whipping.

32. The *Hindu Mathabhimani*, of the 21st May, complains that European officers being influenced by racial prejudice award sentence of whipping very arbitrarily on natives and is at a loss to know why Europeans are excluded from the operation of the said act. The paper thinks it desirable that the authorities should pass a rule directing the postponement of the execution of the sentence of whipping awarded by magistrates till the appeal, if any, is finally disposed of.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 26th, 1896.

Necessity for another postman in the branch post office of Kalathur in Chingleput district.

33. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th May, says that the branch post office in the village of Kalathur in Chingleput district is not provided with sufficient hands and consequently it distributes letters only in the evenings although mails arrive there both in the mornings and in the evenings, and that this single delivery subjects people to inconvenience. The correspondent requests the authorities to help the post office with the services of another postman and direct it to disburse letters both in the mornings and in the evenings.

JANOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 26th, 1896.

A suggestion regarding the supply of provisions to public officials on circuit.

34. The *Janopakari*, of the 26th May, protests against the system now in vogue that the village munsif should supply provisions to the Revenue, Forest, Judicial, Survey, Settlement, Medical officers, &c., when they halt at his station, while on circuit, and should recover from them the cost thereof by tendering a bill, on the ground

that this subjects the village munsifs to great trouble and hardship. The paper thinks it desirable that the authorities should require the village munsif to supply provisions on payment of cash only to such Europeans as the District Collector and Divisional officers, who may not be acquainted with the country, when they halt at stations where there are no markets or fares, and not otherwise.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th May, reports that Mr. Forbes, District Collector of Chingleput, never attends the office and does his office work in his own residence contrary to the order of the Board of Revenue and that such a system, while promoting laziness in his subordinates, greatly affects the disposal of the office work of the collectorate.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 29th, 1896.

A complaint against Mr. Forbes, District Collector of Chingleput.

36. The same paper commenting on the observation of the *Madras Mail* that Mr. Dance, I.C.S., will be transferred to Malabar as District Collector and that, young as he is, he may probably be retained in the district for a good length of time and the district may likely avoid the painful ordeal of meeting different persons within short intervals as its Collector, remarks that the administration of the district of Chingleput has suffered much by the frequent transfers of its Collector, no less than nine officers acting as Collectors in a year. The paper says that, as the disadvantages of such frequent transfers both to Government and to subjects can be better imagined than described, it behoves His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to see that such transfers are not effected too often.

A remark on the constant change of District Collectors specially in the district of Chingleput.

37. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd June, describing the importance of the village of Palayankottai in the taluk of Srímushnam in South Arcot, says that letters are delivered only once a week and that this subjects the villagers to inconvenience. He requests the postal authorities to open a branch post office in this village and also to provide the Srímushnam post office with a few more delivery peons.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, June 3rd, 1896.

Necessity for a post office in the village of Palayankottai in Srímushnam taluk.

38. A correspondent to the same paper regrets to bring to the notice of the postal authorities that the delivery of letters in the town of Tirukkóyilúr is irregular owing to the fact that the post office is provided with only one delivery peon and that the present delivery peon, being of a religious turn of mind, while disbursing letters, wastes his time in religious discussion. With regard to village postmen, the correspondent remarks that they deceive the poor and ignorant villagers by tendering an empty cover with the representation that it comes from the district officer and that a postage of one anna is due thereon and so forth, and requests the postal authorities to take steps to check such wholesale cheating.

Complaint regarding the irregular delivery of letters in the town of Tirukkóyilúr.

39. The *Sasilekha*, of the 29th May, hears that intrigues are being planned to secure for Mr. Ellis the acting appointment during Colonel Moore's absence. It remarks that Diwan Bahadur P. Ramasami Chetti having already acted as President before this there is no reason why he should not now be appointed to the post. As the appointment of a junior officer would imply a serious reflection on the senior member, Mr. P. Ramasami Chetti, the paper requests that His Excellency the Governor will take it into his careful consideration.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 29th, 1896.

Colonel Moore on leave.

40. The *Sasilekha*, of the 12th June, referring to the recommendation of the Revenue Board to Government to appoint as taluk gumastas such persons only as are educated and certified as having passed examinations, increasing the salaries

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 12th, 1896.

Taluk gumastas.

attached to their posts, remarks that the present gumastas may be compared to a set of robbers and dacoits. Like leeches, they deprive the poor ryots of all they have. These ryots, when they go on business to the taluk office, are detained by them for days together until they are bribed to attend to the business, however trifling it may be. The paper therefore asks the Government to increase the salaries attached to the said gumastaships and appoint duly qualified persons to fill them.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, June 10th, 1896.

The hardships of the taluk staff.

41. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th June, draws attention to the heavy work which the clerks and others employed in a taluk cutcherry have to do, and says that these clerks and others are ill-paid, but are obliged to work not only during the whole day but also during a part of the night and yet no one ever thinks of giving them some relief. The work in some of the taluks is much heavier than in others and yet the same number of hands is employed in all. The editor therefore hopes that Government, which thinks it its duty to protect the lower animals from cruelty, will not overlook the cruelty to which these human beings are subjected.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, June 3rd, 1896.

Mr. Dance to be appointed as Collector of Malabar.

42. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd June, says that the rumour that Mr. Dance is to be appointed Collector of Malabar has been a source of great satisfaction to the people of that district. The article says that this should on no account be understood as meaning that they are dissatisfied with the present Collector, Mr. Hewetson. Mr. Hewetson is a very able civilian, free from all partiality and prejudice, and he has, by his respect for public opinion and popular rights, endeared himself to the people; but his want of local knowledge has made him overlook the claims of efficient men in the appointment of certain tahsildars and magistrates. Mr. Dance on the other hand has a thorough knowledge of the place, having been in Malabar for a long time, so that in every way he may be expected to make a most successful Collector of that district.

Referring to the same subject, the *Manorama*, of the 8th June, mentions a number of civilians who may be considered to have a pretty good knowledge of Malabar, but is of opinion that, of all these, Mr. Dance is the proper man for the place.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, June 10th, 1896.

Cow-killing riot.

43. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th June, has a long article from the *Dar-us-Saltanat*, of Calcutta, on the subject of cow-killing and the riots which occurred in Sitaghur and Sirampur during the late Bakrid festival. It is alleged that at Sitaghur, which is situated close to Barakpur cantonment, a Mussalman contractor purchased a cow for slaughter which was deceitfully taken away from him by the Hindus, and, on their refusal to return the animal, a riot ensued. It has been gleaned from the official report that the Hindus were the aggressors in this case.

As regards the riot at Sirampur it is stated that, on the representation of a pandit, the divisional officer prevented the Muhammadans from assembling at the mosque for prayers and arrested the imam (priest) on a suspicion that he intended to sacrifice cows contrary to orders. This high-handed procedure on the part of the divisional officer is due either to cowardice or to fear of the Bengali press. The Muhammadans are preparing to bring the case to the notice of Government shortly. If the prevention of such riots is really desirable by the authorities, they should permit Muhammadans to slaughter cows, but not within view of the Hindus.

## IV.—Native States.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 8th, 1896.

A hard case.

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th June, commenting upon the relations that exist between the Political Agents and the feudatory princes, says thus:—"Of course some of the feudatories are well treated, and the different kind of treatment dealt out to them very much depends upon the kind of Political

Agents sent to look after them. If these are sympathetic, everything goes well. If they are not, there is disagreement and recriminations. The politicals complain against the princes; the latter return the compliment. Thus things go on till something serious occurs. A case of this kind has lately been before the public of this land as well as of England. We refer to the Maharaja of Jhalawar, and we cannot conceive of anything more high-handed than the manner in which this prince has been treated. This chief, after being educated at the Mayo college, was vested with the power of administering the government of his State in 1884. In consequence of his youth and inexperience, the Marquis of Ripon, then Viceroy, thought it expedient that he should be assisted and guided for a time by the Political officer sent to his capital, and certain conditions were agreed to by him. These were very severe, but, as the Maharaja was young, it was thought necessary that he should not at once have full power. One of these conditions was that all important matters were to be referred to the Political Agent. As he was only a school-boy when he assumed the direction of the State, he naturally consulted the official in question on almost every occasion; but, as he gained more experience, he believed himself capable of acting independently in small matters, while he referred great ones to the Resident. The result was that in the year 1887 the Governor-General in Council directed that he should be deprived of all power and replaced in the position of a minor chief until such time as the Political Agent was able to give a satisfactory report of his behaviour and attitude towards the British Government. All sorts of charges, the most frivolous one can imagine, were brought against him. The Maharaja held, and truly held, that there had been no infringement whatever of the conditions laid down. He wrote this to the Viceroy, but the Political Agent's account of the way he conducted himself was believed, and so he had to suffer. In his defence he took up the charges one by one, refuted them, and he ought to have been pronounced innocent, but it appears as if the Government was determined to bring him in guilty. In fact, throughout the whole case there seems to be a desire to show that the Maharaja is in the wrong. He was not allowed to do anything without the permission of the Resident. He could not engage or send away a servant without this official being consulted. In short, the Maharaja was treated as a nonentity. He was not allowed any liberty, and could only act through the Political Agent. This state of things went on for years, and the result was that the Maharaja felt annoyed and complained of the treatment he received. This was resented by the Political Agent, this gentleman pronounced the prince to be mad, and recommended that he should be dethroned. This was done without any special inquiry being made; but fortunately the case has attracted the attention of the Indian and English press, so it is to be hoped that justice will be done to the prince and that he will not be allowed to be treated with contumely as he has been of late. The case seems to be that he was driven to desperation and then punished for being desperate. As for the charge of insanity it is all nonsense. It is to be hoped that the prince's many friends in India and England will be able to save him from the terrible punishment that has been inflicted upon him, and which we thoroughly believe to be undeserved."

Sarvatramitram, *Alleppey*, May 27th, 1896.

Prejudice of the Cochin Sirkar against Native Christians.

45. A leader in the Malayalam *Sarvatramitram*, of the 27th May, refers to the injustice done by the Cochin Sirkar to the Native Christians of that State and adduces as instances the high-handed way in which Mr. C. Punnan, Judge of the Anjikamal Zillah Court, was compelled to retire from service and the way in which the Sirkar puts up with the irregularities of Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar, Judge of the Trichur Zillah Court. Mr. Punnan was an able and conscientious judge. On his return from Madras whither he had gone for medical treatment he was asked by the Sirkar to accept the place of the Superintendent of Police, which he declined, and was consequently retired from service on one-third pension. Mr. Punnan, as an official, has been infinitely superior to Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar. The latter has been accused of pronouncing judgments in various cases without committing them

to writing and also of several other irregularities and yet the Sirkar wishes to elevate him to the place of Diwan. It is difficult to account for this partiality except by attributing it to the raja's hatred for the Native Christians.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, June 5th, 1896.

The grant of permission to Europeans to acquire landed property in Hyderabad.

46. Referring to the sanction accorded by the Government of India to the proposal of Mr. Plowden, the present Resident at Hyderabad, concerning the grant of permission to Europeans for acquiring landed property in the State of Hyderabad, the *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th June, remarks that the proposal was contrary to treaty engagements. Such being the case it is matter for regret that the Government of India approved it without the consent of His Highness the Nizam who ought to have been consulted in the matter. The *Tilism* observes that though the proposal is not commendable yet it is believed that, in course of time, it will prove beneficial to the State and tend to the promotion of arts and sciences and to the establishment of banks and factories.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 6th June, states that the *Mushir-i-Deccan*, of Hyderabad, in noticing with disapproval the sanction recently accorded by the Government of India to the proposal of Mr. Plowden about the grant of permission to Europeans for acquiring lands in the Native State of Hyderabad, remarks that the hopes and expectations which Native States had in Lord Elgin have been frustrated. His Excellency is following the footsteps of Lord Dalhousie who was the cause of the Indian mutiny of 1857. Turning to Mr. Plowden, the *Mushir* observes that he is bent upon the ruin of Native States, and it finally requests the Government of India to reconsider this sanction. The *Jaridah* concurs with the above remarks.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1896.

A request to the authorities to be more indulgent towards the ryots in the district of Nilgiris.

47. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd June, speaking of the district of Nilgiris, points out the various natural causes which contribute to the failure of harvest in the Nilgiris and says that the authorities relentlessly demand the assessment from the ryots even when they gather no harvest at all. He further says that many thousands of acres of land, which can be conveniently used for the cultivation of coffee, are enclosed under forest reserves, leaving no space for the cattle to graze upon, and that, if any cattle should trespass the forest reserves, it is at once impounded and the owner thereof is compelled to pay a heavy fine for obtaining its release. The correspondent requests the authorities to be more indulgent towards the ryots in these matters and also to darkhast to the poor ryots on moderate terms darisu lands which now remain in large areas.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

JANOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 26th, 1896.

Military expenses of Soudan expedition.

48. The *Janopakari*, of the 26th May, says that from the way in which the natives of India are treated in South Africa it may be surmised that the Soudan expedition would, if successful, be beneficial to the English only and that it is therefore desirable that the English should bear the expenses of this war. The paper remarks that the resolution of the Secretary of State that India alone should bear the expenses of the Soudan expedition is unjust. The paper adds that during the Governor-Generalship of His Excellency Lord Ripon, he advocated in strong terms that Indian troops should not be sent on war expeditions not beneficial to India, and that, if sent, the Indians should not be made to meet the expenses of such expeditions; whereas His Excellency Lord Elgin is silent with reference to the question of cost of the Soudan expedition.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, June 1st, 1896.

Observations regarding the congress.

49. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st June, says that the Bengalis are collecting subscriptions from street to street, nay, from door to door, and observes that the maintenance of the British Congress committee and the journal, named *India*, which annually cost sixty or seventy

thousand rupees, is absolutely necessary for the amelioration of the people of India, and that, as the people of India are already groaning under heavy taxation, it is desirable that the congress should be more economical by limiting the number of delegates, say, one for each district, and should try its best to secure a reserve fund to meet the said expenses. The paper also suggests to the congress the advisability of starting a journal in India to be an accessory to the congress. The paper says that last year the Chitral expedition gave the congress a subject for deliberation and that during this year the Egypt expedition will give a similar subject for deliberation, and remarks that as long as Government administers the country in the manner in which it does now there will always be subjects for discussion among the members of the congress and that the existence of the congress is therefore essential.

50. The *Sasilekha*, of the 29th May, notes with pleasure the imperial order lately issued on the occasion of the Czar's coronation ceremony, reducing the land-tax by one-half for ten years, and remarks that the British Government has never shown such generosity, but has actually been raising land assessment in India frequently under the plea of "settlements." It adds that "the British people are like women whose words are sweet indeed, but whose hearts are as merciless as the deadliest poison."

Sasilekha, *Madras*, May 29th, 1896.

Reduction of land-tax in Russia.

51. The same paper remarks that the occupation of India by the British is as profitable to them as it is a source of security to the natives and that, though their severance (if it should ever happen in the dispensation of Providence) would no doubt cause suffering to the natives of India, it would equally affect the prestige of Her Majesty's power. It observes that India affords a living to many an Anglo-Indian, and that the British merchants greatly profit by their Indian trade. It regrets that, though justice and impartiality emphatically dictated that half the expenses of the wars against Afghanistan, Chitral and Burma and other neighbouring countries should have necessarily been borne by the British, India was saddled with the whole amount. While the injustice done to India is so great, the paper does not know what to say, seeing that, as a matter of fact, India is now required to bear the war expenses in Africa with which it has no sort of concern. It notes that the whole press regrets the injustice done to India and it is sadly concerned whether it is ever possible for India to enjoy prosperity while its inhabitants are poor and physically weak and its rulers are regardless of justice.

The meanness of our white rulers.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th June, speaking of the wedding present sent by the people of Calcutta and Bengal to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, says:—Thirty square feet of silver casket is worth having even by a prince and princess. This week the Indian present to the Duke and Duchess of York has arrived in London. It is a huge casket held up by elephants, all of solid silver, and comes from the European and native communities of Bengal. These vast elaborate presents to royalty are foolish and quite unnecessary.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 8th, 1896.

A costly wedding present to the Duke and Duchess of York.

53. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th May, complains of the oppression of the Nalil-leth Arayas by the Mappilas of Bekkollam and and Kottikkollam in South Canara. He adds that these Mappilas have now commenced to insult even the Araya females who go to the bazaars to buy things. The tyranny of the Mappilas has become intolerable to the Arayas who are illiterate and do not know where to seek remedy for this evil. The correspondent requests the Collector to bring the Mappilas to book.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, May 30th, 1896.

Oppression of the Mappilas.

54. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th May, makes very serious complaints against the janmis (landlords) of Walavanad taluk. They are for the most part Nambudri Brahmans and inclined to oppress their poor tenants. Any opposition on the part of the tenant is punished with heavy fines or ejection from the

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 27th, 1896.

Intolerable oppression and demoralising conduct of the Nambudri landlords of Malabar.

property leased out to him. If a Nambudri landlord takes a fancy for a girl in the family of any of his unhappy tenants and is not allowed to have her as his concubine, the consequences to the tenant are disastrous. He will be either ejected from his holdings or his lands put on *melcharth* (over-lease). It is a great pity that the British Government, whose rule has conferred innumerable benefits on the people, should be so indifferent to the oppression of these Nambudris. If the present state of things in the Walavanad taluk is allowed to continue long, the correspondent is afraid that the Nayars of that place will be driven to the same unpleasant extremity as the Mappilas of Ernad.

MANORAMA, *Calicut.* June 1st, 1896.

The Zamorin of Calicut not to be forgotten in the Honours' List.

55. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 1st June, suggests that it is but meet and proper that the many good deeds of the present Zamorin of Calicut should be recognised by the British Government and confer upon him some fitting honour. As instances of his charity and philanthropy, the correspondent points to the following facts. It is to the present Zamorin that the Kerala Vidya Sala, a second-grade college, owes its stability and its present prosperous condition. He subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the Dufferin fund and contributed an equal sum towards the Ranganadham and Victoria Students' hostels. Besides, the Zamorin gives annual treats and makes liberal presents of clothes to the patients of the Municipal and Leper hospitals and the Lunatic asylum in Calicut and does many other acts of charity.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut,* June 10th, 1896.

Christian churches not to be maintained out of public revenue.

56. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th June, says:—The maintenance of the Christian churches entails upon the Government an annual expense of 16 lakhs of rupees. It is a pity that this expense should be met from the revenue paid by Hindus and Muhammadans.

Oppression of the landlords in Malabar.

57. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that the oppression of the landlords has begun even before the termination of the settlement. Certain new methods are employed by them to extort money from the poor tenants. They have pantomimes and dramas performed, the expenses of which have to be borne by the tenants whether they are present to witness the plays or not. This is really a source of grievance to the tenants.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut,* May 27th, 1896.

The congressionists to devote attention to the amelioration of the low castes of Malabar.

58. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th May, has a leader on the miserable condition of the low castes in Malabar and Travancore. The *Sanchari* points out that, when Europeans do anything to hurt the susceptibilities of the natives, the latter make a great fuss and cry for vengence, but the treatment of the low castes by their own countrymen in high position is infinitely worse than that received by the natives at the hands of Europeans. The National Congress, which is always fighting for political privileges, refuses to open its eyes to the astounding fact that generally the low castes dare not walk on public streets or put on clean clothes or slippers for fear of being severely handled by the high castes, while educated Indians are clamouring from public platforms for simultaneous examination and admission into the volunteer corps. No one deems it worth any notice that the low castes have hardly enough to eat though it is mainly by their labour that the agriculturist and the landlord live in ease and comfort. It should not be understood from the above, says the editor, that he is against the congress or that the demands of the congress are made from interested motives; but he simply wishes that the congress should also devote a little attention to the amelioration of the low castes.

[Issued, 24th June 1896.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th June 1896.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 700 | May 1896. |
| 2 | "Vydya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th June 1896. |
| 3 | "Aurore Mitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | .. | June 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 140 | 15th June 1896. |
| 5 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th and 20th June 1896. |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 10th June 1896. |
| 8 | "Manoharan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 750 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Janopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 825 | 6th and 16th June 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 10 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 30th May and 6th and 13th June 1896. |
| 11 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th June 1896. |
| 12 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 8th, 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Hindu Mathabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 11th and 18th June 1896. |
| 15 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 29th May and 6th June 1896. |
| 16 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 10th June 1896. |
| 17 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 350 | 15th and 22nd June 1896. |
| 18 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 15th June 1896. |
| 19 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | 13th and 27th June 1896. |
| 20 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 12th, 19th and 26th June 1896. |
| 21 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 14th June 1896. |
| 22 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 650 | 13th and 20th June 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 5th, 9th, 12th and 16th June 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | June 1896. |
| 25 | "Sri Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Buchireddipálem .. | 300 | May and June 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 10th and 25th June 1896. |
| 27 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 15th June 1896. |
| 28 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 13th, 17th, 20th and 27th June 1896. |
| 30 | "Vrittantamanjari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 6th and 13th June 1896. |
| 31 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 13th, 20th and 27th June 1896. |
| 32 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 400 | 27th May and 3rd June 1896. |
| 33 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 19th and 26th June 1896. |
| 34 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 14th June 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 15th and 22nd June 1896. |
| 36 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,000 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Sarvatramitram" .. .. .. | Alleppey .. .. .. | 1,123 | 13th June 1896. |
| 41 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 22nd ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 42 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 10th and 20th June 1896. |
| 43 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 11th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 44 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 20th June 1896. |
| 45 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 46 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 17th and 24th June 1896. |
| 47 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 681 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 48 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th and 22nd June 1896. |
| 49 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 50 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 14th June 1896. |
| 51 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 4th, 11th and 15th June 1896. |
| 52 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 11th Mar. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. Referring to the news that another expedition will be sent from India to Soudan during the ensuing cold weather, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd June, says, on the authority of a contemporary, that before the despatch of the expedition it behoves Government to give the officers and men of the proposed expedition notice in time, so that they may be able to make necessary preparation without incurring avoidable loss or inconvenience as did the officers and men of the last expedition who did not receive timely notice. The Government looks to its own benefit and cares very little for the loss or inconvenience of others.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1896.

Proposed despatch of another expedition from India to Soudan.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

2. The *Janopakari*, of the 6th June, reports that a certain sub-magistrate and an inspector of police in the district of Madura, for purposes of rifle practice, with the aid of two police constables obstructed traffic in a certain portion of the Sivaganga road and that the people and carts were therefore forced to wait with great inconvenience on the said road for nearly an hour. The paper is at a loss to know under what authority the said officials adopted the procedure here complained of.

Janopakari, *Madras*, June 6th, 1896.

A complaint against a certain sub-magistrate and an inspector of police.

3. A correspondent to the *Janopakari*, of the 16th June, reports that the residents, who are mostly Janappas and Nadars of Palayam, a place domiciled by the Madura and Tinnevelly people in Narayanappa Naickan's garden, near Washermanpet, are in bad terms with one another and frequently indulge in committing brutal assault and murder, and regrets to add that the police are not doing their duty efficiently and conscientiously so as to keep down such lawlessness. He further reports that during this year, on the evening of 16th May, a few Chetties seriously injured the head of a kanakkan who is now lying in the hospital in a precarious condition of life, and there were four similar charges preferred against them prior to the one under reference, and remarks that the inadequate punishment awarded by the magistrate simply emboldens them to commit such brutal acts with impunity.

Janopakari, *Madras*, June 16th, 1896.

Inefficiency of the police to check the rowdyism of the residents of Palayam near Washermanpet.

4. A Tellicherry correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th June, writes among other matters as follows :—When one night a Mappila was about to close his bazaar situated near the road leading to Vairalam, two Mappilas went to his shop and asked for a knife to clean an arecanut. The shopkeeper gave one of them a knife with which he went to some distance. The shopkeeper, without locking the shop, went after him to get the knife. At the time the other Mappila, who was standing near the shop, went inside and took the money that was there and ran away. The shopkeeper at once reported the matter to the police, but he has not yet got back his money and knife nor has the police inquired into the matter.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, June 24th, 1896.

Tellicherry police neglecting to inquire into a theft case.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th June, says to the authorities the advisability of opening a District Munsif's court in the town of Vandavasi in the premises of the late taluk office in addition to the one at Arni. The correspondent says that the taluk of Vadnavasi, with its suburbs, lies nearly forty-five miles,

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 5th, 1896.

Necessity for a District Munsif's court at Vandavasi in North Arcot district.

and the villages of Arcot taluk lie nearly eighty miles, from Arni, and that the parties living in these localities therefore experience considerable hardship and inconvenience in attending the Munsif's court at Arni. The correspondent assures that the opening of a court in Vandavasi, which lies between the taluks of Pólúr and Arcot, will greatly lessen the hardship of parties living in these parts, and advises the people to memorialise the authorities concerned on the subject.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 22nd, 1896.

Decision of the Christian judges in religious matters.

6. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd June, has the following in one of its leading articles:—Some four years back a Brahman was married to a silly girl according to Hindu rites. At the time of marriage the father of the girl was a convert to Christianity. Shortly after the marriage the mother followed the path of her husband and embraced Christianity. The girl remained behind with her relatives. The husband of the girl lately made an application to the Calcutta High Court, stating that the girl has been decoyed by her parents, who were trying against her will, to convert her to Christianity. The court granted a rule prohibiting the intended conversion; but, when the rule came on for hearing, Mr. Justice Sale, after hearing both sides, delivered judgment, in which he held that the custody of the parents was not illegal and the girl was accordingly restored to her parents who, it is thought, will soon convert her to Christianity. This inconsistent judgment has caused no little excitement among the Hindus (in Calcutta). As the Christian judges are generally to decide the cases which arise from the unscrupulous actions of the missionaries who come down to India with the avowed purpose of converting people of other religions to their own, no better results can be expected by the Hindus; but, in the present instance, as there will be an appeal the decision of the appellate court will be anxiously awaited.

The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th June, referring to the same subject, upholds the view held by Mr. Justice Sale and says that it will tend to discourage child-marriages in India.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SANMARGA-BODHINI, *Bellary*, June 13th, 1896.

Private candidates for the B.A. examination.

7. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 13th June, regrets that candidates desiring to appear for the B.A. examination of the University of Madras after private study are subjected to innumerable difficulties owing to frequent changes in the University regulations. Such candidates are required to send their applications for exemption before the 1st of September preceding the examination and the order thereon is communicated to them in October, that is, only three months before the examination. It remarks that the candidates are consequently unable to decide whether or not to begin their studies. It therefore prays the University authcrities to consider such cases at the beginning of each year.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 19th, 1896.

A case for notice by the Director and Government.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th June, referring to the suit between the schoolmasters Ramiah and Gaviah heard and dismissed by Mr. Coleridge of Bellary, remarks that, though Ramiah deserved to have his case dismissed, it is unjust to let off Gaviah and the inspecting schoolmaster, Seshiah Sastri, unpunished. It therefore considers it necessary that the Government and the Director of Public Instruction should go into the case fully.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

9. The same paper noting that there are 192 inspecting schoolmasters maintained by the Local Fund Boards and 50 by the Municipalities in his presidency, observes that their salaries are low, but their work heavy. It states that they have to inspect a number of schools in different villages and submit various kinds of registers to their superiors. It must be very inconvenient and troublesome to them to have to post their letters and carry bundles of books themselves in their tours. Declaring that it has received letters from various districts

wishing that Government should sanction a peon to each of the inspecting schoolmasters, it considers it desirable that Government should accede to the said prayer.

10. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th June, writes that it is a matter for regret that the Malabar District Board has reduced the educational grant in this year's budget. It is the results grant that acts as an incentive to the managers of primary schools to continue their work, and, if the grant is reduced, primary education will suffer. The Sub-Assistant and Assistant Inspectors, who fix the grant for these primary schools, examine them in a perfunctory manner and fix the grant, and the District Board that spends money has no power to see whether the grant is properly earned. When Mr. Logan was the President of the District Board, he wrote a minute that, for the purpose of supervising the Local Fund schools, the Deputy (now Sub-Assistant) Inspectors should be made Local Fund servants and that the officers of the Educational department should merely examine these schools. This minute was embodied in the Board's resolution No. 3 (?), dated 11th January 1888, and submitted to Government, which, in its order No. 441 L., dated 22nd February 1888, said that the question raised by Mr. Logan would be taken into consideration when the Local Fund rules were reconsidered, but nothing has yet been done in this matter though eight years have since elapsed. The correspondent therefore requests Government to amend the local rules without any delay on the lines suggested by the District Board.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 20th, 1896.

The Malabar District Board and primary education.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th June, complains that the road leading from the railway station of Gudiyáttam to Peranampattu is in so wretched a condition that carts and people passing over it frequently sustain injuries of a serious nature, and that the authorities keep neat and clean only those parts which are in the vicinity of where they live, and never turn their attention to the parts which are further away. He requests the authorities to attend to the matter herein complained and also to construct the road from Lalpet road to Satgiri, a distance of half a mile, where traffic seems to be heavy and the absence of a road is felt to be a hardship.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 5th, 1896.

Wretched condition of the road leading from the railway station of Gudiyáttam to Peranampattu.

12. A correspondent to the same paper, dwelling on the severity of drought in the taluk of Gudiyáttam, advises the authorities to sink some more wells and also to moderate the severity of the forest authorities in view to prevent cattle from perishing, as they do now, owing to the said drought from hunger and thirst. The correspondent exhorts the municipal authorities to sanction four, instead of two, conservancy carts for the village of Peranampattu to improve its sanitation. The correspondent also requests the said authorities to remove the prickly-pear with which the village is overgrown.

Severity of drought in the taluk of Gudiyáttam and the necessity for more conservancy carts in the village of Peranampattu in Gudiyáttam taluk.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th June, complains that the sanitation, lighting and, in fact, the whole municipal administration of the Yedappadi union is very unsatisfactory under the present chairman. He requests the municipal authorities to fix ten more lanterns, to repair certain roads and to appoint a watchman for preserving drinking water from pollution.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 12th, 1896.

Unsatisfactory administration of the Yedappadi union.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th June, complains that the Madras municipality, while paying the most assiduous attention to repairing the roads in the Adyar, Kilpauk, the Luz and the Mount Road, along which European ladies and gentlemen

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 19th, 1896.

The Madras municipality.

drive, leaves in the most wretched condition the streets in which Hindus and Muhammadans reside. The editor remarks that he has often visited these roads, but never found any attempt made by the municipality to improve their condition.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, May 27th and June 3rd, 1896.

15. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 27th May and 3rd June, referring to the new scheme of appointing Local Fund inspectors for reporting unauthorised occupations of land, estimates the cost of their establishment in the Gódávari district at Rs. 5,076 a year, and remarks that there being nearly 300 villages in each taluk no inspector can devote more than a day for the inspection of a village which must necessarily be cursory and partial. It, therefore, believes that the scheme would end in mere waste of money and the making of false diaries, besides encouraging bribery. The paper thinks it advisable to appoint two inspectors for each taluk notwithstanding some additional expenditure and remarks that this course would not only turn out double the amount of work, but also diminish half the vagaries that are being practised. It hears that some of the applicants to these posts have already been busy calculating the amount of their illegal gains at Rs. 10 from each village on the average. It expresses its horror at this flagrant piece of injustice and calls upon the public to take note of the impending danger, inasmuch as the candidates entertain such hopes even before they are sure of securing the appointments. The paper does not know why this impracticable scheme has been sanctioned instead of continuing remunerations, when necessary, for revenue officials looking after this department of work. It remarks that no good can at all be expected from these inspectors, whereas the people would be constantly troubled with their threats and that the scheme would simply benefit the inspectors at the expense of the Local funds.

Local Fund inspectors.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 22nd, 1896.

16. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd June, has a leading article in English under this heading and the following is an extract from it:—"The rate-payers of the Civil and Military Station are in a state of agitation on account of the scavengering cess that has been imposed upon the place. They are of opinion that taxes in abundance had already been put upon them. In the next place they look upon the cess-tax as illegal. In the time of Mr. Sandford a similar tax was imposed. The rate-payers memorialised the Government of India, and it was declared that the impost was illegal, it could not be enforced, and all the money collected must be returned. This was about twelve years ago. During these twelve years nothing was said about the tax. Now it has been revived, and the people are expressing their indignation. It seems clear that, if the cess-tax was illegal twelve years ago, it must be illegal now. There is another reason why they should not pay the tax. We are given to understand that the measure has not obtained the sanction of the Government of India, that it has been enforced while in the form of a draft, and this is illegal. Should the Government disallow the tax, all the money paid will have to be refunded. Why did not the municipal authorities first obtain this sanction, then insist on the tax being paid? This would have been the right course to pursue, but municipalities rarely follow the right course, but just the opposite. Then again the municipality seems inclined to introduce certain changes with regard to the scavengering of the houses of the native community, and this is sure to cause great dissatisfaction. There ought to be a great demonstration made against the hateful tax."

The scavengering cess in Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 13th, 1896.

17. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th June, comments upon the G.O., No. 812 L. and M., dated 11th May 1896, passed upon the memorial that was submitted to Government by the Calicut municipality protesting against certain remarks made by the Government in the matter of the payment of a large sum of money to one Arumugam Chettiyar in satisfaction of a decree obtained by him in a suit for damages brought by him against the municipality. Although it is stated in the order quoted above that Government sees no reason to cancel its

The Calicut municipality.

previous order, yet, on a close examination, it can positively be said that the previous order has virtually been cancelled and that the present order is so worded as to avoid any censure being cast on the previous Government. The above order of the Governor in Council gives satisfaction not only to the councillors, but also to the rate-payers and it is calculated to create an impression in the minds of the public that Sir Arthur Havelock's Government will not tolerate any injustice. The remark is made that, as it is very unjust to make the rate-payers suffer for the indiscretion of the chairman and as it can be inferred from the Gvernment order that the chairman is solely held responsible for the loss sustained by it, he should be called upon to recoup it.

A leader in the same paper, of the 20th June, says that the effects of Mr. Varada Rao's mismanagement of the Calicut municipality still continue. It is understood that the overseer has sent in his estimate for repairing sixty culverts in the municipality. If attention was paid to the condition of these culverts during Mr. Varada Rao's tenure of office, matters would not have reached the present crisis. Again the appointment of Chathu Nayar, who has risen from the rank of a peon, to revise the taxes on houses was one of the most indiscreet actions of Mr. Varada Rao. The assessment on houses should be levied not according to their size and appearance, but according to the rent they fetch, and, in order to exercise proper discretion in matters like this, a man of better qualifications must have been selected.

18. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th June, invites the attention of the Malabar District Board to the dangerous condition of the Pattambi-Chávakkát road, especially that portion of it from Chattukulam to Kuttangal. The correspondent adds that the people going to the Guruvayur temple by this road generally break their journey at Muthedath paramba, where a foot-path from Guruvayur joins the high road. As the way leading from the high road to the path is narrow and steep, several accidents occur to people while going down the foot-path at night. Two months ago a man had a fall and died from its effects after a few days; very recently another man had a similar accident, but it was not fatal though he lost his teeth. The correspondent therefore suggests that in order to avert such dangers, the board should erect either a parapet wall or put railings at the place.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 24th, 1896.

Dangerous state of Pattambi-Kuttungal road.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

19. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 27th May and 3rd June, remarks that the very unsatisfactory condition of the drainage in the Gódávari delta is too well known to the ryots as well as to the Government, and that there is no difference of opinion on the subject. It contends that, if the Madras Government really intend that the people should enjoy the benefits of the Godávari irrigation system, it cannot but see the necessity of devising some means for the complete discharge of flood water. It further believes that every right-minded person will assert that the system of drainage is in a more regrettable state than that of irrigation. It states that the canals of Enamadurru, Gonteru, Bhageswaramu, Nakkala, Kaja, Pandikodu, &c., in the western delta, which have to irrigate a wide extent of land, are in an extremely bad condition. It observes that, as the rainfall on the Coromandel coast varies a great deal, the drainage cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. The Government under-tunnels, escapes, flood-wires, drainage culverts are works of recent introduction and have been constructed so as to drain off the flood-water, estimating its quantity roughly. They are, therefore, not large enough to afford an outlet for the whole of the rainfall in the delta. In consequence of this, the rain water from the various parts, finding its way into the canals, overflows their banks and inundates the whole of the delta land, causing enormous damage and indescribable suffering to the poor ryots. The floods of last year serve to illustrate their sufferings. There have been such floods on four or five occasions during the last fifteen years. Further, the rains falling on the hills

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, May 27th and June 3rd, 1896.

Gódávari resettlement.

to the north of the delta collect and flow into the canals of the eastern and western sections of the delta, inundating the villages and causing damage and destruction to the walls and houses of the villagers. These poor people are therefore obliged to contract debts for restoring them. The floods further render most of the lands unfit for cultivation, covering their surface with heaps of sand one to three feet deep, and the ryots have therefore to spend at least Rs. 20 per acre to remove the sand. In reply to the observation of Government that these floods leave alluvial deposits on the land, the paper states that it is incorrect and not possible and that the flood water, flowing as it does from the hills in the north, brings with it certain materials which affect and prevent the soil from yielding a plentiful harvest in spite of the ryots' hard labour day and night. The Red canal in the Bhímavaram taluk is one of the chief canals. The paper regrets that the attempts of the Government to diminish the damage and suffering caused by these canals have not as yet proved successful.

The paper next observes that the lands lying to the north-east of the Kollair lake being very low, they are frequently inundated by water escaping through the under-tunnels, escapes and breaches in the Ellore canal. The drainage canals there not being well kept, they are overgrown with small plants and weeds which cannot possibly be rooted out, and, as these drains are in very low lands, the flood water overflows their banks when they are out of repair as in the rainy season.

The paper remarks that, if the drainage canals are used solely for purposes of drainage, they will not be soon filled with silt. As they are now filled with silt, they have to be attended to, and, as the old under-tunnels are not working well, they have to be repaired or new tunnels have to be added. The Government officials have confessed that the drainage being so very bad the people have not been able to reap the benefits of the irrigation system. This defective drainage has not only been impoverishing the soil, but has also been destroying crops in the delta lands in times of floods. It complains that, in spite of all these disadvantages and troubles, the Government being bent upon improving its revenue, reposes absolute confidence in the statements of the settlement officers and has determined to reclassify lands notwithstanding the recent enhancement in the water-cess, and that such a procedure is wholly unbecoming on the part of the enlightened Government.

A correspondent to the same paper remarks that the resettlement in the Gódávari district was conducted when the lands were completely submerged under rain-water, and asks how the settlement officers could have examined the lands before classifying them as they were lawfully bound to do. He complains that the ryots were not informed how their lands had been classified, and that the settlement officers did not spend more than one or two days in a village, whereas the old settlement officers took two or three months to inspect the lands of a village. Mr. Master, in his report to the Board of Revenue, says that the lands were carefully classified, that their climate and natural conditions were ascertained from experienced ryots through panchayats, and that the advice of the subordinate officers acquainted with the people of the taluks was also taken on the subject. He remarks that the present settlement officers simply pretended to ascertain the real condition of the lands, and that the "settlement" does seem to be anything more than an ingenious attempt to give satisfaction to the ignorant ryots. He believes that there cannot be a grosser piece of folly than to appoint a few inexperienced officers for assessing the lands belonging to lakhs of ryots. He further observes that some of these faults came to light when the Deputy Commissioner examined the assessment of some lands in the Tanuku and Ellore taluks and expresses a doubt whether the assessment in other taluks does not involve similar defects. He remarks that the lands impoverished owing to the defective system of drainage are numerous and not a few as Mr. Grose has observed. He further believes that any improvement that may be observed in the condition of the lands between 1864 and 1894 is attributable solely to the exertions of the ryots, and observes that there is nothing more unjust than the reclassification of lands whenever Government wants money.

20. The *Sanilekha*, of the 19th June, in continuation of its remarks reported from its issue of the 5th June in the last fortnightly, observes that the lankas lower down the Gódávari are much inferior to those higher up the river and that the tobacco raised on the former fetches a lower price than that produced on the latter. It remarks that, as tobacco is planted in December and the crop reaped in April, the ryots find it very hard to pay kists falling due between December and March and that the severity with which the subordinate officials have been collecting the kists for the last two or three years is wholly intolerable. The people are reminded of those miserable times gone by when heavy stones were placed on the backs of the ryots for default in payment. It observes that to pay kists tobacco cannot be sold before the crop is ready as is done in the case of grains; for the price of tobacco depends upon several circumstances, such as the mode of cultivation, the nature of the soil on which it is produced, the length, colour and smell of the leaf and the skill employed in its preparation, and the variation in prices is so much that, if 500 lb. of long leaves sell for Rs. 80, the same quantity of short leaves cannot fetch more than Rs. 20. The paper remarks that, under these circumstances, the ryots cannot sell in December what will be ready only in April. It observes that, though the due dates of instalments of revenue have continued to be so inopportune for a very long time, the fact does not seem to have been known to Government until a question was put recently on the subject by the Honourable Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu at a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, as is evident from the answers given by Government. The paper observes that innumerable difficulties beset the cultivation and preservation of tobacco. It further observes that the subtenants are too poor to participate in the loss when the crop fails, that the foreign demand for Gódávari lanka tobacco has greatly diminished and that the lessees are unlawfully compelled to pay kists at the times fixed even their offers to pay interest too at 6 per cent. being refused. In consequence of these difficulties the lanka ryots are suffering immensely.

SANILEKHA, *Madras*, June 19th, 1896.

The miserable condition of the people in the Gódávari lankas.

The same paper, of the 26th June, in continuation of its remarks in its issue of the 19th June (*vide supra*) observes that tobacco and indigo, the only products raised on these lankas, are not articles indispensable to human existence, that their crops are more than what the country needs, and that they cannot fetch good prices when foreign demand is slack. Further, tobacco undergoes changes in smell, colour, weight and quality with lapse of time, and cannot therefore be preserved for more than a year like grains; similarly, indigo seeds must be disposed of in the year in which they are produced. Even indigo has fallen in price for the last two or three years, causing heavy loss to the ryots and merchants. The paper considers it necessary that Government should redress the grievances of the people without being actuated by the simple desire to secure a larger revenue by these lanka leases. It prays the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the required changes in the kist dates, to ascertain the causes of the fall in the prices of tobacco and indigo, to consider measures for the cultivation of other crops on these lankas and generally to better the condition of the people.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

21. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th June, dilating on the sufferings of the poor mirasidars of the Trichinopoly district, caused by the rigour of the police, forest and settlement authorities, says that a good harvest of nanjai produce entirely depends upon the quantity of dried leaves supplied as manure to the cultivated land, and complains that the forest authorities refuse to sell dried leaves to the ryots whenever they apply for them. The paper further complains that pound authorities deal with the owners of impounded cattle arbitrarily by refusing to give them the "pass" without which the cattle cannot be removed from

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 10th, 1896.

Arbitrary dealings of the forest and pound authorities in the district of Trichinopoly.

the pound, and by demanding feeding charges at the rate of two annas per day for the number of days the cattle remain in the pound in consequence. The paper entreats Government to pay attention to the matter here complained of.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 26th, 1896.

Not allowing cattle to feed in forest reserves.

22. The *Sasilekha*, of the 26th June, referring to the memorial presented to Government by the people of Uttankarai taluk, Coimbatore district, remarks that it is advantageous to Government itself to allow the sheep and goats of the ryots to feed on the creepers in the forest reserves; for, if they are not so allowed and if the said creepers be let grow on tall trees, the plants below die for want of sunshine, and, if their leaves drop on the ground and dry, they are liable to catch fire and burn the valuable wood in the forests. The paper next observes that Government has sustained a loss of Rs. 22,000 owing to the death of cattle from scarcity of food, that the people are suffering from dearth of meat, that the ryots have no cattle to sell for payment of kists as before, and that the fields are becoming impoverished for want of manure. It, therefore, prays the Government to redress these grievances.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 15th, 1896.

The difficulties of native passengers.

23. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th June, while describing the several advantages afforded by the opening of the railways, notes the following as some of the difficulties generally experienced by the natives, and invites the attention of the authorities with a view to steps being taken to remedy the evils complained of:—Very often articles, such as piece-goods, fruits, &c., sent by railways are stolen, and it is in vain to complain to the authorities. They never take any notice of the complaints. Contrary to the railway regulations, more than ten passengers are taken in the compartments at intermediate stations and the occupants put to great inconvenience. When room is wanted for any Eurasian, the railway servants compel the natives to quit their compartment and allow the exclusive use of that compartment to the Eurasian. Their luggage is not weighed and charged. If there be any one among the Eurasians below the age of 16, the railway officials allow him to travel at half rates, while, in the case of native children of the age of 12 and below, full charge is demanded at the destination. This is mostly due to the stationmasters and ticket-collectors being Eurasians. The mail trains generally stop only for about five minutes at intermediate stations and the porters do not open the doors immediately to allow the passengers to go out to answer the calls of nature. The carriages are not provided with urinals as in North Indian Railway carriages. At the time of festivals at Kanchi, Chidambaram, Tirupati and other places a sufficient number of carriages is not kept in readiness. Passengers are huddled together in goods-trucks, wagons, &c. With regard to female passengers travelling in the carriages exclusively reserved for them, the incidents that lately occurred on the South Indian Railway are sufficient to convince anybody of the danger they are exposed to. These and similar other difficulties may be remedied if the railway authorities pay a little more attention to the comforts of native passengers.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

JANOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 6th, 1896.

Advisability of excavating a feeder channel in the Nayar village in Ponnéri taluk.

24. A correspondent to the *Janopakari*, of the 6th June, draws the attention of Government to the memorial of the people of the village of Nayar in Ponnéri taluk, requesting Government to secure water-supply for the tank of the village by excavating a feeder channel from the river Kusasthalai. He says that, in response to this memorial, the engineering authorities merely surveyed the place and nothing has been heard afterwards and requests Government to adopt speedy measures for the excavation of the channel prayed for.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th June, invites the attention of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue and the Government to the necessity of putting a stop to the practice of measuring female offenders in salt and abkári cases in the interests of public morality. The depositions given in the Neelisaran Sub-Magistrate's court by the two sub-inspectors who stood charged with rape amply testify that the above practice is very common in the department. Even in criminal cases, where the measurement of offenders is of great importance to the police, females are exempted by a special provision in the measurement book of the Police department. The editor is, therefore, at a loss to understand why the same practice should not be followed in the Salt department.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 17th, 1896.

The practice of measuring female offenders in salt cases to be discontinued.

### (*k*) *General.*

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th June, complains that the authorities issue stamps to the vendors in the taluk of Gudiyáttam only once a week instead of twice as formerly, and that this subjects the people to much inconvenience. The correspondent requests the authorities to adopt the old method of issuing stamps twice a week.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 5th, 1896.

A request to issue stamps to the vendors twice a week in the taluk of Gudiyáttam.

27. The *Dravida Pandiyan*, of the 6th June, draws the much-needed attention of Government to the fact that in the establishment list of the Government Press English names are properly addressed by the addition of Mr. or Esq. to the name, whereas native names are addressed without the honorific prefix M.R.Ry.

DRAVIDA PANDIYAN, *Madras*, June 6th, 1896.

A complaint that the term M.R.Ry. is not prefixed to native names in the establishment list of the Government Press.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th June, says that rumour has it that the Honourable Messrs. Bliss and Gross do not agree with the opinion of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock in certain matters relating to administration, and regrets to remark that such a state of things, if true, is not satisfactory. With regard to the subject referred by the Government of India for opinion as to whether it is advisable to grant family pension to Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, the paper says that it seems that the Honourable Messrs. Bliss and Gross recommend the grant of the pension in question, whereas His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, in consideration of the overtaxed condition of the people and the limited nature of their resources, is against the grant of such pension. The paper thinks that it is not desirable that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock's position in the council should be weak.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 9th, 1896.

Want of agreement between His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock and the other Members of Council.

29. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 10th June, complains that the hospital assistant attached to the Tirukkóyilúr dispensary treats the patients with an air of indifference as if he was not a servant in the dispensary, and that the compounder was the only person to attend to the patients that crowd in large numbers there. The correspondent wishes the authorities concerned to inquire into the matter.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, June 10th, 1896.

A complaint against the hospital assistant attached to the Tirukkóyilúr dispensary.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th June, requests the postal authorities to open a branch post office in the taluk of Vadakkancheri in Cochin State on the ground that the people of that taluk now suffer great hardship and personal inconvenience from want of a post office and are obliged to go a distance of twelve or fourteen miles for sending money orders and for registering letters, &c.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 12th, 1896.

Necessity for a post office in the taluk of Vadakkancheri in Cochin State.

He adds that, owing to the absence of a post office, letters are disbursed only once a week, and the inconvenience of such a system can be better imagined than described specially in a taluk where there are tahsildars, munsifs and police courts.

Advisability of extending the paracheri (survey No. 69) in the village of Karikkalavakkam in Tiruvallur taluk.

31. A correspondent to the same paper observes that the village-site (survey No. 69), now occupied by Paraiyas in the village of Karikkalavakkam in Tiruvallur taluk, is too small in area to hold the Paraiya population and is unfit for habitation, as is evident from the frequent outbreak of epidemics as a consequence of over-population. He says that the authorities inspected the place and promised seven months ago to extend the paracheri by purchasing the plot of land (survey No. 60) and nothing has been done yet. The correspondent requests the members of the Legislative Council to move this subject before the council and do the needful.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, June 16th, 1896.

Remarks on the suggestion of the Secretary of State regarding the advisability of reducing the number of members of the Board of Revenue from four to three.

32. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th June, reporting that the Secretary of State has referred to the Government of Madras for opinion a suggestion whether it is advisable to reduce the number of members of the Board of Revenue from four to three and to direct the members engaged in Land Revenue to do the work of the present last member, even as they managed the administration of the Forest department, heartily approves of the suggestion and remarks that its adoption would enable Government to save Rs. 36,000 per annum. The paper adds that, at the time when the affairs connected with the Land Revenue were first brought into order, the Board of Revenue had heavy work to do and its existence was then felt indispensable; but now the Board has very little to do as most of the work connected with the administration is obliged to be done by Government itself—so much so that it may be doubted whether such an institution as the Board of Revenue is necessary at all. The paper further says that civilians will always complain whenever they hear of the abolition of an office which has a large salary attached to it and much more so in this case as they apprehend the abolition of the Board of Revenue.

VRITTANTAMANJARI, *Madras*, June 13th, 1896.

Post offices for villages.

33. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 13th June, says that every village should necessarily have a post office and that the Government should not be troubled with the consideration whether such post offices would be self-supporting or not. It remarks that as the Postal department secures a good deal of revenue, the villages should be allowed to have the benefit of a portion of it, which, in fact, will not be much. A branch post office may be established in each village with the karnam or the village munsif in charge of it, while his salary need not be more than Rs. 2 a month. As this deeply-felt want can thus be supplied pretty easily, the paper considers it necessary that a general order should be issued, establishing a post office in every village.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 13th, 1896.

Gódávari karnams' grievances.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th June, speaking of the grievances of the karnams in the Gódávari district, thinks it to be an anomaly that the village munsifs should be called heads of villages with considerable powers conferred on them, for they are generally illiterate and ignorant of law. They get the Government village servants to attend to the cultivation of their fields to the prejudice of their official duties. Thus karnams are deprived of all help from those servants in the discharge of their duty. It regrets that the karnams, who, as a matter of fact, discharge the whole of the public functions relating to villages, have no powers to exercise and receive salaries which are too low to meet even their travelling expenses. It considers that public duties would be better performed if the judicial and revenue functions of the village be separated, entrusting the former to the village munsif and the latter to the karnam, distributing the village establishment between them. It regrets that the duties now devolving on the karnam are too numerous and varied

and his work entirely burdensome. He has to look after the registration of births and deaths, keep accounts of cattle disease, enter accounts relating to tree tax after making searching inquiries as regards trees extending over four or five miles in eight different forms, go about four or five miles every day during half the month to inspect fields, cultivation, demarcation stones and to ascertain the tirwajasti lands and measure them, make entries of all these items in the accounts, attend to vaccination lists and other items of business as in the village manual, write accounts and reports relating to civil and magisterial cases which ought to be done by the village munsifs, bring up accounts every day of the kist moneys collected, make out famine analysis and write extra accounts received from the Revenue Board and the huzur. The paper observes that the salary of a karnam amounts to Rs. 72 a year, out of which he has to spend Rs. 48, at As. 4 a day, as hotel charges during the six months that he is detained at the taluk cutcherry for the preparation of accounts and deeply regrets that the karnam is made to work so hard for such a paltry pay. It further remarks that the work of the karnams is apportioned at the taluk and huzur cutcherries among a number of clerks drawing Rs. 15 a month and travelling allowances in addition. It is sadly concerned to know whether the old saying of the puranas that in future the just and the industrious will thrive but little has to be realised in the case of these karnams. On their behalf it prays the Government and the new Governor in particular to alleviate their misery, granting them increased salaries and travelling allowances, as in the case of the taluk and huzur officials, entrusting to them solely the revenue work of the village.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 15th June, disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Rama Rao, Tahsildar of Uppinangadi, newly made Deputy Collector in the place of Mr. Austin who was in charge of the Head Assistant's division when Mr. Murphy was made Sub-Collector. The editor says that the division comprises the two large taluks of Palghat and Ponnani and that Mr. Rama Rao being new to the work, the work will be more satisfactorily discharged by Mr. Austin.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 15th, 1896.

The appointment of Mr. Rama Rao to be in charge of the Head Assistant's division, Palghat, disapproved of.

A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th June, referring to the same subject, concurs in the above opinion.

36. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 15th June, invites the attention of postal authorities to the irregular delivery of letters, &c., in Tarur amsam in Alathur division. In spite of the rule that two deliveries should be made in that amsam every week, the postman goes there only once in two or three weeks. Many letters and newspapers are lost as the postman hands them over to any person in the amsam asking him to deliver them to the addressees.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 15th, 1896.

Postal irregularities.

The above complaint is supported by a leader in the same issue of the paper. The editor says that the complaint is well-founded as is evident from the fact that two or three consecutive issues of the paper are sometimes returned to him on the same date as refused by the subscribers which shows that they must have reached them on the same day instead of due dates. He draws the attention of the Postal Superintendent to the matter.

37. Referring to the proposal of the Madras Tramway Company concerning the construction of three additional sections, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 15th June, draws the attention of the company to the need that exists for lines from Mailapúr through Adyar to Papan's Choultry and from Mount Road to China Bazaar, and says great inconvenience is felt by the people generally and particularly by those who frequent China Bazaar and the High Court as they are obliged either to employ jatkas or to walk for want of a direct line in that direction. The *Shams* further observes that until those lines are constructed, the electric tramway system in Madras will remain defective. It also suggests the reduction of the present fare which is too high.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, June 15th, 1896.

The proposed construction of additional tramway lines in Madras.

38. Referring to the accident that occurred on the tramway line in Black Town on the 9th June, in which a Hindu lad lost his life and was crushed by a passing tram-car, the same paper states that it is matter for regret that the driver, whose duty it was to stop the car at once, failed to do so. If similar accidents occur again on the line, it is apprehended that people will give up travelling by tram-car and thus the company will greatly suffer. The *Shams* finally requests Government as well as the company to concert remedial measures and asks the authorities concerned to deal with the accused, who should undergo the extreme penalty of the law, in order that an example may be set to other tram-car drivers and the occurrence of similar fatal accidents prevented.

A fatal accident on the tramway line in Black Town.

39. In commenting with disapproval upon the appointment by Government of Ali Dost Sahib, pensioned Inspector of Police, as manager to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba, the same paper remarks that Government has no right to interfere in the household affairs of Her Highness, who has hitherto managed her affairs independently. Latterly, some self-interested and designing persons, in order to plunder Her Highness, have raised a hue and cry against her and have succeeded in their design. Her Highness is in receipt of an allowance of six or seven thousand rupees a month as the widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic. She has full control over this allowance and is at liberty to dispose of it at will. Now Government has unjustly appointed a manager on a salary of Rs. 500 a month against her wish. Her Highness' establishment being a small one needs no manager. An accountant on Rs. 20 a month would suffice to disburse the pay of Her Highness' domestic and out-door servants and to keep an account of income and expenditure. The salary of the Diwan of the last Nawab of the Carnatic was only Rs. 500 a month although he had under him several large establishments and departments. There are zamindars in the Madras Presidency whose managers do not get more than one hundred or one hundred and fifty rupees a month although they are entrusted with the collection of large revenues. Moreover, Deputy Collectors of the sixth class, who have several taluks in their charge and exercise magisterial functions, get only Rs. 250 a month. It is also alleged that the manager is to be lodged and boarded at Her Highness' expense. This is an additional injustice on the part of Government. The *Shams* is sure that Her Highness will not accept the proposed arrangement. It is a great pity that Government should fill the pockets of others at Her Highness' expense. If the Begam wishes to pay any of her servants one thousand rupees or more a month she is at liberty to do so; but Government should not thrust by force into her small establishment a manager on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, not to speak of his lodging and boarding expenses.

Reasons against the appointment of Ali Dost Sahib as manager of Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1896.

40. Referring to the appointment by Government of Ali Dost Sahib as manager to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd June, says that the procedure, which has hitherto been adopted by Government as regards the Begam, has been high-handed. It is surprising to hear of the appointment of a manager on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem with free quarters, &c. (to be disbursed from her allowance) for the purpose of conducting the duties of her small establishment. It observes that it is understood that Her Highness' allowance will be drawn under the hand of the said manager who is a well-known member of the non-Sunni (Shia) community, that he will have full control over her allowance and that Her Highness will be like a prisoner under him and will have to content herself with the food and clothing which he may be pleased to give her.

Appointment of Ali Dost Sahib as manager to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba.

The *Shams*, in this connection, asks why does the Government not defray the boarding and lodging expenses of the managers of its offices and departments, and observes that the reason why Her Highness has been defraying

the expenses of the late Mirza Firoz Husain Bahadur in addition to his salary of Rs. 500 and why he had full control over her household affairs was that Her Highness had given the daughter of her foster-sister in marriage to him and that she was treating him as her own son-in-law and this was, of course, a matter within her discretion. The *Shams* further remarks that Government squanders thousands of rupees in the annual exodus to the hills and in many other extravagances in spite of the fact that this money belongs to the tax-payers. Such being the case, Government has no right to meddle with the allowance which is the Begam's own property and with which she can do as she pleases. By such unjust interference the confidence which the public have in Government is shaken and the Begam, who is a helpless widow, is greatly oppressed. The *Shams* finally advises Government to cancel the appointment and avoid interfering in these affairs.

The same paper states that the *Mukhbir-i-Deccan*, in criticising the appointment of Ali Dost Sahib as manager to Her Highness Nawab Khair-nu-nisa Begam Sahiba, gives a very long account of the events that occurred previous to the appointment and says that the appointment is unjust and the salary attached to the post too high. It does not know why Government should decline to approve of the nomination by Her Highness of Abd-ul Hadi Pasha Sahib, who is a respectable and thoroughly qualified merchant and observes that it does not become Government to treat the Begam at her advanced age in such a manner. The *Mukhbir* fears she will sicken and die.

The *Mukhbir* finally asks Sir Arthur Havelock to pay serious attention to the matter and to cancel the appointment of Ali Dost Sahib.

Mr. Plowden and the Panjab Lieutenant-Governorship.

41. Regarding the news that Mr. Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, will succeed Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick as Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, the same paper says Mr. Mackworth Young, Resident in Mysore, and Sir F. Fraser, Chief Commissioner of Burma, have a superior right to the post. If, notwithstanding, the post be given to him, he will do no better in the Panjab than he has done in Hyderabad.

## III.—Legislation.

The Malabar Marriage Act.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 22nd, 1896.

42. Referring to the Malabar Marriage Act the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd June, says that the Malabar Marriage Bill received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council on the 27th May and is promulgated for general information in the current number of the *Fort St. George Gazette* as Madras Act IV of 1896. The paper remarks that the measure is only a step, but it is a great step, and it is glad to see that it has become law.

## IV.—Native States.

A suggestion to the Mysore Government regarding the contemplated nomination of Mr. T. Weir as Deputy Commissioner of Kadur in Mysore,

Dravida Pandiyan, *Madras*, May 30th, 1896.

43. The *Dravida Pandiyan*, of the 30th May, hearing that the Mysore Government intends appointing Mr. Thomas Weir as Deputy Commissioner of Kadur in Mysore, observes that Mr. N. Subramanyam is equally competent for the post, and that if a Native Government refuses to recognise native merit and native talent, it would simply demean itself in the estimation of foreign natives. The paper says that it is worth while that the Mysore Government bears in mind that it was the sin of colour and not want of merit that influenced Government in not conferring the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Small Causes on Mr. N. Subramanyam and that, if the English Government cannot have sympathy for natives, it is no reason why a Native Government also should follow its example and thus lose not only its self-respect but also the estimable regard of other natives.

[Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 16th, 1896.

Certain suggestions to the Pudukkóttai authorities regarding the Educational department.

44. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th June, commenting on the unsatisfactory administration of the Educational department of Pudukkóttai, says that the maintenance of a Director and three Inspectors of Schools by the State should be deemed a mere waste of money as no practical good has been done by them to promote primary education. The correspondent advises the State authorities to appoint only one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector, to fix text-books for various classes, to conduct the examinations regularly once a year and to do away with the office of the Director and utilise the sum of Rs. 6,000, which will be saved thereby, in giving grants to deserving schools and thus encourage the diffusion of primary education in that Native State.

Manorama, *Calicut*, June 15th, 1896.

Irregularities in the forest administration of the Cochin State and the Resident's interference in the matter.

45. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 15th June, says:—A fall of Rs. 13,000 having been noticed in the income of the Forest department of the Cochin State, the Diwan, in accordance with instructions received from the Resident, called for an explanation from the Conservator of Forests, who is said to have declined to render it, and reported the matter to the Raja. The Conservator being the Raja's favourite, the latter wrote to the Diwan demanding an explanation why the Resident was alone consulted in the matter and not he; the Diwan, in reply, said that he simply followed the custom. The correspondent adds that it is wrong on the part of the Resident to interfere in the State affairs especially without the Raja's knowledge. Subsequently the book containing the accounts for which explanation was demanded from the Conservator somehow caught fire and was destroyed although it had been placed in the midst of many other books which were uninjured. Curiously enough some innocent persons have been caught on suspicion.

Kerala Mitram, *Cochin*, June 11th, 1896.

Mavelikkara post office.

46. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th June, invites the attention of the postal authorities to the desirability of removing the post office at Mavelikkara to some place in the town so that people of all castes may have access to it. It appears the post office is at present located in a building in the fort which is nearly a mile from the town and the principal officer and into which the low castes are not allowed to enter.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1896.

The grant of permission to Europeans to acquire landed property in Hyderabad.

47. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd June, states that the *Paisa Akbar* (place of publication not given), referring to the sanction accorded by the Government of India to the proposal of Mr. Plowden concerning the grant of permission to Europeans for acquiring landed property in Hyderabad, says Government's interference in such matters is quite uncalled for and is contrary to treaty engagements and remarks that so long as Mr. Plowden remains in Hyderabad the State will greatly suffer.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, June 8th, 1896.

Protest against Government maintaining an Ecclesiastical department.

48. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th June, protests against Government maintaining an Ecclesiastical department at a cost of 16 lakhs of rupees per annum from out of the Indian revenues. It says that, for the sake of a few European residents, Government has sanctioned a priest for three years for the Cochin State on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and another for the sake of officials employed in the railway company. The paper says that European officials get large salaries, out of which they can conveniently maintain a priest themselves and is at a loss to know why Government propagates Christianity in India at the expense of the Hindus and Muhammadans.

49. The *Janopakari*, of the 16th June, says as follows:—In England, South Africa and in other parts of the British dominions, the representatives of the people look after the finance of the State; therefore every year a saving is left, so as to make the financial condition very satisfactory; whereas in India the European officials, who may not be interested in the welfare of the country, manage its finance; hence India's impecuniosity. The paper thinks it desirable that the people of India also should have the power to supervise the finance of India.

JANOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 16th, 1896.

Desirability of conferring on the Indians the power to manage the finance of India.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th June, says that the recent appointment of a retired police inspector as agent to Her Highness the Nawab Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic on a salary of Rs. 500 to be paid from out of her monthly allowance of Rs. 6,000, with free lodging and boarding, in preference to Mr. Haji Muhammad Abd-ul Hadi, of the firm of Messrs. Haji Badshah Sahib and Co., who was recommended to Government by the widow in question to be appointed as her agent, has caused much dissatisfaction among the whole Muhammadan community so as to induce them to think that injustice has been done to their race. It further says that the agent appointed by Government and the Begam Sahiba are not in good terms, and that the order of Government that her adopted grandson, the only surviving hope and consolation of the Begam, should be expelled from her house merely makes matters worse. The paper exhorts Government to make careful inquiry into the matter and do justice to the widow of the Nawab who ceded to the English his vast dominion extending from Jaganath to Cape Comorin.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 16th, 1896.

An exhortation to Government regarding the appointment of an agent to Her Highness the Nawab Begam of the Carnatic.

51. A correspondent to the same paper reports that some of the Christian inhabitants of Srivilliputtúr are attempting to erect a church on a certain road by which the procession of Mari Ammal, a Hindu goddess, is accustomed to pass year after year at the celebration of the festival, and remarks that, if the Christians succeed in erecting a church at that place, they would surely cause the outbreak of fanatical riots like the recent one at Kalugamalai, and the loss of lives would be great. The correspondent cautions Government to be on the alert to do the needful in view to prevent such apprehended dangers.

A hint to Government regarding the contemplated erection of a church in Srivilliputtúr in the district of Tinnevelly.

52. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th June, referring to a correspondence says, that, to the great inconvenience of the public, certain janmis (landlords) have now commenced to fill up the public tank in Mayanad amsam (Calicut taluk) and plant cocoanut trees thereon. The tank is very useful for cultivation, supplies water to cattle and the low castes. Owing to its usefulness Deputy Collector, Mr. Chappu Menon, had once written to the Board in 1890 that the tank ought to be repaired at the cost of the Board. As it is highly objectionable to allow the landlords to fill a public tank for their private interest, the Collector and the Divisional officer should take notice of the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 13th, 1896.

Greediness of some of the Malabar landlords.

53. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th June, says that the order to stamp-vendors to discontinue the practice of adding stamp papers of less value to make up for papers of higher value should not be held applicable to court-fee stamps as the vendors in courts will thereby be forced to lay out large sums of money on stamp papers of high value for which there is little demand.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 20th, 1896.

Court-fee stamps.

54. A paragraph in the same paper says:—"A washerwoman of Peruntalmanna in Waluvanad taluk died after having been in labour for about five days. This sad occurrence could have been prevented if the Angadipuram hospital was not abolished."

Remarks on the abolition of Angadipuram hospital.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 24th, 1896.

Irregularities of ferry contractors in Malabar.

55. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th June, complains of the irregularities of ferry contractors in Malabar. The contractors do not keep sufficient number of good boats at the ferry. They unnecessarily delay passengers and generally levy from them more than the authorised rates. Good and experienced boatmen are not engaged by the contractors to avoid expense, and the passengers have in some cases to row the boat themselves across the ferry. Whenever tahsildars and other officers are expected, the contractor gets the news beforehand and makes all the arrangements to dupe them. The article cites a recent accident which occurred at the Cravampuzha ferry in Pandikad amsam in which a changadam (raft) carrying nearly thirty persons and two loaded carts sank in the river, and remarks that, if the tahsildars and revenue inspectors, who constantly move in the amsams, occasionally inspect the boats and rafts used by the contractors, such accidents could in a large measure be avoided. As a remedial measure, the editor suggests that the boatmen employed by the contractor should be paid directly by Government instead of by the contractor out of the funds collected from the latter for the purpose, so that the boatmen may do their duty independently of the contractor and that the rafts and boats should be marked with the number of persons, &c., that may be carried in each at a time.

[Issued, 9th July 1896.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th July 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 140 | 1st July 1896. |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st " " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Mandharan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 750 | 23rd June 1896. |
| 4 | "Janopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 825 | 26th " " |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 1st July " |
| 6 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 20th and 30th June 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 20th and 27th June 1896. |
| 8 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 13th, 20th and 27th June 1896. |
| 9 | "Hindu Mathabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 30th June 1896. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 17th " and 1st July 1896. |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 350 | 29th " 1896. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 29th " and 6th July 1896. |
| 13 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 650 | 27th " 1896. |
| 14 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 3rd and 10th July 1896. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 21st and 28th June and 5th July 1896. |
| 16 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 4th and 11th July 1896. |
| 17 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st " 8th " " |
| 18 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 4th " 11th " " |
| 19 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th June and 3rd and 7th July 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 575 | June 1896. |
| 22 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | July " |
| 23 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | June " |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. . | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 30th June 1896. |
| 25 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd and 10th July 1896. |
| 27 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 4th " 11th " " |
| 28 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 400 | 1st " 8th " " |
| 29 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 4th " 11th " " |
| 30 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 5th July 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | March 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 29th June and 6th and 13th July 1896. |
| 33 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 28th " " 5th " 12th " " |
| 34 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 27th " " 4th " 11th " " |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,000 | 2nd and 9th July 1896. |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 1st " 8th " " |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 7th July 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th June 1896. |
| 39 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 11th July 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 27th June and 4th and 11th July 1896. |
| 41 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 22nd and 29th June and 6th " " |
| 42 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 1st and 8th July 1896. |
| 43 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 681 | 27th June and 4th and 11th July 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 44 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 29th June and 6th July 1896. |
| 45 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 27th " " 4th " " |
| 46 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th and 25th June and 5th July 1896. |
| 47 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 28th June 1896. |
| 48 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 25th and 29th June and 2nd, 6th and 9th July 1896. |
| 49 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 21st and 31st Mar. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th June, speaking of the misgovernment in Turkey, remarks as follows:—

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 29th, 1896.

The Turkish Empire.

It is well known that the massacres in Armenia were committed at the instigation of the Sultan's government. The troops of the Sultan cut down the men, women and children, and this they would not have done had the order not been given to them. The evidence on this point is quite clear and the authorities at Constantinople have not given any denial to it. These murders form a dark blot not only on Turkey, but also on all the powers of Europe, especially on France and Russia. These two powers would not join England in an endeavour to put a stop to the massacres; but it is not alone in Armenia that matters are mismanaged. Crete is once more in flame. Christians, as well as Muhammadans, are all in rebellion. The dominions of the Sultan are breaking up and one State after another is shaking off the Sultan's yoke. In short, the Turkish Empire is now in a state similar to that in which Moghul Empire in India was in its last days.

2. Referring to Cretan affairs, *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th July, says the news of the massacres has caused great uneasiness in England and questions in connection therewith are being eagerly discussed in the House of Commons. The *Tilism* advises England not to interfere in the matter, or she will suffer a rebuff as she did in the Armenian question.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, July 5th, 1896.

The Cretan affairs.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

3. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 29th June, complains very much that gambling of various sorts is more prevalent in Calicut than in any other part of Malabar. There have been reasons to suspect that it is carried on through the connivance of the police. During the late Muharram this nuisance had become so excessive that it was brought to the notice of the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar, who made inquiries in the matter personally and arrested two of the offenders; but even then there was no abatement of this nuisance. It is to be hoped that the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate will take notice of these irregularities and adopt measures to put a stop to gambling.

Manorama, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1896.

Gambling in Calicut to be put a stop to.

Referring to the same subject a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th June, says that, owing to the connivance of the police, the gamblers, who are mostly Mappilas, have commenced to commit highway robberies in broad daylight and cites an instance that has recently occurred there. The leader of this notorious gang is said to be a Mappila named Jamala who has once been in jail for a similar offence.

4. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th July, writes regarding the inquiries conducted by the police into a dacoity committed at Nelliyalam, in the district of Nilgiris, as follows:—Although the dacoity took place in Nilgiris, the inquiries are carried on at Manjeri, in Malabar, where some policemen have arrived for the purpose. The action of the police may be said to be something akin to a daylight robbery. Owing to the advent of these myrmidons it has become difficult for respectable men to live there. The police go to some of the houses and commit various depredations, and if the owners remonstrate, the police will say that they suspect some of the members of the family and get something from them. To the people who are already terrified by the recent Mappila outbreak the investigation of the police has become a matter of greater terror. If the investigation continues for some

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 11th, 1896.

Oppression of the police.

days more, the local inhabitants will undoubtedly be put to great hardship. What will be the state of the country if policemen who are appointed for the welfare of the people themselves turn out to be oppressors. To fall out with the police, who have the power of keeping a man twenty-four hours in jail, is beyond the comprehension of these innocent people. The matter is therefore laid before the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, with a request that he will either postpone the investigation or send an able inspector for it.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut.* June 22nd, 1896.

Sub-Magistrates to be placed under the High Court.

5. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd June, says that as long as Sub-Magistrates are placed under the control of revenue officers, who exercise higher magisterial powers, the withdrawal of those powers from tahsildars fails to answer the purpose of separating the revenue and magisterial functions. Lately a case occurred at Cherpalcheri in which the accused Kannari Muhammad was sentenced by the local Sub-Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 50 and another in which on the same day he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment along with his brother, in both of which, however, the sentences were reversed on appeal to the District Magistrate, who ordered the case to be retried by the Deputy Magistrate, Calicut. The facts of the case are as follows:—The Special Assistant Collector, Mr. Gillespie, required some carts for carrying his things on his return from circuit from Cherpalcheri, and his peons went to the brother of the accused and asked him for his carts; but he declined to comply with the request on the ground that the bullocks had just then returned from a long drive and were consequently much fatigued and unfit for further work. Upon this the peons, getting angry, fell out with the brother of the accused and beat him. The accused was soon on the spot and he paid one of the peons back in the same coin. The accused and his brother were subsequently arrested, and, at the instance of the Special Assistant Collector, the peons lodged a complaint before the Sub-Magistrate whose unjust procedure is referred to above. It cannot of course be presumed that the magistrate had any special instruction from Mr. Gillespie, but at the same time it is hardly possible to believe that the conduct of the magistrate was not entirely guided by a fear of the Special Assistant Magistrate. Complaints of this sort will never cease as long as the Sub-Magistrates are not placed immediately under the High Court.

### (*c*) *Jails.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras,* June 20th, 1896.

A complaint against the jail authorities at Vellore.

6. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th June, taking for granted that the following act of injustice was done in the central jail at Vellore, prays that Government will be good enough to institute necessary inquiry into the subject and get the offenders punished:—One Arumuga Mudaliyar, of the village of Atanangiri, in Sríperumbúdúr division, Chingleput district, was charged, on the 3rd instant, with the offence of having felled some trees standing on poramboke lands, without the necessary permission, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the local magistrate. When an appeal was preferred on the same day to the Deputy Magistrate (?), an order of release from the jail was passed thereon by the said officer. A certain relative of the prisoner carried the order to the jailor in charge of the central jail at Vellore and delivered it there three and a half hours before the arrival of the prisoner at the jail in question, the latter having been kept at Katpadi during the previous night. The person who had brought the order told the constable in charge of the prisoner that he had delivered the order of release to the jailor and requested that the prisoner might be left free. In spite of the earnest entreaty on the part of the said person and the prisoner, the head of the prisoner was shaved and he was treated in an ignominious manner, nay, he was severely beaten by the jail warder.

7. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd July, learns that one Arumuga Mudaliyar, a mirasidar in the village of Atanangiri, in the Chingleput district, was convicted of cutting timber in a Government forest without license and was sentenced by the magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks. The mirasidar at once obtained a copy of the judgment and applied to the Appellate Court to be let on bail. Bail was accepted and he was ordered to be released. The order for release on bail and the prisoner reached the Vellore jail almost simultaneously; but the jail authorities, instead of releasing the man at once, submitted him to the degradation of having his head shaved and compelled him to wear the jail uniform. The mirasidar is a respectable man and had made a religious vow not to get shaved until he had finished the construction of a temple which he had commenced building. The compulsory shaving of his head in the face of the order for his release was therefore a violation of his vow. When he brought this to the notice of the jail authorities he was severely beaten and made to eat the ragi conjee served to prisoners in the jail. The editor says that if this account is true the matter deserves to be investigated by Government.

Irregular proceedings of the jail authorities in Vellore.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 2nd, 1896.

### (*d*) *Education.*

8. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th June, complains that inspecting schoolmasters, while on circuit, accept from teachers of village schools illegal gratification in the shape of money as well as provisions, such as rice, dholl, &c., and that if any teacher declines to follow this unjust course, his school will be so badly reported upon as to make it ineligible for grant. He says that the authorities concerned have in one or two places neglected to check these irregularities although informed of the same.

A suggestion to the educational authorities.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 26th, 1896.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, reports that the Bombay University has passed a resolution that candidates failing in any subject in an examination shall be required to appear in that particular subject only at a subsequent examination, and wishes that the same rules were adopted by the University of Madras.

A hint to the Madras University.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1896.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th June, commenting upon the appointment of Mr. Ellis as acting President of the Madras Municipality, says that Government is not justified in not paying heed to the resolution of the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras recommending that Mr. P. Ramasawmy Chettiyar be made to act for the President. The paper adds that Mr. Ramasawmy Chettiyar is an old servant of the municipality and has also acted many a time as President, and Government has committed an error in overlooking his claims on this occasion.

A remark on the refusal of Government to appoint Mr. P. Ramasawmy Chettiyar to act as the President of the Madras Municipality.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 19th, 1896.

11. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 20th June, writes as follows:—Government did not approve of a certain recommendation made by the Commissioners for the City of Madras regarding a particular subject on the ground that the recommendation in question was not called for. The Municipal Commissioners are the representatives of the ratepayers who labour for the good of the community at large, and consequently their opinion and suggestion must naturally be highly conducive to public welfare; but how shall we be justified in saying that their opinion is useless? If Government fails to pay due regard to the opinion of the Commissioners, then of what use is a Commissioner to the people? Government may as well

Reflections regarding Government's disapproval of the recommendations of the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, June 20th, 1896.

disfranchise the city of Madras and fill the municipal board with its own nominees. Municipal Commissioners are not now nodding puppets, but are men of sound learning, deep thought and vast experience, and to say that such persons shall have no power to recommend is not right.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, June 1896.

Medical officers.

12. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for June, referring to the order lately passed to the effect that the house-tax in the municipalities should be raised, for the purpose of maintaining apothecaries and assistant surgeons in addition to hospital assistants, remarks that the whole money expended on the Medical department is a mere waste. It observes that the surgeons, assistant surgeons, hospital assistants and apothecaries think too highly of themselves to realise their position as ministers to the well-being of the people. Large sums of money are expended as salaries to these medical officers, while suitable medicines are not available at the hospitals. Some mixture or powder is indifferently administered to the patient, who finds no relief. The poor people have no mind therefore to resort to the hospitals. The paper observes that while the hospitals for males are in this plight, it was thought necessary to establish hospitals for females, and a fund was started under the auspices of Lady Dufferin. The lady doctors, maintained by the fund, demand private fees and do not pay the requisite particular attention to diseases peculiar to women. They are of no help to the people. It considers it necessary that the local fund and municipal medical officers and the lady doctors should be prohibited from receiving private fees. It further observes that these medical officers unnecessarily refuse medical certificates to candidates desiring to enter the public service, and that they do not disclose defects if they or those that are near them are given bribes. There is no advantage to the people, it says, from the Government medical service.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 11th, 1896.

Rejoicing at the partial enfranchisement of the Calicut municipality.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th July, while noticing with great pleasure the partial election granted to the Calicut municipality, says that the citizens of Calicut should be grateful to His Excellency the Sir Arthur Havelock for having restored to them this privilege for which they were fighting so much during the time of Lord Wenlock. The article also expresses gratitude to Mr. Hewetson, the Collector of Malabar, who submitted the rate-payers' memorial to Government favourably endorsing the prayers contained therein. It does not consider that the number of twelve councillors allowed to be elected under the partial franchise is sufficient, and therefore exhorts the councillors to discharge the duties properly and willingly so that the full franchise they formerly enjoyed may be restored.

Local Fund Engineering department, Malabar.

14. A leader in the same paper, while noticing that some of the overseers and clerks employed in the Malabar District Board Engineering department are unpassed and incompetent men who have got into the service by favouritism, invites the attention of the authorities to the necessity of appointing qualified men for such posts.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 4th, 1896.

Remarks on the postponement of the Malabar settlement.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th July, is glad to hear that His Excellency the Governor has postponed the Malabar settlement for three years. Although this postponement will not result in permanent good to the district, yet the fact that the people of Malabar will not be called upon to pay a revenue of twenty lakhs of rupees a year for three years at least will afford them great relief. If future Governors sympathise with the people, they may perhaps again postpone the settlement, but the pressure of the India Government for money is very great, and so the people of Malabar should not lose this opportunity of appealing to that Government to exempt Malabar from the re-settlement.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th June, describing the dangers sustained by passengers in the Mayavaram-Muttupet line owing to the absence of light in the train, and commenting on the frequent destruction of cattle due to the absence of railings on either side of the said line, requests the South Indian Railway authorities to do the needful to avoid such dangers. He also requests the said authorities to appoint an additional Brahmin to supply the passengers with water at the railway station of Tiruvarur, where passengers from all directions crowd in as it is a junction station.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 26th, 1896.

Certain suggestions to the South Indian Railway authorities regarding the Mayavaram-Muttupet line.

17. The *Desabhimani*, of the 1st July, requests the South Indian Railway authorities to open a goods-shed at the railway station of Tiruppáppuliyúr as its absence subjects the Tiruppáppuliyúr public to great inconvenience.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, July 1st, 1896.

Necessity for a goods shed at the railway station of Tiruppáppuliyúr.

18. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd July, says that Government has long been contemplating the laying down of a line of railway between Mysore and Tellicherry and thinks that this line, if constructed, would be of great use to the people of Coorg.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 2nd, 1896.

Advantages of a railway between Mysore and Tellicherry.

### (*k*) *General.*

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th June, reporting that certain missionaries are erecting a church in a certain street whereon the procession of a Hindu god is accustomed to pass at Tiruvadi, in the district of Tanjore, says that the people of Tiruvadi submitted a memorial to the bishop, who was living at Pondicherry, objecting to the erection of the church in question and that, after the lapse of six months from the submission of the memorial, the District Collector of Tanjore issued summons against the koil tambiran of Tiruvadi and Soondrum Aiyar, vakil of the place, and directed the tambiran to apologise to the bishop. The paper thinks it desirable that Government should so act in this matter as not to leave in the minds of Hindus an impression that Government favours Christian missionaries.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 30th, 1896.

A hint to Government regarding the erection of a church in Tiruvadi in the district of Tanjore.

20. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th June, remarks that the upkeep of a large military establishment in India—to help the Government of England in its foreign wars—simply serves to drain the Indian exchequer and thereby drives Government to the necessity of subjecting the people to further taxation so as to make their condition more miserable. The paper says that Government pleads want of money for not effecting a total separation of the judicial from the revenue functions of Deputy Tahsildars and for not encouraging higher education, but that upon the Military department it does not grudge to lavish its revenues. The paper styles such an act of Government as a "political stratagem" and requests the commission nominated for inquiring into expenditure in India to pay due attention to this policy.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 30th, 1896.

A protest against Government maintaining a large military establishment.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, reports that, owing to an outbreak of hostility between the idle and turbulent characters of Madras and the native regiment stationed at Perambore, the sepoys assault the passers-by with impunity, so much so that people fear to go alone in the road. He regrets to learn that the Commissioner of Police, Madras, has not taken steps in regard to this matter even though fifteen days have

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1896.

Disturbance in the Perambore barracks.

elapsed since its first occurrence. The correspondent suggests to Government the advisability of transferring this regiment to another station to avoid further trouble.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, June 1896.

British administration in India.

22. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for June, remarks that the British are governing India like merchants and not as rulers of a country. Their laws are adapted to their advantage, while their administration disregards the interests of the Indian subjects.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 13th, 1896.

The greediness of the English.

23. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th July, takes an extract from the *Rasikaranjani* which runs thus:—The English are never satisfied with the money they get. They are not mere rulers, but rather ruler-merchants. No nation is so clever in making money. They have various means of acquiring it, which are too numerous to recount here. They make a profit on the school books purchased by children. They receive money in the savings bank at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but lend money to ryots at 5 per cent. Still our people borrow money from Government for improving their lands. Lately our Government (?) has issued circular No. 1555, dated 29th April 1896, increasing this rate of interest to 6 per cent. It takes nearly two years for the ryot to improve a land after the money is borrowed. We therefore hope the Government will not increase the rate of interest, but stick to the old 5 per cent.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1896.

Village postmasters.

24. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st July, after giving a graphic description of the irregularities of the village postmaster, invites the attention of the postal authorities to the desirability of improving that branch of the service by the introduction of men of education and respectability.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, June 29th, 1896.

The appointment of Ali Dost Sahib as manager to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba.

25. In commenting again on the appointment by Government of Ali Dost Sahib as manager to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba and on the salary attached to the post, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th June, says though the office of the Carnatic Stipendiaries has, in addition to "receipt signing," much political work to perform, yet the pay of its head is Rs. 250 and that of its manager is Rs. 60 only. The first uncovenanted assistant of the Chief Secretariat performs the different functions of the Secretaries yet he draws Rs. 500 only. Such being the case, an accountant on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem will suffice to keep accounts and to disburse the pay of the small establishment of the Begam. The *Shams* observes that the high-handed procedure of Government has wounded the feelings of all excepting a few evilly-disposed persons. It remarks that it does not become Government to trouble the Begam in her dotage by passing unjust orders and by forcibly carrying them out. It strongly advises Government to reconsider the order.

Referring to the above appointment, the *Qasim*, of the 29th June, says that it does not know why Government should make such appointment against the desire of the Begam to whose discretion it should have left the matter. The *Qasim*, after praising the editor of its Madras contemporary, the *Mukhbir-i-Deccan* for having published in many of its issues strong articles against the unjust procedure of Government, invites the attention of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to these articles.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, July 6th, 1896.

Accident on the Madras tramway line.

26. Referring to the accident that occurred on the Madras tramway line on the 12th June, in which an old man received injuries which resulted in his death, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 6th July, states that the tram-car drivers are either blind, deaf, drunk or idiotic, otherwise they would not offend so frequently. It also observes that remedial measures should be adopted by the authorities and the company and the tram-car drivers should receive exemplary punishment.

## III.—Legislation.

Desirability of passing into an Act the draft Bill amending Act XX of 1863.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th June, thinks it desirable that draft Bill amending Act XX of 1863 (Hindu Devastanam Act), which is now before the Council, should be passed into an Act, as it is decidedly an improvement on the said Act. He says that the draft Bill contains provisions necessary for the efficient administration of Hindu devastanams, namely, for changing the members of the committee once in five years, for revising the list of voters from time to time, for investing the committee with powers to deal severely with those trustees who are negligent and disobedient, for supervising the accounts kept by the trustees as well as by the committee, and for recovering from the trustees a certain sum of money for the maintenance of the establishment of the committee, and so forth, whereas Act XX of 1863 is silent on these points.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 26th, 1896.

Legislature to adopt measures to put a stop to *melcharts* (overlease).

28. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st July, regrets to observe that the Government has not yet enacted any law to regulate the relations between the landlords and tenants in Malabar. It remarks that the tenants are very much oppressed by the landlords in various ways, of which the most oppressive one is said to be their practice of putting on *melchart* (overlease) the land already leased to one tenant. The article brings to the notice of the authorities a recent instance of a *melchart* in which one Blahayil Tachunni Nayar obtained from the Zamorin of Calicut a *melchart* on the landed property which brings a rent of 600 paras of paddy and of Rs. 250 and which has for a long time been held and enjoyed by Vattezhuth Konthan Nayar on the ground that the latter took a civil warrant against the former for a debt of Rs. 30. The editor, after dwelling upon the matter at some length, remarks that as it can be ascertained on inquiry that most of the *melcharts* are given or obtained either for some trifling causes or for the purpose of oppressing the tenants at the instance of some others, the legislature ought immediately to adopt measures for putting a stop to this pernicious custom.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th July, alluding to the same subject, expresses a similar opinion. The remark is made that if Government does not put a stop to *melcharts*, not only will the Mappila outbreaks not cease, but Nayar outbreaks also will gradually occur.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1896.

## IV.—Native States.

Inefficiency of the police in the taluk of Vadakkancherri in Cochin State.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd June, reports that in the taluk of Vadakkancherri, in Cochin, robbers plunder and outrage the people with impunity and that there is no police to come to the people's rescue. The correspondent hopes that the State authorities will adopt proper measures to make the police do its duty vigilantly.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 23rd 1896.

High-handedness in the Nizam's territory.

30. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd July, says that a certain rich man was enjoying some jaghirs in Hyderabad. These jaghirs were claimed by a peishkar as his ancestral property. When the Nizam heard of the dispute about the jaghirs, he at once took possession of them and told the parties that the jaghirs would be retained in the possession of the Government until their claims were settled by the Board of Revenue. The editor says that this is the policy of the Moghuls, and wonders that such a policy should be in vogue in these days.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, July 2nd, 1896.

Auditing of the accounts of the Mysore Government.

31. A correspondent to the *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 28th June, speaking of the work of Mr. Biddulph, who has been sent to audit the accounts of the Mysore Government, says that although the auditing work has

Mysore, Desabhimani, *Bangalore*, June 28th, 1896.

been going on for the last several months, the auditor has not been able to find a single flaw in the accounts. This the correspondent says is due to the fact that the Controller was allowed some time to square up the accounts beforehand and thinks that, unless a new Controller is appointed, Mr. Biddulph will not be able to see the real state of the accounts. He must scrutinize every item shown under the head of miscellaneous expenditure and also check the totals with those shown by the Diwan in the annual reports. Then alone he will be able to see the real state of things.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 27th, 1896.

British servants not required to address all the members of the Travancore royal family as His or Her Highness.

32. A leader in the *Malayala Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th June, says that the British Resident of Travancore states in his reply to Captain Dawson, Assistant Resident, that no British servants should address the members of the royal family excepting the Maharaja and the senior Rani as His or Her Highness. Such a prohibition in its result would naturally be quite derogatory to the dignity of the royal family. The members of the royal house of Her Majesty the Queen Empress are all often addressed as their Royal Highnesses although they are none of them the ruling sovereigns of the day. The Travancore royal family is one of the oldest and the most renowned of Native States in India, and it would be unjust to deprive its members of a title that has long been in use in addressing them.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, July 11th, 1896.

British servants and the royal family of Travancore.

33. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 11th July, gives the following as the reason why the British Resident in Travancore reported to the Government that British servants, whose services are lent to the Travancore State, should be prohibited from addressing the princes as "their Highnesses." Very shortly after the death of the late Eliya Raja of Travancore, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Captain Dawson, Commandant of the Nair Brigade, sent an invitation to the present Eliya Raja to attend a dance. As the Raja was in mourning at the time and further as he was not addressed as His Highness he refused to reply to the invitation. The matter being reported to the Resident by Mr. Dawson, the former demanded of the Eliya Raja to apologise to Mrs. Dawson which the Raja declined. On this the Resident sent his report to Government which led to a ruling on the lines suggested by the Resident. Now, although Mr. Dawson is a British servant, yet, as long as he is paid by the Travancore State, he must be considered also as a servant of that State, and, as such, he is bound not to wound the feelings of the royal family in any way. It is then entirely out of keeping with the proverbial justice characterising British administration to have made a ruling in the matter overlooking the open insult flung in the face of the Eliya Raja by Mrs. Dawson.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, July 5th, 1896.

Policy of Government as regards Native States.

34. *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th July, has an extract from the *Shoukat-ul-Islam* (place of publication not known) to the following effect:—The policy of the Government of India in regard to Native States is to pretend to interfere on behalf of the subjects of those States, but no steps are really taken to improve their condition. The *Shoukat*, referring to Mr. Plowden, remarks that whatever he pretended to have done hitherto in Hyderabad was not for the good of that State but for his own benefit and interest.

Transfer of judicial powers by certain Native States.

35. The same paper states, on the authority of the *Dar-us-Saltanat*, of Calcutta, that it is not known why certain native chiefs of India transferred their judicial powers to the British Government, and remarks that by reason of the pressure of political agents, which has latterly become common in Native States, native chiefs have thought it advisable to relieve themselves of those powers and thus get rid of the responsibility which properly vests in them.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

36. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd June, complains that revenue officers begin their jamabandi work in the village of Karikkalavakkam, in Tiruvallur taluk, during the month of March, when there is a second crop on the field, and assess the crop fully according to the prescribed rates and grant no remission even though the second harvest proves a failure. He says that the water-supply from the tank of the village is very meagre, and all efforts on the part of the ryots to sustain the growth of the crop prove to be of no avail, and that under such circumstances the grant of the remission which the ryots pay for is most reasonable.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1896.

A request to grant remission in respect of second harvest proving a failure.

37. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th July, contrasts the present state of India with that forty years ago and comes to the conclusion that vast progress has been made in education, means of communication and in the moral and political condition of the people.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 13th, 1896.

Progress in India.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th June, remarks that Government is not justified in spending the balance of the Famine Relief fund and such other Indian revenues on foreign wars like the Suakim expedition not calculated to benefit India, while it pleads want of money for the construction of a railway and such other works which are highly useful to the people. The paper, while appealing to the people of England for redressing this piece of injustice, remarks that the condition of the people of India must be deplorable so long as His Excellency the Governor-General continues to be a puppet in the hands of the Secretary of State.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 19th, 1896.

A remark on the Suakim expedition.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th June, regrets to learn that the natives of India, domiciled in Natal, have been by an enactment declared ineligible to vote in the election of a member for the Legislative Council of that State on the ground that India is not represented in the British Parliament. The paper says that Europeans at present look down upon the natives of India, and that, unless they come forward to rival Europeans in the field of commerce, there is no hope that they will ever claim the respect and regard of Europeans.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 30th, 1896.

News regarding the Indians domiciled in South Africa.

40. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 6th July, reports that nearly twenty-three native merchants of India domiciled in the German territory, in the East Coast of Africa, have been hanged by the German Government, and that a question on that subject has been raised in Parliament by Sir William Houldsworth. The paper exhorts the British Parliament to regard this as a piece of insult to the British Government and requests that august body to exert its best to obtain this concession from foreign powers, namely, that no British subject domiciled in the dominion of such powers shall be punished for any serious crime which he may be guilty of without the same being communicated to the British Government. The paper also urges the Colonial Secretary and the Government of India not to drop this subject till they get satisfactory explanation from the German Government.

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, July 6th, 1896.

Sad fate of twenty-three native merchants domiciled in the German territory in the East Coast of Africa.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th July, says that Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, with seven other councillors, resolved that India should bear the expenses of the Indian troops engaged in the Suakim expedition, and that the opinion of the Government of India that India should not be charged with military expenses was disregarded. The paper says that the English Press, specially the *Times*, which generally speaks in favour of the administrative officials, does not approve of this resolution and condemns it as unjust. The paper

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 7th, 1896.

An advice to the people of India regarding a certain resolution of the Secretary of State.

advises the people of India to hold public meetings and protest against the proposal of the Secretary of State and give publicity to their opinion. The paper regrets to remark that, with the exception of the Bombay Presidency Association and a few other bodies, the whole of India is asleep with regard to this important subject.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 2nd, 1896.

The tutor to the Maharaja of Mysore.

42. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd July, says that the Government of India having appointed Mr. Fraser, the new tutor to the Maharaja of Mysore, as an *ex-officio* Assistant Resident, Mr. Fraser cannot be considered a servant of the Mysore Government, and the Mysore Government cannot interfere in his duties as tutor. The editor therefore hopes that Mr. Fraser will be careful what people are allowed to keep company with the young Maharaja.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 29th, 1896.

The financial relations between England and India.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th July, repeats what the *Statesman* says, and remarks that certain items charged to India forcibly illustrate the one-sided character of the financial relations between India and England. Two of these minor items are Cooper's Hill College and the India Office Ball to the Sultan of Turkey. Cooper's Hill College has cost the people of India nearly half a million sterling, and is still costing them £3,000 to £4,000 a year in addition to the interest upon the original outlay, so that for the purely English college the people of India are paying £15,000 to £18,000. The Sultan's ball given in 1867 cost India something like Rs. 40,000. This, with interest at 4 per cent., must to-day represent nearly £1,50,000.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 6th, 1896.

Cost of the Indian troops to Suakim.

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th July, says thus:—The despatch of Indian troops to the Soudan will be the means of accomplishing good for the country. The conscience of England is thoroughly aroused. It sees that it would be wrong—a downright robbery—to charge India with any portion of the cost of the expedition. The war was not brought about by India or for the good of India. India had no hand in the matter. The Government was ordered to send troops to Suakim and it sent them. We cannot see how the Secretary of State for India can ask this land to bear any portion of the cost of the force. It would be a fraud practised on the people of this land, and all ought to protest against it. Indian troops ought not to leave this country. If India can spare troops to be sent outside then it is plain that her military force is too large and it must be reduced at once. India should not maintain men to be sent to any part of the world to fight the battles of England. Should it be thought necessary to have troops sent from India to other parts of the world they should be raised specially for the purpose and should be paid entirely by the Imperial Government. This would be only fair and it would give the empire an extra force to combat its enemies.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, July 7th, 1896.

The indebtedness of India.

45. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 7th July, referring to the indebtedness of India, says that the indebtedness is increasing day by day owing to her being saddled with the expenses involved in matters in which she has no direct interest or concern. Whenever any field operations are conducted outside India, or any boundary disputes settled beyond its frontiers, the charges thereof are defrayed out of the Indian exchequer. The cost of maintaining the India Office in London and some consular appointments in China, Persia, &c., is considered an unnecessary drain on the Indian finance. The article, after dwelling on these matters at some length, notices with regret the decision of the Secretary of State that India should pay the expenses of the Indian troops sent to Suakim. Whenever the Government treasury becomes empty by increased expenditure fresh taxes are levied, but that, in spite of this, the debt of India should increase by leaps and bounds is not only a matter to be deplored but is a great misfortune to her.

[Issued, 24th July 1896.]

CONFIDENTIAL. [No. 14 of 1896.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 700 | June 1896. |
| 2 | "Vydya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th July 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 140 | 15th July 1896. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th and 20th July 1896. |
| 6 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 4th, 11th and 18th July 1896. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 18th July 1896. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th and 24th July 1896. |
| 10 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Hindu Mathabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 10th July 1896. |
| 12 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 11th, 18th and 25th July 1896. |
| 13 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 8th, 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 800 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | 18th and 25th July 1896. |
| 16 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 650 | 4th, 11th and 18th July 1896. |
| 18 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 12th, 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th July 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Prabandhakalpavalli" .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | Not known. | May 1896. |
| 21 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Do. | July ,, |
| 22 | "Sri Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Buchireddipalem .. .. | 300 | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 15th July 1896. |
| 24 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 25 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Kalyandrúg .. .. | 200 | 10th and 25th July 1896. |
| 26 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 17th and 24th July 1896. |
| 28 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 12th, 19th and 26th July 1896. |
| 30 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 15th July 1896. |
| 31 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 18th and 25th July 1896. |
| 32 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 21st June and 20th July 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | April 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 20th and 27th July 1896. |
| 35 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,000 | 16th, 23rd and 30th July 1896. |
| 38 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 15th, 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 24th July 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 20th July 1896. |
| 41 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 300 | 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 42 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 18th and 25th July 1896. |
| 43 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 13th, 20th and 27th July 1896. |
| 44 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 15th and 22nd July 1896. |
| 45 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 681 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 46 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 13th, 20th and 27th July 1896. |
| 47 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 11th and 25th July 1896. |
| 48 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane dó. .. | 50 | 15th July 1896. |
| 49 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 12th, 19th and 26th July 1896. |
| 50 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 13th, 16th, 23rd and 27th July 1896. |
| 51 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 10th April 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitram*, of the 17th July, condemns the decision of the English Parliament in insisting on India paying for the expedition against Suakim in Africa in spite of the protest of the India Government. The paper adds that not all the advantages of English administration will justify such lavish expenditure. The paper is of opinion that mass meetings should be held all over the province to discuss the injustice of the resolution.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 17th, 1896.

The injustice of the British Parliament in insisting on India paying for the expedition against Suakim.

2. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th July, referring to the Ealing speech of the Secretary of State for India, remarks that it cannot be believed that Great Britain will ever send, as he asserts, her well-trained troops to India in times of need; for, if a single soldier be taken out of those troops, the British tax-payers would raise great clamour and object to lending the services of the troops maintained by them. The Secretary of State would then find himself powerless to meet the opposition and might have to raise raw recruits and send them to India after training them for a month or two. The paper thinks that the expense of maintaining these troops from their enlistment until their return home would certainly be charged to India and nothing would come out of the British treasury.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, July 18th, 1896.

Expenses for the Suakim expedition.

3. Under the head, "The old man has lost his senses," the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 20th July, has an extract from the *India Gazette* to the following effect:—God knows whether Mr. Gladstone has become melancholy, mad or has dropt into his dotage, but he has again commenced to foment mischief in regard to certain affairs and urges England to dethrone the Sultan. The *India Gazette* advises England not to lend an ear to the evil counsel of Mr. Gladstone who wants to revolutionise the whole world and to cause streams of blood to flow throughout Europe. England should not disregard the old alliance and friendship of the Sultan whose dethronement, suggested by the old man, is not an easy task.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, July 20th, 1896.

Mr. Gladstone and the Sultan of Turkey.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, complains that theft and burglary are being committed with impunity both day and night in the village of Milattur, Tanjore taluk, and that the neglect of the police to patrol the streets during night time is the cause of such occurrences. The correspondent adds that police officers abuse their power, and quotes, as an instance, the case of the head constable of the said village who had, for the marriage recently celebrated in his house, mercilessly closed the road for traffic to the inconvenience of the people.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 10th, 1896.

Frequent occurrences of theft and burglary in Milattur, Tanjore taluk, owing to the neglect of the police.

5. The *Dravida Pandiyan*, of the 11th July, observes as follows:—"The police exists to guard the interest of the public and to prevent riot, murder, theft, gambling, &c. The constabulary, at the time of their appointment, pledge themselves to the fulfilment of the manifold duties expected of them; but they, however, soon forget themselves and connive at the commission of the very offences they have been appointed to prevent the occurrence of. Thus they become a terror to the people. They prey upon petty cart-drivers and sweetmeat-sellers, and, should their demands be refused, the poor people are brought before the magistrates on some concocted charges which they boldly and proudly indulge in." The paper, after referring to some instances in support of the remarks above made, requests Government to be pleased to lend a

Dravida Pandiyan, *Madras*, July 11th, 1896.

Complaint against the police.

patient ear to the complaints preferred against the police and to relieve people from their oppression by reforming the department.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 21st, 1896.

Indifference of police at Bhuvanagiri, Chidambaram taluk.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st July, reports that a burglary was committed at Bhuvanagiri in the sub-postmaster's house at midnight of the 13th instant and that the postmaster was beaten to death. The correspondent ascribes the sad event to the indifference of the police who never go round the town on beat during night time. It is to be hoped that the police would spare no pains to detect the malefactors and restore the stolen jewels to the family of the deceased.

*(b) Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1896.

Remarks on the appointment of Mr. D. H. Munro, a civilian, as the Sub-Judge of Calicut.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th July, remarks as follows on the appointment of Mr. D. H. Munro, a civilian, as the Sub-Judge of Calicut:—This is the first time when a civilian has been made a Sub-Judge. It was an office reserved up to this time for natives of long service and great experience. Opinions differ as to the reasons which induced Government to make this new departure. Some are of opinion that Government is paving the way for appointing civilians as Sub-Judges in future, while others hold that some civilians will be thus trained to prove capable District Judges. It is not right to say that Sub-Judges are less responsible officers, though less paid, than District Judges, as it is they who mostly deal with original suits, while the latter may, if they choose, attend to appeal cases, neglecting altogether to hear original suits. Civilians may prove good and able Sub-Judges if they are made to learn judicial work by being appointed to lower offices in the department. The appointment of civilian Sub-Judges will cause much discontent among munsifs who are doing good work.

Remarks against the proposed reorganisation of the Madras High Court establishment.

8. The same paper observes that the scheme for the reorganisation of the High Court establishment calculated to curtail expenditure was submitted to Government by Justice Davies at the instance of Mr. Todhunter, the acting Registrar, that the scheme is said to have been forwarded to the Chief Justice, and that complaints have been made about the irregular acts of Mr. Todhunter to ruin some petty officials. The paper is of opinion that Government was wrong in appointing inexperienced men to responsible offices.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1896.

Defects in the present mode of selecting jurors and the advisability of following the example of Mr. O'Farrell.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, condemns the present mode of preparing jury lists throughout the Madras Presidency for the following reasons:—

First, persons so selected are very often unequal to the responsibilities devolving on them; secondly, a list once prepared is not revised for many years though omitting the names of the deceased. Mr. O'Farrell, the District Judge of South Malabar, not satisfied with the list submitted to him by the District Magistrate, had it sent to his district munsifs for revision. The latter added to the list the names of some vakils and duly qualified merchants and landholders. The example of Mr. O'Farrell may advantageously be adopted by all District Judges. The paper wishes either Government or the High Court to insist on all District Judges adopting the same mode of preparing jury lists.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1896.

Jurors.

10. The *Sasilekha*, of the 24th July, regrets that, notwithstanding the regular perversion of justice that is daily taking place, no attempt has as yet been made for the selection of proper jurors. Although the selection of jurors devolves by law on Collectors and Judges, it is practically done by the petty village officials, such as karnams and reddis, who name their own favourites that are mostly ignorant, dishonest, unscrupulous, and always in fear of the police. The paper therefore considers it necessary that the tahsildars or sub-magistrates should be deputed to select competent persons as jurors.

11. The same paper, referring to the appointment of Mr. Munro, of the Indian Civil Service, as Sub-Judge, remarks that, he being altogether unused to the hearing of civil suits, his appointment is a grave error of judgment. It says that the work of a Sub-Judge is as much as that of a District Judge, and that the District Judge always transfers intricate civil suits to the Sub-Judge. It therefore asserts that the duties of a highly responsible post as that of a Sub-Judge can never be satisfactorily discharged by a young civilian that has been in India for only two or three years. If the Government wishes to train Mr. Munro for a District Judgeship, it should appoint him first as a district munsif with powers to try only simple civil suits and gradually raise him to the place of a Sub-Judge. In support of this recommendation, the paper refers to the procedure observed in conferring criminal powers upon newly-arrived civilians by appointing them step by step as magistrates of the third, second and first class.

Mr. Munro's appointment as Sub-Judge.

12. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th July, remarking on the account of criminal prosecutions of Europeans published by Babu Rama Gopal Sanyal, says:—The insults and injuries which the ruling race heap upon the people of this country have necessitated the publication of this book which has reached a second edition. The present edition gives an account of 120 cases, and those who in season and out of season praise the administration of justice in India will do well to read this book. No fewer than 41 of these 120 cases were prosecutions for murder and 12 resulted in an acquittal. Only in three cases did the offenders receive capital punishment. The rest were left off either with fine or a light imprisonment; but the book by no means professes to be exhaustive. The author has included only those cases which have come under his observation.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 27th, 1896.

Rama Gopal Sanyal's book on criminal prosecutions of Europeans by Natives.

It might be said that these offences are nothing compared with those which the Mussalman rulers of India committed against the Hindus; but the Mussalmans never professed to rule the people according to strict principles of justice. There can therefore be no comparison between the two. Even now, if the English should declare openly that they would rule the country despotically or that they would observe one law for the rulers and another for the ruled, there would be no occasion for complaint or for the writing of such books. The duty as well as the honour of the British nation consists in mending these defects which tarnish the fair name of the British administration in India.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 20th July, understands that the High Court has not only declined to sanction the appointment of an assistant Sessions Judge asked for by Mr. O'Farrell, but has also demanded from the latter an explanation why he does not attend court on all days of the week. Mr. O'Farrell explained that judicial officers need not be present in office every day of the week, that the days on which the Judge stays away from office are utilised in preparing judgments, &c., and that his predecessors were attending court only on every other day. Mr. O'Farrell has also submitted a comparative statement of the cases disposed of by himself and by his immediate predecessor who was attending the court on all days, and it is said the statement shows that Mr. O'Farrell turned out more work. The explanation submitted is far from satisfactory. If it is not necessary that judicial officers should attend office on all days of the week, it is difficult to see why the Judges of the High Court should do so. Some are gifted with more despatch than others, and Mr. O'Farrell may have been enabled by this gift of his to dispose of more cases in three days than his predecessor had been able to do in a week, but that is no reason why he should not attend office every day. It is absolutely necessary to bring about a better state of things.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 20th, 1896.

District Judges to attend the court on all days of the week.

A correspondent in the same paper complains that it is unjust that jurors and assessors should be liable to heavy fines, seeing that they are not in

any way remunerated for their troubles. Those who are nominated jurors and assessors are generally heads of rich families, but while their position as such makes them liable to heavy fines for late attendance, not a pie of it can be met by them from the family property. It is therefore but just and proper that jurors and assessors should be granted adequate remuneration for their work.

14. Referring to the same subject a leader in the same issue of the paper recommends the Government to grant an allowance to jurors and assessors as many of them belong to the up-country and have consequently to undergo much expense in various ways in attending courts in that capacity.

Jurors and assessors to be paid allowances.

(c) *Jails.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 10th, 1896.

15. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th July, remarks as follows on the last administration report of jails:—Mr. Cardew's remark "that the number of prisoners committed to the jails during the year was comparatively few" is as much as to say that the offences were fewer and that people were improving in their character. However convinced Government may be in regard to the poverty and good nature of the people, they will not permit to them the use of muskets and other weapons without license. They will neither decrease the number of soldiers in the army nor lessen the increasing police forces. Mr. Cardew's remark "that the number of old offenders has not in the year under report decreased" is sufficient to show that they were not properly dealt with when they were brought before magistrates as old offenders. Government, by their leniency towards this class of criminals, cannot achieve their end of lessening crime. The real remedy lies in the appointment of even-handed and uncorrupt magisterial officers. For the remark of the Inspector-General "that the offences committed within jails by the prisoners were greater in the year under review," his officers should hold themselves responsible, because their brutal treatment justifies the end. It is deeply to be regretted "that deaths were many," and it betrays want of care on the part of the jail authorities. In these circumstances, the present jail administration cannot be regarded as satisfactory, as Mr. Cardew seems to think, and it is to be hoped that the next report will show an improvement.

Remarks on the last annual report on the administration of jails.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 20th, 1896.

16. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th July, speaking of the municipality of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, says:—The Government has not treated the station as it ought to have done. It has helped to reduce the municipality to a nonentity. The authorities do not like the elective system. More than once the municipality has been in danger of being abolished. Now we are told that there is some idea of replacing election by nomination. The result has been that good men will not offer themselves as candidates for election. They are aware that, however well thought out a measure may be, it may not be allowed to pass by the higher authorities. The president may veto it or the Government of India may set its face against it. Matters are in a much better condition in many other places where Local self-Government has taken a firm root. The Civil and Military Station would have been in a better condition under better treatment. As the institution now stands the best thing would be to do away with the so-called elective system, or a thorough change. It is ridiculous to allow the municipality to remain in its present state.

The municipality, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 21st, 1896.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st July, says that the ill-treatment by the Tahsildar of Tanjore, a Muhammadan gentleman, of the karnams and others had already been brought to the notice of the District Collector, and repeats the remarks of

Complaints against the Tahsildar of Tanjore—a Muhammadan gentleman.

the *Janamukulan* in these terms:—"The arrears of revenue are heavier now than during the time of the previous tahsildar. Government is appointing Muhammadans to high offices though their educational attainments are poor, and so they are very often the subject of complaint in newspapers. The incompetency of the tahsildar in question is evident from his recommendation to the Deputy Collector of the division for the suspension of forty karnams for some delay caused in the last jamabandi." The *Swadesamitran* is of opinion that the delay would never have arisen if the tahsildar had from time to time supervised the work of revenue inspectors.

18. The *Deesabhimani*, of the 22nd July, remarks in the following manner on the slow and unsatisfactory disposal of darkhast petitions by tahsildars and other revenue officers:—"Now that revenue officers are required to itinerate regularly throughout every village of their charge, it seems very desirable that they should be required to dispose of all darkhasts *on the spot* and in the presence of all the parties interested, due notice being given previously of the date on which each village will be taken up.

Deesabhimani, Cuddalore, July 22nd, 1896.

Remarks on the slow and unsatisfactory disposal of darkhast petitions by tahsildars and other revenue officers.

"In fact, with a proper itinerary and programme of work, there is no reason why village officers should be so often summoned to the taluk kasba as tahsildars can and ought to dispose of all work ready for disposal in any village before leaving it."

19. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th July, alludes to the miserable condition into which the landlords of the Wynaad taluk are driven by the new survey and settlement. Before the settlement landlords were not required to pay the assessment on lands which were left uncultivated by the tenants, but under the new settlement rules it has become compulsory on the part of the landlords to pay the assessment no matter whether the lands are cultivated or not. Owing to the difficulty of getting men to take up the lands in that taluk and cultivate them it was the common practice to leave untilled even cultivable lands, but as the assessment on such lands has now been enhanced, no one comes forward even to make attempts to cultivate them; and consequently nearly twenty thousand acres of land have been sold at low prices for arrears of revenue. Further, the landlords are told to hand over their lands to Government if they are unable to cultivate them. Owing to these and other iniquitous acts on the part of Government the landlords, who were once living in a princely style, have been reduced to penury. It has become a matter of very great necessity that provision should be made regarding lands which are left waste owing to unavoidable circumstances. It is said that the Board of Revenue itself has given consideration to the matter, and the settlement officer has submitted certain proposals to the Board. The settlement officer has suggested that all the waste lands should be entrusted to Government, viz., when such lands are taken up by tenants for cultivation, should, after deducting the revenue, fix a jenmibhogam and make them pay it to the landlords. As this suggestion is very just and acceptable, the landlords cannot possibly take any exception to it. Granting that such a suggestion has not been made by the settlement officer, it is the bounden duty of the Board to bestow special attention on the matter and give relief to the distressed landlords.

Kerala Patrika, Calicut, July 18th, 1896.

Miserable condition of the Wynaad landlords after the settlement.

20. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th July, commenting upon the Government order revoking a resolution of the Board of Revenue to the effect that remission of assessment on waste unoccupied lands in the Wynaad which will not be made unless the jenmam rights of such lands be conveyed to Government, says that, although the order will enable the landlords to realize possession of their jenmam land without being

Kerala Patrika, Calicut, July 25th, 1896.

The Wynaad settlement and the landlords.

sold, yet it cannot be considered to be highly satisfactory. It seems the order applies only to waste lands, and not to lands left uncultivated for one or two years. Moreover, it is not clear from the order whether when a land which had not been brought under cultivation for four years consecutively is cultivated in the fifth year, the assessment on the lands for the previous years should be paid or not. It is owing to the difficulty of obtaining labourers that arable lands in the above taluk are left uncultivated, and it is impossible to say when they will be available and when not. It is therefore suggested that the above order should be made more explicit and that it should be ruled that the assessments should be paid only in those years in which the lands are cultivated.

### (g) *Forests.*

KALANIDHI, Coimbatore, July 18th, 1896.

Necessity to appoint a commission to inquire into the malpractices of forest officers.

21. A correspondent to the *Kalanidhi*, of the 13th July, reports that the High Court have released Kitta Goundan in the appeal preferred by him against the decision of the lower court for his alleged theft of sandal wood in Satyamangalam. This is an instance, observes the correspondent, of the way in which forest officers, from carelessness or other cause, inflict dishonour and heavy expenditure on the wealthy, not to speak of the hardship and suffering to which the poorer classes are put to by them. The correspondent adds that it is the duty of Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the malpractices of forest officers and relieve the sufferings of the people.

### (h) *Railways.*

SAJJANA PATRIKA, Nagapatam, July 13th, 1896.

A remark on the existence of only one way-out on the platform in the Trichinopoly fort station.

22. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 13th July, reports that there is only one way-out on the platform in the Trichinopoly fort station, and remarks that people are put to much trouble especially on occasions when large numbers of them alight at the station.

[JANAVINODINI, Tirupadi, July 24th, 1896.

The replacement of Natives by Europeans and East Indians in the South Indian Railway and a proposal to appoint a clergyman for their benefit.

23. A correspondent to the *Janavinodini*, of the 24th July, says that the authorities of the South Indian Railway have replaced the hardworked, but ill-paid, Natives by Europeans and East Indians on a higher pay. It is said that a clergyman would be appointed by the company for the benefit of its Christian servants, and that Government would have to make some contribution. The correspondent is at a loss to know why any portion of the tax collected from Hindus and Muhammadans should go for the appointment of clergymen for the sake of Christian servants in the company's service.

JANANUKULAN, Tanjore, July 25th, 1896.

Complaints against the railway police.

24. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 25th July, reports that Mr. Rama Rao, retired translator of the Tanjore Collector's office, had some time ago proceeded to Trichinopoly with his family to attend a certain marriage and that his tin box containing jewels and clothes to the value of Rs. 1,500 had been missed at the junction station. The correspondent observes that the existence of railway police is of no use whatever inasmuch as it does not put a stop to thefts in railway stations.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA SANCHARI, Calicut, July 22nd, 1896.

Remarks on the conviction of abkári offenders by magistrates.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd July, says that when V. Kishna Menon, Salt and Abkári Sub-Inspector, Ponnani, conducted a search in the house of a certain Mappila, he found some contraband salt and the Mappila was accordingly charged by the circle inspector. The accused pleaded before the magistrate that the salt officers

had not arrested him, he having gone to the adhikari of Kappur amsam in Pennati taluk to get a cattle permit. The adhikari, who was examined, deposed and produced records in favour of the accused, but the sub-inspector contended that, as the accused had confessed his guilt before the circle inspector, the case should not be decided unless and until the inspector was examined. When the inspector was examined he said that the statement of the sub-inspector was true. The magistrate expressed the opinion that the accused had gained over the adhikari and got a false permit made and that the case was true and sentenced him accordingly to three months' imprisonment. Section 25 of the Evidence Act lays down that the confession made by the accused before a police officer should not be accepted as evidence; but it is clear from the same enactment that the statement of the adhikari, who is a villages magistrate and does not belong to the above category, can be accepted as evidence. Under the circumstances it is very unjust that the accused should have been convicted and punished on the mere evidence of circle inspector.

(4) *General.*

Objections to the abolition of lunatic asylums.

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th July, says, with reference to the question now under the consideration of Government about the advisability of abolishing lunatic asylums and leaving mad men to be taken care of by their relatives, that the present method of curing them is the best and the most charitable, and that the adoption of the suggestion in question would make many homes unhappy and be a source of nuisance to the public.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, July 4th, 1896.

The condition of village munsifs.

27. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 10th July, speaks of the condition of village munsifs in these terms:— A knowledge of civil, criminal, and forest laws is essential to village munsifs. They are held responsible for the detection of the various offences committed within their jurisdiction and are often summoned as important witnesses for prosecution. For nearly six months in the year they are engaged in revenue collections, and their difficulties during the time are many. They have further to supervise the work of the village karnams. The village munsifs are after all paid lower than the karnams, who themselves are not paid equal to their work. It is necessary that Government should think of placing village munsifs higher than karnams in consideration of their multifarious and responsible work.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 10th, 1896.

Invoking the intervention of Government to put an end to the vices of dramatic companies.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, says that dramatic companies encourage drunkenness, debauchery, gambling, and other vices, and that a Brahman woman, aged 16 years, was lately enticed into one of them in Madras. The correspondent invokes the intervention of Government to put an end to the vices here complained of.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 10th, 1896.

Suggesting the advisability of opening a telegraph office at Kamuthi, Madura district.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th July, draws the attention of Government to the advisability of opening a branch telegraph office in the village of Kamuthi (Kamalanagar), Madura district, as prayed for in the mahazars submitted to the Superintendent and the Director-General of Telegraphs by the inhabitants of the place who are mostly traders.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1896.

The advisability of His Excellency the Governor in allowing the people of Coimbatore an opportunity to ventilate their grievances in person.

30. A correspondent to the *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th July, reports that the big tank is full, but its water is not allowed to be used for agricultural purposes. The reason for this is guessed by some to be to produce in the mind of His Excellency the Governor, during his coming visit, an impression that Coimbatore does not suffer from scarcity of

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, July 15th, 1896.

water, while others say that it is simply for giving by percolation a good supply of water to the wells of the town. The same correspondent adds that His Excellency the Governor is one of the best rulers the country has had, that he has the good of the people at heart, and that he will make his name memorable should he, like some of his predecessors, be pleased to take the people into his confidence and hear their grievances in person.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, July 15th, 1896.

Causes for the Hindus not seeking medical help from hospitals and dispensaries.

31. The *Desabhimani*, of the 15th July, assigns the following reasons for Hindus not seeking medical help from hospitals and dispensaries:—"A notion is current chiefly among our uneducated men that the European medicines and methods of treatment prescribed and practised in hospitals are unsuited to the native constitution. Then again the mechanical and perfunctory manner in which most salaried medical practitioners hear or pretend to hear multitudes of patients of a morning and dismiss them to be cared for by compounders or other subordinates produces upon patients an impression that the Sirkar vythians do not take an interest in their ailments as they are sure of their fixed salary whatever the result of their treatment in individual cases. The employment of low caste people in the compounding of prescription also deters a considerable number of our countrymen from availing themselves of the benefits of hospital treatment."

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, July 18th, 1896.

Reasons assigned by Government for the increasing returns of the income-tax without a knowledge of real state of affairs.

32. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 18th July, notices that Government is very much pleased to see that the income-tax collected this year (the writer probably means 1895-96) was four lakhs and odd more than what it was in the previous years. The paper adds that Government is of opinion that the people of India are growing richer year after year from the increasing returns of the income-tax, and that their condition will admit of further taxation. The paper remarks that the real state of things can be learnt from tax-payers and assures the public that the annual addition in the tax is only due to the high-handedness of tax gatherers.

DRAVIDABHANU, *Tuticorin*, July 11th, 1896.

The position of subordinate magistrates as affected by the influence of Police Superintendents with District Magistrates.

33. The *Dravidabhanu*, of the 11th July, observes as follows on the position of subordinate magistrates as affected by the influence of Police Superintendents with District Magistrates:—Magistrates usually hear cases brought before them by the police and decide them according to the evidence adduced. The police force is increasing in strength and the promotion of every police officer and constable depends upon the number of cases detected by him. It becomes their interest, therefore, to get the Police Superintendent to use his influence with the District Magistrate so that the subordinate magistrates may become subservient to the police. Some District Magistrates have issued circulars to their subordinate magistrates to act according to the wishes of Superintendents of Police in disposing of cases. The District Magistrate of Tinnevelly has issued a circular to the stationary magistrates to the effect that they should in all cases against the police report the matter to the Police Superintendent. The order is simply absurd, and the Criminal Procedure Code does not sanction it. This irregularity was brought to the notice of Government by one of the Honourable Members at the last meeting of the Legislative Council and it has promised to call for the papers and take necessary steps. Dangers arising from such a circular are many; it deprives the magistracy of their judicial independence. It is, therefore, the duty of Government to discountenance such a procedure.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 20th, 1896.

Condition of the village karnams and the advisability of increasing their pay.

34. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th July, observes as follows on the condition of village karnams:—There being a surplus in the collections of the village cess, the opinion of District Collectors was asked as to the advisability of devoting a portion of the surplus to increasing the pay of village karnams. Some of the officers so

consulted seem to have expressed themselves against any increase of pay to the karnams on the ground that they are sufficiently well patronised by the land-owners of their respective villages. The fact is that the present condition of these officers is one of pity. They are insulted by all higher officers from the Collector downwards. They have to supply revenue inspectors, salt and abkári officers with provisions *gratis* whenever they visit the villages, In these circumstances, it is desirable that Government should treat the village officers with some consideration and increase their pay.

35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, complains that the dharmakarta of the temple at Tiruvottiyur insists on levying a quarter anna from every one of the visitors to the temple. The same correspondent adds that there is a garden near the road leading to the railway station newly opened and that the temple-going people are troubled by a large number of idlers who shelter themselves in the garden during night time. It is necessary that either the chairman of the union of the place or the railway company should see to the lighting of the road and that the police should keep out idle vagabonds from the locality.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1896.

A complaint against the dharmakarta of the Tiruvottiyur temple and the necessity to light the road leading to the railway station and to station police force.

36. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 13th July, invites the attention of the postal authorities to the irregularities in the Nadapuram post office. Letters, &c., are usually delivered a week or two after the dates when they are due and in some cases they go amiss altogether. Lately a parcel was delivered to a certain gentleman showing traces of attempts made to open it, and, when the postman was questioned on the matter, he replied that it had been received in the same condition. The addressee being a good-natured man did not bring the matter to the notice of the authorities. It is a matter of great surprise that, in spite of the repeated complaints that have appeared in various newspapers, the authorities do not take proper measures in the matter.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, July 13th, 1896.

Postal irregularities.

37. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th July, referring to the system that has been recently introduced into the post offices in the town of Madras and Bombay of stamping letters showing the time at which they were taken from the post-box in addition to the dates now impressed upon them, says that when the addressees can easily find out from the impression that the letter was taken from the box at such a time the delay, if any, made in delivering it could be brought to the notice of the authorities. The article, while remarking that this system would be very useful in checking the growing irregularities in mofussil post offices in the matter of clearing and delivering letters, recommends its adoption in these offices also.

KERALA PATRIKA *Calicut*, July 18th, 1896.

Measures for checking the postal irregularities.

38. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th July, testifies to the high degree of satisfaction which Mr. Hewetson has been able to give to the people of Malabar. All the leading men of Calicut were present at the railway station to bid farewell to the departing Collector. The godspeed that was accorded to him is unparalleled in the history of Malabar Collectors. Mr. Hewetson is an able and conscientious Collector, having always the welfare of the people at heart. Nothing will therefore please the people of Malabar more than to see him back in that district after the expiry of his leave.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 25th, 1896.

Remarks on the departure of Mr. Hewetson, Collector of Malabar.

Referring to the same subject a leader in the Calicut *Manorama*, of the 27th July, says that the bright official career of Mr. Hewetson, coming after the cruel and unwise administration of Messrs. Moberly and Varada Rao, has been the cause of much satisfaction to the people.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, July 13th, 1896.

39. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th July, complains that the allowance of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba for the last month has been unjustly withheld and that the pay of the Begam's escort has been disbursed under the superintendence of Ali Dost Sahib whose uncalled-for appointment as manager has not been recognised by Her Highness, and remarks that the illegal procedure of Government in Her Highness' case leads every one to think that, if the Begam does not recognise Ali Dost Sahib as her manager, Government will deprive Her Highness of her rank and allowance in favour of the said Ali Dost Sahib who will enjoy her rights and privileges as her successor.

The allowance of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, July 19th, 1896.

40. The *Alhami*, of the 19th July, says that the *Aum*, of Lahore, considers the petition rules of the Government of India too severe and remarks that, in consequence of the expenses and inconveniences occasioned by these rules, people are prevented from representing their grievances to Government and bringing their wants to the notice of the authorities.

Petition rules.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, July 27th, 1896.

41. In commenting on the case of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 27th July, notices the action taken by the Government from time to time since July 1894, and asks what right it has to interfere in Her Highness' domestic affairs, to pass an arbitrary order based on the misrepresentations of interested parties and to subject Her Highness to every sort of inconvenience by unduly withholding her allowance because she has justly refused to recognise the Government nominee as her manager and to abide by the unreasonable terms of the order. In conclusion, the *Shams-ul-Akbar* requests Sir Arthur Havelock to review the whole case minutely and to render justice to the aged and helpless Begam who is the widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.

Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba's case.

42. Referring with disapproval to the order of Government regarding the closing of Muhammadan cemeteries in Madras, the same paper remarks that last year the Muhammadans of Madras brought to the notice of Government the inconvenience, trouble and expense that would result from closing the existing cemeteries, and forwarded several petitions against the proposal. In spite of all these reasonable protests, Government has passed the order for closure.

Closing of Muhammadan cemeteries.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DRAVIDABHANU, *Tuticorin*, July 11th, 1896.

43. The *Dravidabhanu*, of the 11th July, regrets to notice that the Madras Government has exempted the English officers, employed in the Travancore State, from addressing the members of the Royal family as their Highness in violation of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* "that all members of Royal families in India should be addressed as their Highness." The paper can assign no other reason for the new departure of Government than the offence which the Elaya Raja is believed to have given to the wife of Captain Dawson by his non-compliance with her invitation to an entertainment and by his failure to apologise to her for the same. It is expected that His Excellency the Governor would rectify matters.

Objections to the Madras Government exempting the English officers in the Travancore State from addressing the members of the Royal family as their Highness.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 27th, 1896.

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th July, says:—We regret to hear that even the British Parliament, which professes to see justice done to all Her Majesty's subjects in the empire, has denied justice to the Maharaja of Jhallawar. The Rana has ruined himself by listening to the advice of his Diwan and disregarding the effects of the wrath of the Political Agent. The young Raja was led away by the notion that his own sense of

The Maharaja of Jhallawar's case.

justice prevailed everywhere and tried to be ruler in his State not only in name but also in reality, and for this he has been obliged to suffer.

45. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th July, hears that the Mysore Civil Service Competitive examination is to be revived this year and prays the Maharani-Regent to confine the examination to the Mysoreans alone.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 29th, 1896.

The Mysore Civil Service Competitive examination.

46. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 13th July, suggests that railways should be opened in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin at the State expense. At present the annual savings of the Travancore State amount to about one crore of rupees and that of Cochin to about half a crore. Besides these the Maharaja and the Raja have at their disposal large amounts of money belonging to the temples in their States. These large sums, for which they have to render account to none, not to say anything of the savings of the State, may well be utilised in constructing railways in the two States for the benefit of the people.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 13th, 1896.

Railways to be constructed in Travancore and Cochin.

47. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st July, referring to the deplorable condition of the bridge over the Kandadai canal, in Poravur taluk, Travancore, invites the attention of the Sirkar to the necessity of repairing it. It appears that the bridge has been out of order for the last six years, and travellers now use a cocoanut tree which has been temporarily laid across by the local inhabitants. With great fear and inconvenience the travellers go over the tree, some of them sometimes falling down in the canal and sustaining serious injuries.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, July 21st, 1896.

Deplorable condition of a certain bridge in Travancore.

48. Another leader in the same issue of the paper complains of the extraordinary delay made in disposing of the applications which are put in by the people of the Cochin State in the matter of the Sirkar waste lands. The article, after dwelling at great length upon the corrupt practices of the various officials through whom the applications have to pass for inquiry, suggests, as a remedial measure, that the officer to whom applications for waste lands are made should be ordered to keep a register showing when and how such applications were received and disposed of and to furnish a monthly statement thereof to his superior for information.

Delay in the disposal of applications for waste lands in the Cochin State.

49. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd July, complains of the oppression of the tax collectors of Native Cochin. When the payment of the taxes is delayed from any cause, these officers of their own accord attach the property of the rate-payers and retain them for their own use. The receipts are not granted when the taxes are collected, and often these amounts are employed for their own purpose. The innocent tax-payer is thus held responsible for the delay on the part of the tax collectors in paying the amount to the proper authorities.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 22nd, 1896.

Oppression of the tax collectors of Native Cochin.

50. Under the head, "The unsound policy of the Government of India," the *Alhami*, of the 22nd July, has a very long article to the following effect:—There is no doubt that the Government of India is gradually reducing the powers of the Native States and treating them in an oppressive manner. The character of its policy was shown in the case of Kashmir, which was up to the death of Rambir Singh an independent State, but after whose death intrigues became rampant. The Government taking advantage thereof appointed a Resident, who began to interfere in its affairs and subsequently deprived the Maharaja of his sovereign powers.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1896.

Policy of the Government of India as regards Native States.

Such a policy foreshadows the fate of Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore and Beluchistan and even Nipal, Bhutan and Afghanistan.

Though Nipal was and still is considered an independent State, yet the

presence of a Resident therein renders it dependent, and, as there is no fear of a Russian invasion from that direction and no fitting opportunity has offered as yet, the Government of India is slow in giving effect to its crafty policy in that State.

Everywhere in India a belief is gaining ground that the British Government is averse to the retention of their independent powers by chiefs and princes of India. All the native chiefs of India, who will be invited to England next year on the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty, might as well be consigned to one vessel on their return journey to India and drowned in the sea, when it would be easy for Government to annex their States.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Pariyan, *Madras*, July 25th, 1896.

A suggestion to the Government of Burma for taking steps to put an end to robbery, &c., in Rangoon and other places in Burma.

51. The *Pariyan*, of the 25th July, reports that highway robbery, dacoity, theft, and other offences are being committed with impunity in the town of Rangoon and the surrounding places in Burma even under British rule. The paper desires the Government of Burma to adopt remedial measures.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 27th, 1896.

Public opinion in India and the Suakim charges.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th July, writing on the question of charging India with the cost of the troops sent to Suakim, says that, although it is generally thought that there is not much of public spirit in India, there is more of it displayed on occasions than people imagine. Remarking on the charges themselves, the editor says it is all nonsense Lord George Hamilton telling the world that the Soudan is essential to Egypt or that India has anything to do with Egypt. The only object of interest for India is the Suez canal and this is far more essential to England than to India. Even if the canal were destroyed, the loss to India would not be very great while the Cape route was open to the trade of the world. There is therefore no justification whatever for making India contribute to the cost of the expedition. The people of all classes in India with the rulers at their head see the injustice of the proceeding and have lifted their voice against it. It is to be hoped that this will be a lesson to the Home Government. The editor then exhorts the people not to allow their interest to relax and to form and maintain a strong public opinion.

Unjust charges on India.

53. The same paper asks:—What had India to do with a mission to the Court of Persia that it should pay £7,000? What again justifies the expenditure of £12,500 incurred in connection with Her Majesty's establishment in China? Where is Jeddah and what have we to do with its consulate that we should be mulcted in the sum of £458?

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, July 22nd, 1896.

Oppression of the Malabar landlords.

54. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd July, writes that it is surprising that in these times when the British Government dispenses justice the people of Walavanad taluk in Malabar should be obliged to undergo the punishments awarded to them by their landlords. It appears that a certain Nambudri landlord of Kavalappara amsam fined a tenant of his Rs. 100 in addition to the corporal punishment inflicted upon him because the former heard that the tenant had reported to some of his friends the hardships which were suffered by him on account of a portion of his land having been taken and given to another by the landlord. The correspondent adds that the fine was afterwards refunded though no reparation was made for the other punishment.

[Issued 8th August 1896.]

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th August 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vydya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Aug. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 140 | 1st Aug. 1896. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 31st July and 11th Aug. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 25th July and 1st Aug 1896. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 25th ,, ,, 1st and 8th Aug. 1896. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1896. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | |
| 9 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st Aug. 1896. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 29th July and 5th Aug. 1896. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 800 | 3rd and 10th Aug. 1896. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 31st July and 7th Aug. 1896. |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 650 | 1st Aug. 1896 |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 2nd and 9th Aug. 1896. |
| 16 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 350 | 6th ,, 20th July and 3rd Aug. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 28th and 31st July and 4th and 7th Aug. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 575 | July 1896. |
| 19 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | August 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 31st July 1896. |
| 21 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Ráyadróg .. .. | 200 | 10th Aug. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 31st July and 7th and 14th Aug. 1896. |
| 24 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1896. |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 27th July and 3rd Aug. 1896. |
| 27 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 2nd and 9th Aug. 1896. |
| 28 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 29th July 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | May 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 3rd and 10th Aug. 1896. |
| 31 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,000 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 8th Aug. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th July and 10th Aug. 1896. |
| 37 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st and 11th Aug. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1896. |
| 39 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 29th July and 5th and 12th Aug. 1896. |
| 41 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 1st Aug. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 42 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 3rd Aug. 1896. |
| 43 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th July ,, |
| 45 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 2nd and 9th Aug. 1896. |
| 46 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 30th July and 3rd and 6th Aug. 1896. |
| 47 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 19th May 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Desabhimani*, of the 29th July, remarks as follows on the English public opinion with reference to the Suakim charges :—" It is gratifying to find that public opinion in England is so much in accord with our own feelings in condemning the injustice of requiring India to bear the cost of our Egyptian contingent. 'Why bleed India,' 'Why should India pay,' 'Preying upon India,' 'The milch cow,' 'The meanness of ministers,' 'The depth of meanness,' 'Melancholy meanness,' 'A masterpiece of melancholy meanness' are some of the sentiments which this unpopular measure has evoked from the English press. It may be too much to expect the Secretary of State to cry *mea culpa* and to extricate himself and his colleagues from their unenviable position in this matter, but nothing short of this will repair the damage done to the ministerial cause and by this thoughtless measure."

Remarks on the English public opinion with reference to the Suakim charges.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, July 29th, 1896.

2. A correspondent to the *Nilalochani*, of the 20th July, reports that twenty-three Indian native merchants were tried for some offence and executed by the German Magistrate in that portion of East Africa which belongs to Germany. The injustice of the punishment was reported to England, but no attention has been paid to the appeal. The English Government should regard it as its duty to take action against the German Magistrate as it took on a former occasion when an English merchant was brought to trouble. It is to be hoped that the Government of England will make no distinction between British-born subjects and subject-races in the administration of justice.

The injustice of the German Magistrate in East Africa and the necessity for the Government of England to take active action in the matter.

Nilalochani, *Negapatam*, July 20th, 1896.

3. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th August, says that the punishment inflicted upon Dr. Jameson was nothing when compared with the crime he was charged with. He was guilty of having undertaken an unauthorised expedition against the Transvaal Republic. It is feared that the British Government will not be thought well of by other Governments for its partiality.

The lenient punishment inflicted by British Government on Dr. Jameson.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1896.

4. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd August, has a paragraph to the following effect:—It is stated that Prince Otomski, the confidential adviser of the Czar, is specially entrusted with the mission of everywhere following the footsteps of Li Hung Chang, as the latter pursues his way from one European court to another. It will be the function of Otomski, at Berlin, in Egypt and elsewhere to quietly undo the diplomacy of the old Chinaman.

The Czar sets a spy on the movements of Li Hung Chang.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 3rd, 1896.

5. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 1st August, says :—The deposition of an Indian prince is a matter of supreme gravity, demanding the most matured thought and care, and it would be satisfactory if the public could be assured that the Maharaja's case had been thoughtfully and impartially considered. So far as published the charges against the Prince of Jhallawar are vague, and we may well distrust the official version of the matter when we note that absolutely nothing tangible is alleged against the Maharaja.

The deposition of the Maharaja of Jhallawar.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Aug. 1st, 1896.

6. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th August, learns that the boundary dispute between Nipal and Tibet has not yet been settled and that the Nipalese Government is sending military stores to the frontiers and constructing roads for the march of troops.

Prospects of a war between Nipal and Tibet.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 10th, 1896.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1896.

Suakim charges.

7. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 1st August, protests against the expenses of the Indian contingent to Suakim being met from the revenues of India and congratulates the Government of India on their able advocacy of India's cause.

Referring to the same subject the Calicut *Manorama*, of the 3rd August, remarks that few persons can be found anywhere who will agree with the Secretary of State in his decision in the matter.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1896.

Expenses of the Suakim expedition.

8. In commenting upon the expenses of the Suakim expedition, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 1st August, says that the war which is now being waged in Soudan is undertaken neither for the benefit of India nor of Egypt, but to regain the lost prestige of the Italians. Such being the case, it does not behove Lord George Hamilton to charge the Indian exchequer with the expenses thereof.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1896.

Drawing the attention of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the misdeeds of the Labbays of Triplicane that pelted the *Ellaiyamman* with stones in the last festival.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th August, reports that a band of Labbays in Triplicane pelted with stones the *Ellaiyamman* while out on procession last year and that some of them were apprehended and punished. The authorities of the Amman temple obtained the aid of a police force this year for passing the Labbay street unhurt. The police constables insisted on the Hindu gentlemen that accompanied the goddess staying behind lest they should be injured while passing through the street. This enabled the Labbays to make a free use of stones and cause hurt to some Hindus. The police force that followed the idol were not able to arrest the culprits. The Labbays would have refrained from using stones if the respectable Hindus that stayed behind had followed the goddess. It is hoped that the Commissioner of Police will exert himself to bring the offenders to punishment and that he will see to the reserve police being in attendance on future festival occasions.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 29th, 1896.

Extortion by the Quilandy police.

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th July, says that certain constables of the Quilandy police extorted money from the local fishermen, threatening them that they would be prosecuted for nuisance. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, to whom the matter was reported, inquired into the case, and, finding that the allegations made against his constables were true, suspended them. The Superintendent at first wanted to prosecute the constables, and for that purpose all the records were forwarded to the prosecuting inspector, but he subsequently gave it up considering the difficulties in conducting the case and the troubles that would thereby be caused to the fishermen and dismissed the constables, five in number, from the service. The editor remarks that it is rumoured that the police inspector of that division and the constables are not on good terms.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1896.

Remarks on the dismissal of two constables of the Manantoddy police.

11. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st August, says that the two constables who gave evidence against the head constable in the case in which a bazaarman in Manantoddy bazaar beat a Cheruma (slave) with a bottle and caused him injuries were dismissed. The report is that the fault really lay with the head constable.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 3rd, 1896.

Police neglecting to inquire into theft cases reported to them.

12. An Angadipuram correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 3rd August, writes that as cattle thefts has increased in Walavanad taluk, Malabar, cultivators are put to great hardship. Whatever precautions the owners may take for the security

of the cattle, when they go to the shed in the morning to take cattle to the field the cattle are not found there. What the sorrow of the owners would be at the time can be better imagined than described. The correspondent adds that if complaints are made to the police about any theft they pay no heed to them. The police are so indifferent that up to this time no relief has been given to any one of those who have given complaints, and the attention of the authorities is therefore invited to the matter.

13. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th August, bitterly complains of the conduct of certain Mappila youths, who cause great inconvenience to the girls going to and coming from the Moyan Girls' Training school, Calicut, by standing here and there in the roadside and uttering indecent and annoying expressions and showing certain indecent signs with their hands. The headmistress of the school, to whom the matter was reported by the guardians of these girls, brought the matter to the notice of the authorities but it was of no avail. When things of this sort are carried on in broad daylight with impunity, it is to be presumed that these Mappila youths do this with the connivance of the police patrolling those parts. If the Police Superintendent and the Town Magistrate are graciously pleased to take notice of the matter, these grown-up girls could save their decency and modesty from being outraged by these vagabonds referred to.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 12th, 1896.

The police to check the indecent behaviour of certain Mappila youths towards the girls studying in the Moyan school, Calicut.

A leader in the same issue of the paper, while supporting the above correspondence, remarks that, after the editor got the information, he made a personal inquiry into the matter and was convinced that the girls had experienced this trouble for a very long time and that the annoyance has lately become intolerable. The article requests the authorities concerned to take stringent measures in the matter.

*(b) Courts.*

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, observes as follows on the holding of public offices late in the night:—Public offices in the Presidency of Madras are not closed by 5 o'clock in the evening; and the poor clerks are made to work till a late hour in the night. Taluk offices are the worst of the lot. A change, however, is coming. The destruction by fire of the office of the P. W. D. Secretary in Simla has led Government to direct all district officers not to hold office after sunset, and to be very careful in regard to the custody of records. Office establishments will hereafter be supplied with candle lights and protected kerosine lamps. It is deemed that there would be no necessity for deferring the closing of offices till late in the night, if the establishments were equal to the work. The heavy work which now falls to the lot of revenue officers will not enable them to get out of office before nightfall; but it is expected that Collectors of districts will enforce the rule as soon as the proposed re-organisation of the department shall come into force.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 31st, 1896.

Remarks on the holding of public offices till late in the night.

15. A correspondent to the *Ariyajana Pariyan*, of the 1st August, observes that a magistrate in Tinnevelly district committed four lads to the sessions on a charge of incendiarism, and that the Sessions Judge acquitted them as there was no evidence. The magistrate must have identified himself with the police in conducting the prosecution, inasmuch as he committed the case without noticing whether the confession of guilt by the boys—a result of intimidation by the police—was enough to establish guilt in the absence of other unimpeachable evidence. It should be the endeavour of Government to discountenance such conduct in the subordinate magistracy.

ARIYAJANA PARIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1896.

The advisability of Government to see whether committing magistrates are reasonable in the disposal of cases.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 31st, 1896.

16. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 31st July, remarks that the District Judge of Nellore, though hearing the suits well enough up to the point of decision,

The District Judge, Nellore.

altogether grows indolent thereafter. He says that the judge no doubt writes judgments as he cannot avoid it, but does so only after a year or six months from date of hearing, and that it is therefore a matter of surprise how the judge can recollect facts after such an interval of time. In fact, observes the correspondent, a large number of suits have been in arrears for years together, and the people are suffering from a serious want of speedy justice in spite of the heavy expenditure incurred in litigation.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 3rd, 1896.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 3rd August, does not approve of the reply of His Excellency the Governor to a reference made in the address presented by the Salem people regarding the

Jurors and assessors to be paid allowances.

payment of allowances to jurors and assessors. The editor is of opinion that as this system is one intended for the welfare of the people, the expenses incurred in that connection should be met from the public revenue. Another suggestion is made that steps should be taken to improve the tone and character of jurors and assessors, to grant them immunity against penalty for trifling causes and to give the power of imposing fines upon them only to the High Court.

18. A leader in the same paper says that the appointment of a Civilian as the Sub-Judge of Calicut is a great mistake. It is prejudicial to the interests both of the Civilian himself and of the people. If it is intended that the young Civilians should undergo a course of training in courts in civil matters, courts such as those of Calicut or other large towns should not be made the subject of experiment. Either small unimportant stations such as Cochin should be selected for the purpose or the Civilians should be appointed only as assistant judges, so that they may have a wider scope for acquiring legal knowledge and the people may not have to suffer so much. As it is, the grievances of the people are twofold. On the one hand, the suits suffer at the hands of an inexperienced Civilian, who has no knowledge of their customs or languages and, on the other, they are deprived of a high office which some of them could otherwise have hoped to occupy.

Disapproving of the appointment of Civilian Sub-Judges in important towns.

ALAHMI, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1896.

19. Referring to the sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment passed on several constables for cruelly treating an innocent man, who was arrested on suspicion of theft in the district of South Canara, the *Alhami*, of the 9th August, remarks that, taking

Inadequate punishment to constables causing death of a man in South Canara.

the nature of the offence into consideration, the punishment awarded to the culprits is inadequate.

### (*d*) *Education.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, July. 25th 1896.

20. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 25th July, is of opinion that Indian Universities should not take the surplus of fee collections to their credit, but that it should be spent for the benefit of the student population. The paper adds that expenditure in any

A suggestion to Universities as to how the surplus collections of fees should be utilised.

other direction could not be justified. When the fees exceed the charges, there ought to be a reduction in the rates of examination fees.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 28th, 1896.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th July, says that the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ramnad range, has effected a general transfer of Local Fund schoolmasters in his division without considering their pay and service. It is alleged that the Sub-Assistant has been very partial to some. The correspondent hopes that the Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools will

A complaint against the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ramnad range, in regard to his transferring the Local Fund schoolmasters from place to place.

cancel the arrangements made by his Assistant.

22. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 10th August, understands that the District Board and the Director of Public Instruction have refused to grant the aid sought for by Punnasseri Nambi for the maintenance of the Sanskrit school established by him at Pattambi. It is said that the study of Sanskrit in Malabar does not require the aid of Government. If it is meant by this that the study of Sanskrit is greatly flourishing in Malabar, then it must at once be pointed out that it is a mistake to think so. The Grant-in-aid Code has a special clause to the effect that the Government will pay one-third of the expenses required for maintaining any school for the teaching of Classical languages. Now that Sanskrit is undoubtedly a Classical language it is to be regretted that the Director has been pleased to pass an unfavourable decision in the matter. The people of Malabar ought to represent this grievance to the Governor during his next visit to that district.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 10th, 1896.

Study of Sanskrit.

The same issue of the paper publishes a translation of an article in the Sanskrit journal, *Vijnanachintamani* which suggests the appointment of some one to report to Government on the articles appearing in the Sanskrit journal, and dealing with political questions. The *Vijnanachintamani* says that this can be easily done without any additional expense to the Government if it is ruled that some one of the vernacular translators should have a pretty good knowledge of Sanskrit. It hopes the Government will consider the matter.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th July, draws the attention of the District Board of Tanjore and the English press to the necessity of rectifying the following defects in the present mode of managing the palace chatrams in the district of Tanjore:—

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 28th, 1896.

A suggestion to the District Board of Tanjore and the English press about the necessity of rectifying some defects in the management of the palace chatrams.

(1) The servants employed in Pattukkóttai taluk, though too many, do not attend to their duty.

(2) Travellers and the poor who resort to the chatrams are not fed properly.

(3) The poor who seek only accommodation are not given any shelter.

(4) Expenses are daily increasing though there is no equitable distribution of food to the poor.

24. The *Desabhimani*, of the 29th July, complains as follows on the bad condition of the Vriddháchalam road:—

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, July 29th, 1896.

Complaints against the wretched condition of the Vriddháchalam road.

"Now that most of the important taluk kasbas and principal towns had been connected by railway, and the number of roads to be maintained in first-rate condition has been considerably reduced, there is not the slightest excuse for neglecting these few either on the score of paucity of funds or pressure of other demands on the time and attention of the Local Fund Engineer or his staff. We regret, therefore, to learn that the condition of the road to Vriddháchalam is so disgraceful that even common carts are over-turned in several parts of it, and that ant-hills have been allowed to grow up along the sides of it, while pitfalls are as countless as the sands of the beach or the stars of heaven. It is not surprising that this state of thing should have been allowed to continue so long, for the Head Assistant Collector—the responsible divisional revenue officer—has his head-quarters at Cuddalore and has probably never used this road, but it seems strange that non-official members of the District Board, some of whom must hail from Vriddháchalam, should not have thought fit to represent the state of affairs at the monthly meetings of the board. We would strongly urge the President of the District Board to drive along this road at an early opportunity, particularly between Kurinjipadi and Vadalur, *i.e.*, from the 19th to the 22nd mile, and to judge for himself whether our description of it is an overdrawn picture. That this particular portion of the road is situated close to the gravel pits at Vadalur only accentuates the discredit attaching to officers for its dilapidated condition."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1896.

Requesting the Local Fund Board, Coimbatore district, to construct a bridge over the canal near Kodimudi.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th August, says that there is a canal in the vicinity of Kodimudi in Coimbatore district and that people find it difficult to go out of the place during the flood season as the canal is unbridged. The correspondent hopes that the Local Fund Board of the district will make a liberal contribution towards the construction of a bridge over the canal.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 5th, 1896.

Government to favourably consider the memorial of the Local Fund Engineers on the question of grading their appointments.

26. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th August, referring to the memorial submitted to Government last year by some of the Engineers of the Local Fund department requesting Government to make their appointments graded, says that if they had chances of being transferred from one district to another on higher salaries in consequence of their services being graded it will afford them great encouragement to do the work more conscientiously and to greater perfection. The Local Fund Engineers are the subordinates of the Presidents of District Boards, and as the Presidents, who are also District Collectors, know absolutely nothing of engineering they have no other alternative but to be guided by what the engineer says. If the appointments are graded the engineers will very likely be placed under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department who will be competent by his professional knowledge to deal fairly with them. The article therefore hopes that the Government will give a favourable reply to the memorial and that in considering the memorials opportunity will be taken to make the salaries of clerks belonging to the engineering establishment in each district uniform instead of their being different as now in different districts.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 31st, 1896.

Complaints against European officials and forest officers in Kourtallam.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, makes the following complaint against European officials and forest officers in Kourtallam:—European officials of the place have obtained the sanction of the local temple trustee to bathe in the falls from 7 to 10 in the morning. The trustee cannot be justified in disposing of places intended for the use of the public according to his will. Again, there is a flight of steps at the foot of the hill. Both the land and the road belong to the temple. Forest officers of the station have obstructed the way, alleging that the ground belongs to Government. They are further giving out that the temple and the falls are situated on Government land. Sooner or later they may obstruct the way leading to the temple and the falls. It is a pity that the temple trustee is indifferent to the encroachment of forest officers. The correspondent adds that a forest establishment for Tenkási taluk is unnecessary as the forest revenue is small, and that it is advisable to entrust the care of Government forests to the tahsildar. It is highly desirable that a beneficial retrenchment should be effected in this direction.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, July 1896.

Want of manure.

28. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for July 1896, remarks that it is purely want of manure that causes the unproductiveness of lands in the Madras Presidency. In many of the villages there is no pasture land for cattle and the cattle being poorly fed, there is a scarcity of manure. As the Government has conserved even shrub-growing lands giving them the name of forests, any vegetable refuse too is scarcely to be had for manure. Under these circumstances how can the lands be expected to yield a rich crop? The paper further remarks that no man can earn by any calling as much as one could do if he could call himself a Government servant.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

29. A correspondent to the *Nilalochani*, of the 6th July, mentions that the Board of Directors and the Agent of South Indian Railway have approved of the suggestion made to them about the advisability of constructing wells in every station for the use of third-class passengers.

Sanctioning the construction of wells in every station of South Indian Railway for the use of third-class passengers.

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, July 6th, 1896.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

30. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 8th August, says that the residents of a street in Ráyapuram presented a petition to the abkári authorities against sanctioning the opening of a toddy shop in the street and that an officer was sent by the department to make local inquiries. It was a pity to notice that respectable people, who objected to the measure, were fewer in number than the vagabonds of the place who in a body advocated the opening of the toddy shop. It is, nevertheless, hoped that the Abkári department will set aside the opinion of the majority in consideration of the fact that the street, already full of bad characters, will grow still more degenerate.

A suggestion to the abkári authorities in Madras not to sanction the opening of a new toddy shop in Ráyapuram.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1896.

31. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th August, says that the cases detected by the preventive police stationed on the Cochin frontier are not genuine ones but are either concocted or got up by a mutual agreement between the salt officers and the low castes, such as Cherumars, &c., who have no means of subsistence and who do not in consequence mind going to jail where they can get food without much work. This artifice of the salt officers will only serve to lessen the popular dread of imprisonment and to mislead Government as to the number of cases detected. The article therefore suggests that as the work now done by the preventive officers can be done by the salt officers of the range bordering the Cochin State provided the present strength of the peons is increased, the preventive force should be done away with and their salaries saved to Government.

Reprehensible conduct of the preventive officers on the Cochin frontier.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 12th, 1896.

### (*k*) *General.*

32. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th July, reports that the sorters and peons in the head post office, Coimbatore, open newspapers addressed to subscribers in the town, and that letters sent by the latter to newspaper editors are opened in the office. The correspondent warns the postal servants that their names would be revealed if they should continue their malpractices.

Complaints against the postal servants in the head post office, Coimbatore.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 28th, 1896.

33. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 31st July, states that the High Court of Madras expressed an opinion that head constables sometimes abuse their power to inquire into, and report on, murder cases. It is always unfair to authorise petty officers to inquire into grave crimes.

Opinion of the High Court about the inadvisability of entrusting the inquiry into grave offences to head constables.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 31st, 1896.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th August, says that the meeting convened in Madras to discuss "the Suakim charges" was largely attended and altogether a success. Many are the advantages resulting from such an agitation when a measure is universally condemned, for the proceedings of meetings so convened may draw the attention of the British Parliament to the injustice of its ministers. The paper desires that similar mass meetings should be held all over the presidency.

Advantages of holding public meetings to discuss measures universally condemned.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1896.

35. A correspondent to the same paper complains that boats ply in the Cauvery at Kodimudi, Coimbatore district, even in high floods and that the ferry-contractor puts the people, who have to cross the river, to much inconvenience and expense by making them wait for a long time on the banks and by levying from them more than the rate prescribed by Government. It is to be hoped that the authorities of Kodimudi will rectify matters.

Drawing the attention of Kodimudi authorities to some local grievances.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1896.

36. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 8th August, reports that theft is being committed with impunity within the town of Erode and that the authorities of the place should bestir themselves to detect the offenders.

A suggestion to the authorities of Erode regarding thefts committed within the town.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Aug. 8th, 1896.

37. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 8th August, remarks thus on the oppressive collection of income-tax:—Income-tax was intended to be levied once in ten years or so to serve as "The Famine Insurance Fund;" but it is now being levied on all—the rich and the poor—without proper graduation. There is another blunder demanding the serious attention of Government, *i.e.*, the income-tax list is generally prepared by village officers, and therefore the taxation is necessarily irregular and capricious. It will be a boon to the country if Government should be pleased to impose income-tax on those whose annual income is Rs. 1,000 and upwards.

Remarks on the oppressive collection of income-tax.

RAJAYOGI, *Coconada*, July 27th, 1896.

38. The *Rajayogi*, of the 27th July, writes thus (in English):—"Perhaps the Government are not prepared to show better sympathy towards the ryots of this (Gódávari) district. They are more bent upon increasing the revenue than upon looking after the welfare of their subjects. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Gódávari District Association, the report submitted by Mr. Clerk and the views expressed by the Board of Revenue tend to show that however hoarse the people may cry they are determined to squeeze the life juice out of the ryots."

The Government and the ryot.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1896.

39. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 7th August, observes that Mr. G. Vasudeva Sastri, the Registrar of Nellore, attends office daily at 1 P.M. and takes rest until 4 P.M. In the meanwhile the parties having business in his office give vent to their feelings thus: "Alas! We came here at 11 A.M. and it is nearly 5. P.M. now. The officials of the district court and munsif's court are going home, whereas we are not as yet called in. We have to walk a long distance. The sky is cloudy and darkness is setting in. Our business is concerned with money matters and some thief may attack us in the dark. There are no roads to our villages and we have to walk home across paddy fields." The correspondent next states that the registrar calls in the parties at 5. P.M., and, after inquiring as to who all had been waiting at the office since the previous day and who came there only that day, sends away the latter and goes on disposing of the business of the others till 9 P. M. The correspondent further states that as it is usual for parties to pay and take moneys in the presence of the registrar, the recipients of money cannot be sure of safely carrying it in the dark to their far-off homes, and remarks that no other registrar of Nellore has ever been so bad or negligent. He therefore prays the Government may redress the grievance of the people in this respect either by transferring Mr. Sastri to some other place or by appointing some one to supervise his work daily, prohibiting his holding office after 5 P.M.

Mr. G. Vasudeva Sastri, the Registrar of Nellore.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 10th, 1896.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th August, speaking of the public meeting held in Madras to protest against India being charged with any portion of the cost of the Soudan expedition, says that the meeting was a great success, the more so because the Sheriff refused to call the meeting. The editor, referring to the plea of precedent put forward by the Secretary of State for India, says

The Soudan charges.

"suppose a thief who is caught red-handed and brought before a magistrate pleads that he had committed theft in the house of the complainant several times before with impunity, would the magistrate accept the defence of the accused and set him free?"

Reflections on the gubernatorial visit to Salem.

41. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th July, while giving a summary of the various addresses presented to His Excellency the Governor during his visit to Salem and of the replies of His Excellency thereto, remarks that it is possible only for persons possessing extraordinary tact to give a satisfactory reply to addresses which are presented by various bodies and which deal with all the grievances that come within their knowledge. If not they will have either to give a disagreeable reply to the people or for an ephemeral popularity to make promises which it is not in their power to fulfil; but it may be inferred from the speeches of His Excellency at Salem that his replies were not of the above description. In conclusion the paper says that His Excellency has given complete satisfaction to the Salemites and that, on this account, the people of other parts of the presidency could not but have felt great pleasure.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 29th, 1896.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st August, referring to the same subject, says that the fact that His Excellency gave a patient and sympathetic hearing to the grievances represented by the people of Salem has greatly tended to confirm the very high opinion which the people had already had of His Excellency. The article, after commenting at some length upon the several addresses and replies to them, exhorts the people of Malabar to make arrangements to accord as fitting a welcome to His Excellency as at Salem during his proposed visit to Malabar in September next, and to present separate addresses representing the interests of the various classes of people in the district.

Post peons to be appointed in village post offices.

42. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th July, in noticing with pleasure the opening of a village post office in Mullasseri amsom, Chowghat range, remarks that, as no peons are generally attached to such post offices the inconvenience experienced by the people is greater than that previous to the establishment of such offices. The editor, while hoping that the postal authorities will not show indifference in the matter of appointing peons in village post offices, considers that when the Registration department strives so much to establish new sub-registry offices, the postal authorities ought to make greater efforts to open new post offices in different places.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 29th, 1896.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

Legislative Councils.

43. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for July, remarks that it has been watching long time to see if the non-official members in the Legislative Council are able to do any good to the country, and that it has failed to observe any one abler than the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu. When questions are put even by him, the members of Government do no more than make irrelevant and inappropriate replies. The opinions of the non-official members do not seem to have ever had any effect in the matter of making laws, each resolution being uniformly carried by a majority of official votes. The paper therefore considers it necessary either to increase the number of non-official members in the Legislative Council or to appoint one native gentleman at least on the executive council. It regrets to find that notwithstanding all the noise and labours of the people, the whole affair of the expansion of the Legislative Councils has proved a mere farce, resulting in no good to the country.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, July 1896.

Government to legislate against the capricious evictions by Malabar landlords.

44. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st August, says that if owing to any cause the landlords are displeased with the tenants the latter are evicted from their lands. This system of taking retribution is carried on not only in their own

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1896.

behalf but also in behalf of others. It appears that Kutiravettath Naitiar, who had leased out certain lands on kanom tenure to one Vellepalli Krishna Menon, has, without any ground and without giving any notice to the latter, filed a civil suit to eject him from the land because he was instrumental in inducing a Sudra woman to bring a maintenance suit against a Pattar Brahman who was her husband. By such acts the independence of the people in general and the reputation of the landlords in particular are seriously compromised, and it is therefore highly necessary that some remedial measures should be immediately adopted. To argue that the interests of the landlords and tenants should not differ is really absurd and to let the tenants be oppressed with impunity when such is the case is certainly cruel and unreasonable. In conclusion, the article suggests that it should be provided that, if a tenant pays the residual rent and the renewal fees regularly and does not raise any dispute regarding the janmam right, he should not be evicted from his holdings.

## IV.—Native States.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 28th, 1896.

A warning to the rulers of Baroda, Indore and Hyderabad.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th July, repeats the remarks of the *Champion*, a leading paper in Bombay, in these terms:—"Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar has taken charge of office as Diwan of Baroda; but things will take such a turn as to necessitate his resigning the office within a year, for the people of Baroda do not approve of the Gaikwar's nomination and they are divided into two hostile factions. The Maharaja is further a fickle-minded person who will not put faith in anybody for a length of time. The Native States of Baroda, Indore and Hyderabad are so mismanaged as to drive the British Government to the necessity of taking the administration of the provinces into its hands. It is, therefore, desirable that the rulers of these States should take the warning and attend to the needs of their country."

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 31st, 1896.

Present condition of Cochin.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, speaks of the present condition of Cochin in these terms:—This being the rainy season, rivers are full. Traffic is rendered impossible in some parts as some rivers are without bridges. The administration of all departments is very satisfactory as the Maharaja is fully alive to the importance of checking corruption and other vices of the official class. A British post office is a want in the town and people are put to much inconvenience thereby, and it is to be hoped that the Postal Superintendent will soon remove the want.

Nilalochanii, *Negapatam*, July 6th and 20th, 1896.

Present condition of the Native Rajas of India.

47. The *Nilalochani*, of the 6th and 20th July, observes as follows on the present condition of the Native Rajas of India:—Many Native Rajas there are in India under the control of the British rule with liberty to govern their territories. There is nothing to complain of the English supervision, except that the abuse of power of some of the Political Agents is unchecked. Political Agents are appointed to see that nothing is done in Native States prejudicial to English interests; but, on the other hand, they interfere in all affairs unnecessarily. The intervention is a violation of the original understanding between the English and Native rulers. Rajas and diwans are at the mercy of Political Agents who in fact become the virtual rulers of Native States. The inferior position held by Rajas is in some States taken advantage of by their diwans and other officials who side with Political Agents against their masters. British Government further bases its decision on the report of Political Agents in disputed points. The Native States in Northern India are instances where the Political Agents transgress their bounds. The Raja of Patna is alleged to have shot his wife and himself unable to endure the insolence of his Political Agent. The Government of India has failed to inquire into the cause of the suicide, and this betrays a gross neglect of duty. The Raja of Jhallawar is said to have been deposed

by British Government on the complaint preferred against him by the Political Agent. It is the duty, on the other hand, of British Government to deal with Native Rajas justly and respectfully. It is desirable that British Government should have the prosperity of Native Rajas at heart.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th August, comments as follows on the remarks of the *Champion* in respect of the attitude of British Government towards Native States:—With reference to the *Champion's* observation "that Political Agents have been secretly instructed to allow irregularities in Native States to increase till they take a serious turn and then report against the mismanagement to British Government," the *Swadesamitran* says that there has been nothing in the past to warrant the statement. The states of Jhallawar and Kashmir have been quoted as instances, where British Government did not resort to annexation even though it could be justified on public grounds. Neither is there any instance to show that British Government allowed evils to grow in Native States without being checked. The mere fact that Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar has been sent to Baroda as diwan is a conclusive proof to show that Government has the good of Native States at heart. The new diwan's administration will be a complete success in spite of the opinion of the *Champion*, for he will by his impartiality and skill reconcile the factions and effect many salutary reforms.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1896.

Comment on the remarks of the *Champion* in respect of the attitude of British Government towards Native States.

49. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for July, remarks that as the zamindars, rajas and maharajas are blindly wasting and abusing their wealth, instead of co-operating in movements for public good, the Government will do well to take possession of their lands and devote the net income, after deducting peshkash, for educational improvements.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, July 1896.

Landed proprietors.

50. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 2nd August, suggests that, as Mr. Bhaba is going to retire, the proper person to succeed him would be V. N. Narasimha Aiyangar, who is well up in Sanskrit, Kanarese and English, as neither Mr. Púrnia nor Mr. Narahari Rao would do justice to the work, the former being out of touch with educational matters, the latter having little knowledge of Kanarese.

MYSORE, DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 2nd, 1896.

The Inspector-Generalship of Education in Mysore.

51. The same paper hears that Mr. A. Narasimha Aiyangar, who was retired on the death of the late Maharaja, is again to be taken into service, and remarks that, as the man led the late Maharaja out of the path of virtue, he may do the same with the present prince if he is allowed to be anywhere near the palace.

Re-employment of Mr. A. Narasimha Aiyangar.

52. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 9th August, says:—The injustice committed by the British Government is seen only when we go deep into a matter, but the injustice committed by the Government of Mysore is glaring. Each of the councillors and the diwan are careful to give promotions to their favourites, but none of these care for the poor hard-working servants who have not been fortunate enough to secure the favour of the diwan or the councillors. The fortunes of the Government servants are settled by demi-officials and secret consultations between the diwan and the councillors, and matters are now worse than they were when the diwan was the sole ruler.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 9th, 1896.

Injustice in Mysore.

53. The same paper learns that in Travancore one Mrs. Dawson, wife of the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade, invited the Maharaja to a ball, but as the Maharaja was in mourning he did not accept the invitation, nor did he intimate to the lady his inability to attend. The British Resident considers this an insult to the lady and has called upon the Maharaja to apologise. The editor thinks that it is rather the lady and the Resident that should apologise, the former for her

The Maharaja of Travancore called upon by the Resident to apologise to a European lady.

presumption in asking the Maharaja to a ball when he was in mourning and the latter for thinking that the ruler of a state owes an apology to a servant of his. The editor hopes that the Maharaja would not put up with this insult, but address the Government of India on the subject.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Aug. 1st, 1896.

Bad state of roads and bridges in the Cochin State.

54. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st August, while complaining of the deplorable condition of roads and bridges in the Cochin State, remarks that the annual allotments under the Public Works Department are recklessly expended by the Engineering department instead of being spent to the best advantage. It is said that if the Sirkar had sufficiently supervised the works executed by the Civil Engineering department and checked the expenditure, the roads and other communications would not have been in such an unsatisfactory state as at present.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1899.

Approving of the proposal of Government to remove the disabilities of converts in Travancore and Cochin by legislation.

55. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st August, approves of the order of the Madras Government requesting the Resident to advise the Darbars of Travancore and Cochin to introduce a regulation similar to Act XXI of 1850 securing a Nayar convert to Christianity his right to maintenance from his tarwad property, but it suggests that the legislatures of those States should see that, in drawing up the proposed measure, the maintenance provided for therein does not exceed what is generally given to the junior members of Marumakkatayam families. It is further suggested that, as the self-acquisitions of a member of a Marumakkatayam family now lapse to the tarwad after his death and the wife and children lose their right to those acquisitions, it should be provided in the proposed regulation that the tarwad should have no right to the self-acquired property of a convert.

MALAYA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 1st, 1896.

Regretting the departure of Mr. Thomson, British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

56. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 1st August, testifies to the immense satisfaction felt by the people of Cochin and Travancore at the sterling qualities possessed by their late British Resident, Mr. Thomson. Mr. Thomson has devoted much attention to the welfare of the people, and, unlike his predecessors, he always made it a point to hold thorough inquiries into every popular grievance referred to him for redress. He knew his duty and scarcely ever interfered in the affairs of the State when he had no concern with them. He was not in favour of any public demonstration in honour of himself, but fully realised that the welfare of the people was to the interest of the Resident. The people of Cochin and Travancore will always be glad to have such men appointed as their Resident.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1896.

Hyderabad Imperial Service troops.

57. In disapproving of the proposed placing of the Hyderabad Imperial Service troops under His Excellency Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 1st August, says the proposal is unreasonable and it is a pity the Nizam's exchequer has been charged with the expenses of constructing substantial barracks and providing four hundred ponies for the troops which it is unable to bear. The editor proceeds to state that no officer of the Nizam's Government will take any objection thereto for fear of being punished in the same way as was done in the case of the Nawab Vicar-ul-umra when he had on a former occasion objected to some of the proposals of the Resident in regard to the same matter, and remarks it is no wonder if the Imperial proposal are based on injustice and self-interestedness since Lord Elgin, who belongs to the Liberal party, acts according to the wish of the Conservatives, and His Lordship's ignorance of their policy has made him a bigoted Conservative.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1896.

Mr. Plowden's policy as regards Native State.

58. On the authority of the *Mushir-i-Deccan*, of Hyderabad, the *Alhami*, of the 9th August, says that the policy of Mr. Plowden as regards Native States has been notoriously severe. Native chiefs in general

and the Maharaja of Patiala in particular are warned to be on the alert when Mr. Plowden assumes the reins of government as Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

59. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th August, says that, owing to the absence of bunds, the Cauvery and the Coleroon overflowed their banks in Trichinopoly and destroyed all the houses in a whole village and that the crops over an area of many thousands of acres have been completely under water, in consequence of which the people are in great distress. Similar distress is also said to prevail in countries bordering on the Kistna in the north.

Destruction by floods in Trichinopoly.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 10th, 1896.

60. The *Alhami*, of the 9th August, has an article from the *Paisa Akbar* (place of publication not known) on the straitened circumstances of the people of India in which it is observed that its inhabitants are gradually sinking into poverty and are bitterly complaining against the harsh treatment they experience at the hands of the authorities.

Straitened condition of the people of India.

Alhami, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1896.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

61. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 25th July, makes the following appeal to the members of the Indian National Congress:—Many are the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the British rule of India. Europeans do not treat Indians with as much respect and kindness as they showed to them in former days; hence arose the necessity for the organisation of the Indian Congress. Among the benefits of the National Congress, the appointment of Indians to offices of Judge and Collector is mentioned as one; but it is no new privilege. We enjoyed it even before the days of the Congress. The enlargement of Legislative Councils is spoken of as another boon. It cannot be said that any good has resulted to the country from the power of interpellation conferred on non-official members. It is impossible for Indian members to dissuade European councillors from spending money in a direction which the former do not approve. It is almost certain that the privileges we aim at will not be accorded to us, but at the same time it is not advisable for us to remain silent. It would be well if the Indian National Congress would agitate the question of giving the people of India a voice in the appointment of the Secretary of State for India. Let Government nominate two European candidates, and the choice of one of them for the office be left to the people of India.

An appeal to the members of the Indian National Congress.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, July 25th, 1896.

62. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, says that the inhabitants of Madras requested the Sheriff to convene a public meeting for expressing their regret at, and adopting remedial measures for, the resolution of the British Parliament compelling India to pay for its Indian contingent sent against Suakim, and that the Sheriff refused to comply with the request. He is said to have passed some remarks on the inadvisability of such a gathering. His attempt to comment on the action of the citizens was unwarranted. He was wrong in thinking that they solicited his individual opinion; on the other hand, he was called to do a duty. It is a matter for congratulation that the people of Madras will nevertheless hold a meeting to have their say on the question.

Remarks on the refusal of the Sheriff of Madras to convene a meeting at the request of the leading citizens.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 31st, 1896.

63. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th August, observes that the streets of Melaipalayur, a village near Kodavasal, Nannilam taluk, are in an insanitary state and that encroachments have been made in the streets by the erection of pandals

Grievances of the people of Melaipalayur, near Kodavasal in Nannilam taluk.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1896.

and storage of wood. The police and village officers are alleged to be very indifferent. The road sanctioned for the village some two years ago has not yet been completed and this puts people to no small inconvenience. The tunnel under construction for the river in the village is not made of strong material and it shows want of proper supervision on the part of the divisional overseer and engineer. The correspondent hopes that the grievances pointed out will be attended to.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1896.

The unnecessary existence of a council to the Secretary of State for India.

64. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th August, observes that the *Pioneer* an Anglo-Indian journal, agrees with the Indian press and questions the necessity for the existence of a council to the Secretary of State for India when there is the Government of India as the proper exponent of the Indian public. The abolition of the said council is one of the questions agitated by the National Congress, and it remains to be seen when the Home Government will be pleased to sanction the prayer.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 3rd, 1896.

The shrievalty of Madras.

65. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd August, speaking of the refusal by the Shèriff of Madras to call a public meeting on a written requisition by the people, says that the Sheriff has no right whatever to refuse to call a public meeting and thinks that the office of the Sheriff is a mere sinecure with a good salary, and, if he refuses to call a public meeting when the citizens require one, it cannot be said to be useful at all and the best plan is to abolish the office. The meeting could not, in the opinion of the editor, be considered for a seditious purpose since it was meant to support the action of the Government of India and to protest against an imposition which all people think to be unjust.

[Issued 26th August 1896.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 16 of 1896.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st August 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 700 | July 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 140 | 15th Aug. 1896. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th and 20th Aug. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 8th and 15th Aug. 1896. |
| 6 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th Aug 1896 |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 15th and 22nd Aug. 1896. |
| 8 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 15th Aug. 1896. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 12th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | 15th and 22nd Aug. 1896. |
| 11 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 16th Aug. 1896. |
| 12 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 22nd ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 90 | 14th and 21st Aug. 1896. |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 500 | 8th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 11th, 14th, 18th and 21st Aug. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | July 1896. |
| 17 | "Prabandhakalpavalli" .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | Not known. | June ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 15th Aug. 1896. |
| 19 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 20 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Rayadrúg .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 15th and 22nd Aug. 1896. |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 10th ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 400 | 12th Aug 1896. |
| 26 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 21st ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 17th and 24th Aug. 1896. |
| 28 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 23rd Aug. 1896. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug. 1896. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,000 | 20th Aug. 1896. |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 19th and 26th Aug. 1896. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Sarvatra Mitran" .. .. .. | Alleppy .. .. .. | 722 | 15th Aug. 1896. |
| 33 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 24th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 20th Aug. 1896. |
| 35 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 15th Aug. 1896. |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 17th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 26th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 15th and 29th Aug. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 40 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 10th, 17th and 24th Aug. 1896. |
| 41 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta do. .. | 600 | 15th and 22nd Aug. 1896. |
| 42 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th Aug 1896. |
| 43 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 16th and 23rd Aug. 1896. |
| 44 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th Aug. 1896. |
| 45 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 29th May 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 22nd August, speaking of the railway extensions made by Russia in the southern borders of her dominions both in Europe and Asia, says that the Russians have constructed a line as far as Viladivastak, a town near the Pacific Ocean. The paper farther says that the attempt of Russia to open a line, under the pretext of commerce as far as Kandahar in Afghanistan, proved unsuccessful, as the Amir, notwithstanding the advice of the Government of India to assent to the proposed construction, stoutly opposed the opening of a railway in his dominions on the ground that it would facilitate the transport of Russian troops in times of war. The paper is unable to judge of the attitude of the Government of India in this matter, and admires the far-sighted policy of the Amir.

Attempts of Russia to construct railway lines in Afghanistan.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

2. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 29th August, says:—The insurrection in Crete and the impossibility of suppressing Greek sympathy and participation in the same is likely to have momentous issues. It is pretty certain to free Egypt from the suzerainty of the Porte. This would mean the remission annually of some eighty million francs, the tribute which at present Egypt pays to Turkey. In fact, a vista of aggrandisement is opened out to the former country. The Khedive's kingdom will be extended to its original limits by the invasion and reconquest of the Soudan which England has virtually undertaken. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Continental press should inveigh against England and impute the insurrection in Crete to her diplomacy. It is roundly asserted that Lord Salisbury was actuated by selfish and sinister motives in declining to assent or take part in the suggested blockade of the beautiful but "distressful" island of Crete, and that his aim was to frustrate the concert of Europe. The object of the proposed blockade was to prevent the landing in Crete of Greek sympathisers with arms and ammunition. Though this measure was proposed to be taken in the interest of Turkey, to uphold the authority of the latter, and prevent the insurrection from making headway, the Porte immediately objected to the proceeding, alleging that it would be an infringement of the sovereign rights of Turkey. It is clear that the idea of the blockade was not abandoned owing to the representation, inasmuch as England, Austria and Italy have since landed a joint naval force on the shores of Crete, which is undeniably a more serious infringement of the Sultan's sovereign rights than a blockade would have been. In this connection it would be interesting to know the interpretation Turkey puts upon her "sovereign rights." Apparently she includes in this category the license to pillage, rape and murder and ravage the country with fire and sword. It is well that at last Europe has declined to acquiesce in such a definition of the "sovereign rights" of an empire which claims to be civilised. It was the press of Austria that first started the crusade against England for alleged implication in fomenting the disturbances in Crete; Germany then joined in and now Russia is following suit. They are all agreed that the Machiavellian plots of England are at the bottom of the whole business and they cannot find sufficiently hard terms in which to denounce the treachery of "Perfidious Albion." England has committed herself to this sinister policy, it is alleged, in order to divert the vigilance of Europe from Egypt and her own aggressive invasion of the Soudan. But if England succeeds in reconquering the Soudan, developing the resources of the Nile Valley and civilising East Africa, she will aid all, the other nations engaged in exploiting the "Dark Continent." The only power likely to suffer by the proceeding is Turkey. It is extremely probable that Greece, who is at present indirectly engaged in aiding the Cretan insurgents to throw

The political outlook in Europe.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Aug. 29th, 1896.

off the Turkish yoke, will ultimately be installed at Constantinople under the *ægis* of Germany, England, Austria and Italy. This step would be the most effectual check to the colossal aggrandisement of Russia and indeed appears to be the only way of preventing the Golden Horn from falling into the grasp of that insatiable power. Lord Cromer is credited with a very statesmanlike scheme to get rid of the obstructive interference of France and Russia in Egypt. It is said that he is negotiating an arrangement in London, by which England should undertake to guarantee the national debt of Egypt. The proposal is that England should pay at par the bondholders, who are principally French. It is affirmed that, by consolidating the debt, 33 per cent. of its annual payment of interest will be saved the revenues of Egypt. That is to say, that were England to become security for the solvency of Egypt the bondholders would be paid in full or required to take 33 per cent. less as interest. In this way Egypt would free herself of the interference of the European powers with her finances. The question is whether France and Russia will allow this arrangement to be effected. Russia practically commands the suffrages of the most potent European powers. France will go any lengths to aid her and even Germany is now truckling to secure the favour of the Northern Colossus. Germany has much to fear from the enmity of her formidable neighbour. It is said that the only bond which unites Hungary with Austria is a sentiment of love and veneration for the present aged emperor, Francis Joseph. At his demise, which, in the nature of things, cannot be far off, there is likely to be a violent disruption of the dual monarchy. This will all be in favour of Russia, inasmuch as there are fifteen millions of slaves who are likely to take an active part in the impending revolution. Germany's anxiety to remain on good terms with Russia can, in these circumstances, be well understood. Indeed it is said that Germany suggested the abortive idea of a blockade of Crete by the powers at the secret instigation of Russia, and this is sufficient indication of the extent of her subserviency to her powerful neighbour.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 10th, 1896.

Grant of subsidy to the Amir.

3. *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 10th August, says that one of its Panjab contemporaries states that the payment of an annual subsidy to the Amir together with gifts of arms, &c., in consequence of the apprehended Russian invasion of India *viâ* Afghanistan, is impolitic, for the reason that Russia will one day or other entrap the Amir and thus pave the way for invading India. It is then suggested by the contemporary that Afghanistan should be conquered and annexed to India.

In combating this view, the *Qasim* remarks that, if Afghanistan were conquered and annexed, it would be impossible, as experience has shown, for the British Government to exercise authority over its unruly inhabitants. Internal wars and bloodshed would become the order of the day and the Government would be involved in difficulties. The Amir, whose loyalty has been often acknowledged by many a British politician, has done nothing to justify a reversal of the existing policy.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Aug. 16th, 1896.

A complaint that people commit nuisance near the bridge over the Kalingarayan canal in Erode.

4. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 16th August, complains that people commit nuisance near the bridge over the Kalingarayan canal in Erode and also on its sides and thus render the place very insanitary. He requests the authorities concerned to adopt remedial measures.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 24th, 1896.

Irregular conduct of the police in Calicut.

5. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th August, says:—Last week at Calicut a beat constable arrested a certain person, who with his wife was passing in a carriage, on the plea that he was enticing away the woman, and, in spite of the protestations of the respectable gentleman to

the contrary, he took the party to the police station. The Town Police Inspector persuaded the unfortunate couple to go away without lodging a complaint against the constable. We cannot say what a complexion the case will bear when closely looked into; but a careful inquiry seems necessary in the matter, the more so because the Calicut police have not been of late enjoying the best reputation. The couple referred to are respectable people, and, if they were not sufficiently known to the constable, the words of respectable people ought to have put him on his guard.

Misconduct of the Calicut police.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th August, refers to the misconduct of the Calicut police. It remarks that, owing to the leniency shown by superiors in the department whenever their subordinates commit any iniquities, the latter are emboldened to more atrocious deeds. The article describes an incident which recently occurred at Calicut, in which a beat constable ill-treated certain respectable people who were going in a carriage through the town. On last Wednesday (12th August) one Allamputhur Govinda Menon, of Quilandy, and his wife, who belongs to a respectable Nayar tarwad near Ferôk, came to the Calicut station to go to Ferôk by the evening train. As they missed the train they were much confused, and a beat constable of the fifth party taking advantage of the circumstance apprehended and took them to the police station alleging that Govinda Menon was abducting the woman who was no other than his wife. Certain respectable persons who happened to meet them on the way and who knew Govinda Menon and his wife told the constable who they were, but he did not listen to it. The husband made a complaint to the Town Police Inspector against the constable stating all the particulars, but the inspector, without going into the complaint, compromised the case and told the couple to go away. The editor asks, what authority the inspector had to dispose of the matter so summarily without inquiring into the complaint, and requests the Superintendent to make a thorough inquiry into the matter as the action of the constable was both unjust and oppressive.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

How to improve the station-house officers of the Police department.

7. The Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th August, has a leader making certain suggestions regarding the selection of station-house officers of the Police department. The paper says that as the security of the people within the jurisdiction of a station-house officer depends on his honesty and ability, the candidates selected for such post of trust and responsibility should be educated, honest and unselfish men who have the good of the people at heart. It is suggested that the constables, who by their low association have become so callous as to commit any atrocious deeds, should not be promoted to the grade of station-house officer and that the salary of the latter should be raised to Rs. 40 or 50 per mensem. Candidates appointed as station-house officers should also be men who are in every way qualified for the post of inspectors.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 24th, 1896.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Race distinctions among officials.

8. The *Desabhimani*, of the 12th August, writes in English as follows:—

"Though Mr. T. Varada Rao, our Assistant Collector, has been invested with first-class magisterial powers and placed in charge of the Cuddalore taluk, yet he is not authorised to hear and dispose of appeals against the judgments of Messrs. Coombes and Willimott, who are only magistrates of the third class. We must confess that we can see no valid reason for this distinction. Both of these gentlemen are very considerably Mr. Varada Rao's juniors in the service, but, even if it were otherwise, there can be nothing derogatory to their official dignity in appeals against their judgments being disposed of by the divisional full-power magistrate.

* * * * *

"Mr. Varada Rao is an officer of more than ten years' standing, and, if he can be trusted to dispose of appeals against second-class magistrates in his

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Aug. 12th, 1896.

division, it is a most invidious distinction to exclude from his jurisdiction a couple of third-class magistrates merely because they happen to belong to a different race or a higher service than other subordinate magistrates."

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1896.

Law touts in the Egmore Police Courts.

9. Referring to the notice of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, addressed to persons who frequent the court as law touts, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be registered as such and prevented from entering the precincts of the court, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th August, says that such persons should not be allowed access to the court as they have taken to perjury and the concoction of cases as the means of their livelihood.

### (*c*) *Jails.*

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

A suggestion regarding jails.

10. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th August, regarding the jail administration, writes in English as follows:—"Our Governor seems to imagine that our jail birds enjoy a comfortable time during the period of their incarceration and that the penal element appears to be either altogether lacking or deficient in the present system of jail discipline. His Excellency is not perhaps altogether wrong in his observation, so far as the habitual offenders of the regular criminal classes are concerned, who do not now find the jail life a hardship at all; but it will not do to treat with severity everybody who gets into jail for some offence or other, as even under the present humane system many people suffer very severely and some even die very prematurely while working out their sentence. Our own recommendation is to send fewer people to jail and use other punishments, such as heavy fines, forfeiture of property, whipping, pillory, stocks, &c., to suit different classes of prisoners and offences."

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1896.

A suggestion to the Director of Public Instruction.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th August, writes as follows:—The headmasters of some high schools, such as Udamalpet Board High school, Chittoor Board High school, &c., which were some years ago transferred by Government to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, continue to receive the same high pay which they received when the schools were directly under Government. The result of paying the headmasters on a liberal scale has been a low scale of salaries to the assistant teachers—a policy which has had the effect of rendering the schools inefficient. The subject deserves the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction who should, if possible, take back into Government service the highly-paid headmasters.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Aug. 12th, 1896.

Contemplated reduction in the pay of teachers employed in the Local Fund schools in South Arcot.

12. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 12th August, learning that the Local Fund authorities contemplate the reduction of salaries of the teachers of the Local Fund schools in South Arcot, says that the scale of pay now given to these teachers is indeed very low when compared with their hard labour, and advises the board to reduce the pay of highly-paid officials rather than diminish the pittance given to the teachers. The correspondent also implores the inspecting officers to plead the cause of the said teachers to the board and to recommend the abolition of all the Local Fund schools in the district in case the board insists on reducing the salaries of the teachers.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

Reformatory school.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th August, in commenting upon the report on the working of the Reformatory school for the past year, remarks that it is a pity that, owing to the want of accommodation in this institution, which is so well calculated to mend the conduct and character of juvenile offenders, many have to be sent back. Although it is a matter for congratulation that the number of boys annually sent to the school is greatly

decreasing, yet it is doubtful whether the decrease is not due to the offenders being let off with corporal punishment instead of being sent to the Reformatory school.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th August, complains that the sanitation of Karvetnagar is very unsatisfactory and that carts without lights pass at night both from Karvetnagar and Puthur along the ghât roads. The matter deserves the attention of the authorities concerned. The correspondent also requests the authorities to arrange for the erection of a parapet wall round the temple tank at Tiruttani for the reason that its absence is likely to cause danger as the streets around it are very narrow.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1896.

A complaint regarding the sanitation of Karvetnagar and the necessity for a parapet wall round the temple tank at Tiruttani.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st August, reports that the No. I. road which leads from Tanjore to Trichinopoly *viâ* Goonampattee, Killukottai, &c., is in so wretched a condition as to be highly dangerous to traffic, and requests the authorities to attend to its repair at once.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1896.

Wretched condition of the No. I. road leading from Tanjore to Trichinopoly.

16. A correspondent to the same paper, speaking of the importance of the village of Kalyanapuram in the district of Tanjore, observes that it pays a kist of Rs. 18,000 and a road-cess of Rs. 1,000 per annum and so forth, and complains that the authorities have paid no attention to the repeated memorials of the villagers, requesting them to repair the short road, about two furlongs in length, which connects the village with the main road.

Necessity for repairing a certain road in the village of Kalyanapuram in Tanjore district.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th August, referring to the Local Fund Provident fund in South Canara, which has recently been founded, says that it is a pity that the Local Fund employés on a salary of Rs. 10 and less are not under the rules given the option of joining the fund. These ought also, in the opinion of the editor, to be allowed to enjoy the benefit of the fund.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

Local Fund Provident fund, South Canara.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th August, disapproves of the notice issued by the Calicut Municipal Council to the occupants of houses in which the scavengering system has been adopted stating that the fee paid by them is proposed to be enhanced and that those who are unwilling to pay the enhanced rate should inform the council. The article says that, while the scavengering system has not yet become popular in the town, it is very indiscreet on the part of the council to contemplate enhancing the fees paid by those who have adopted the system and thus to discourage them. Under the circumstances what the municipality ought to do is to withdraw the notice and to get the system introduced throughout the town in the interests of public health without increasing the present rate, which the editor considers as quite adequate for maintaining the system in the municipality.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 29th, 1896.

Scavengering system in the Calicut municipality.

19. With reference to the recent outbreak of cholera in Bangalore, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th August, suggests to Dr. Ross, Residency Surgeon and Special Health Officer, the advisability of having an Urdu translation of the necessary portions of "The Guide to preserve Health" made, published, distributed broadcast and furnishing the necessary medicines to all the police stations. These measures, it says, will tend to the suppression of cholera now raging there.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 13th, 1896.

Cholera in Bangalore.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1896.

Closing of the Muhammadan cemeteries in Madras.

20. Referring again to the order of Government regarding the closing of the Muhammadan cemeteries in Madras, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th August, says with regret that this order was passed in spite of reasonable protests and weighs heavily on the Muhammadan community. It hopes that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will reconsider the order and give justice to the Muhammadans as he already has to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 24th, 1896.

Mr. Leonard, the President of the Bangalore City Municipality.

21. In thanking Mr. Leonard, the President of the Bangalore City Municipality, for introducing many useful reforms in the departments under him, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th August, says Mr. Leonard, who is a very energetic, zealous and painstaking officer, always has the well-being and comfort of the people at heart.

(*g*) *Forests.*

DRAVIDA BHANU, *Tuticorin*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

Mischief of the ministerial officers of the Forest department.

22. The *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 15th August, says that the ryots in Southern India regard the Forest department as a curse owing to the mischief done by the ministerial officers of that department. It adds that, if the ryots fail to bribe them, they prosecute the ryots for cattle-trespass, and it costs these men no small amount of trouble and expense to get themselves acquitted. The paper further says that, during the sowing season, the said officials delay the leasing out of plots of forest land, and the ryots are put to much difficulty in procuring wood for agricultural implements and dried leaves for manure. The paper hopes that the higher authorities will attend to the matter here complained of.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

Forest Act in Kurnool.

23. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd August, referring to the oppression caused to the people by the recent prosecutions of poor ryots before magistrates in the Kurnool district for not having produced licenses when required, although they had the same at home, and for one of them having in his possession a beam which was suspected to have been stolen from the forest, &c., observes that in 1894, when the ryots in the Kurnool district were oppressed and ill-treated by the Forest officials, the then Governor of Madras deputed a Member of the Board of Revenue to investigate the matter and rebuked, on his report, the Forest officials for their irregularities. The paper does not know what the present Government would be disposed to do if acts of oppression such as the above were now brought to its notice.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1896.

A suggestion to the railway authorities.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st August, observes that the railway fare in India for third-class passengers, namely, three pies and two pies per mile, is very high when compared with the fare of the railways in England and proves the statement by saying that in England the average income of a cooly amounts to two or two and-a-half shillings per day wherewith he can travel nearly thirty miles at the rate of a penny per mile, whereas in India a cooly gets only three annas per day, which will enable him to travel only twelve or eighteen miles. The paper believes that the railway authorities would derive a larger income than at present by reducing the railway fare to one pie per mile and hopes that they will make a trial.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 17th, 1896.

Treatment of native passengers by Europeans on railways.

25. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th August, quotes from the *Weekly Review* the case of a European Joint Magistrate on leave using violent means to oust a Muhammadan and his wife from a first-class compartment which he himself wanted to occupy; but, as the Muhammadan was an educated man, the paper says no amount of persuasion, even from the stationmaster, could prevail upon him to quit the compartment for the benefit of the European.

### (i) *Public Works.*

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th August, describing the devastation caused by the recent floods of the Coleroon, remarks that, if the Public Works authorities had repaired and strengthened the northern bank of the Coleroon in time, the vast damage now done would not have occurred. He hopes that now at least the repairs necessary would be attended to.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1896.

Advisability of repairing the northern bank of the Coleroon.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th August, says that, in manufacturing salt, people encounter many difficulties as they are obliged to pay revenue both to the Revenue and Salt departments and also to bribe the officials of the department who superintend the measurement, location, &c., of the manufactured salt. He adds that Government purchases the salt so produced at the rate of Rs. 13 per garce and sells it to the people at Rs. 400 per garce and does not scruple to lavish the profit so gained on unprofitable wars, such as the Suakim expedition.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1896.

A remark on the revenue of the Salt department.

28. A correspondent to the same paper says that in the village of Edakkalinadu, in Madurantakam taluk, people for the purpose of making jaggery generally draw toddy from cocoanut trees in pots lined with chunam, and complains that, whenever there is a deficiency in the quantity of chunam, the abkári officials classify the liquid so drawn under the heading of "toddy," prosecute the drawers before magistrates and get them punished. The correspondent further adds that, from fear of the oppression of the abkári officials, nearly all the toddy-drawers of the place have abandoned their profession and are starving without means of livelihood. The correspondent prays Government to pay attention to this subject.

Highhanded dealing on the part of abkári officials in the village of Edakkalinadu in Madurantakam taluk.

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th August, while referring to the oppression and corruption of the salt and abkári officers, remarks that it is doubtful whether any other department under the Government is more oppressive and corrupt than the Salt and Abkári department. It recommends the abolition of the system of marking trees tapped for sweet toddy as the system only serves to give additional facilities for the salt officers to oppress the toddy-drawers and it is not moreover very profitable to Government. The article states that the abkári officers systematically collect as blackmail a sum ranging from one to three rupees per tree, which is applied for to be marked, just as they levy blackmail on the fish-curers at the rate of four annas per bag sold in the fish-curing yards, and, if the amount asked for by these officers is not paid, they not only make unusual delay in marking the trees, but they try to bring them trouble afterwards. The attention of the authorities is therefore invited to the necessity for doing away with that system.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 29th, 1896.

Government to do away with the system of marking trees tapped for sweet toddy.

### (k) *General.*

30. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th August, makes a complaint that on Tuesday preceding not a light was seen in the Madras harbour and that the passengers from the Rangoon mail steamer, which anchored in the harbour late in the evening, were with much difficulty and annoyance obliged to make their way in darkness. There was a large crowd of vagabonds on the beach in the guise of coolies, apparently bent on mischief. Who is responsible, asks the paper, for this gross neglect of duty? The subject demands the attention of Government.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

A complaint regarding the absence of lights in the Madras harbour.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1896.

A request to the postal authorities.

31. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th August, dwelling on the heaviness of postal work in the post office at Trichur, requests the postal authorities either to open a branch post office at Vadakkancheri or appoint an additional clerk to help the postmaster at Trichur.

A complaint against the post office at Pudukkóttai.

32. A correspondent to the same paper complains that he went at 2 o'clock one day to the Pudukkóttai post office and that, when he requested the postmaster to register a letter, the postmaster asked him to wait for a while and 15 minutes after told him that he could not register the letter. He is at a loss to know why the postmaster as well as his clerk should decline to register the letter till the arrival of mails at half past two. The correspondent requests the Superintendent of Post Offices, Trichinopoly division, to inquire into this piece of irregularity.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1896.

A suggestion to the postal authorities regarding the village of Kalyanapuram in Tanjore district.

33. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st August, saying that the village of Kalyanapuram in the district of Tanjore contains about 2,000 houses, remarks that the postal peon delivers letters to the inhabitants of the village only thrice a week and that this subjects them to much inconvenience. He requests the authorities to arrange for the daily delivery of letters to the village and to put up there a pillar-box that was promised long ago.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

Desirability of increasing the pay of postmasters.

34. The *Jananukulan*, of the 22nd August, hearing that all post offices in the district of Tanjore have been ordered to sell quinine in future, observes that the work and responsibilities of postmasters increase day by day, whereas their pay is not enhanced in proportion. The paper then dwells on the various items of work performed by postmasters in their daily routine and says that the task of selling quinine that is newly imposed on them is no doubt an additional duty and that it therefore behoves Government to encourage them in some substantial way. The paper, in this connection, mentions that it is in contemplation to entrust the task of delivering summonses of Civil Court and of registering documents to postal authorities. The paper also publishes a letter written in English by some correspondent to an English paper which criticises the administration of the postal department under the following headings :—

"(1) Paltry pay to the sub-postmasters,"
"(2) Defective delivery system,"
"(3) Enormous powers vested in the divisional superintendents,"
"(4) Slow promotions to merit and rapid promotions to the relatives in the higher grades,"
"(5) Want of qualifying tests, and
"(6) Deductions from the pay of the officials for the Postal Guarantee fund,"

and ends with the following remark :—

"Now in these days of advanced civilisation when congresses and conferences are annually held in the several centres of India in which the working of the several departments of the British Indian administration is criticised on all hands and the public cry like thunder craves forth for reforms, it is a matter of deep regret that there is no association claiming forth reform in the Postal department and disburden the mute postal officials of their several responsibilities and their illegal blackmail."

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

A novel order regarding light-keepers.

35. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 22nd August, referring to the suggestions of Mr. F. W. Ashpitel that in light-houses natives should not be employed as lightkeepers and that in their place East Indians and Eurasians should be entertained on salaries of Rs. 30 and 40 per mensem, observes that, while all menial work is thrown on natives, these have

to make room for *men of hats and boots* as light-keepers. The correspondent says that this is neither justice to the hard-worked natives nor economy.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

Village karnams' grievances.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th August, hears that the karnams in the Cuddapah district having been ordered to be trained in surveying at their own expense in the far-off taluk-towns, two hundred of them have resigned their posts simultaneously. It believes that such proceeding on their part is the outcome of helplessness and despair and remarks that the karnams are very ill-paid in spite of their heavy work, and are on some plea or other detained almost throughout the whole year at the taluk head-quarters, where they cannot obtain proper food though they pay heavy hotel charges. The paper observes that inasmuch as the whole work of the village is turned out by the karnam, it is ridiculous to subordinate such a responsible official to the village munsif who cannot do so much as spell his own name properly. It regrets that, as the village servants are not placed under the control of the karnam, he is obliged to go about, carrying a load of account books with him. It prays the Government will direct its attention to the grievances of these petty officials and increase their salaries and arrange matters so as to suit all districts, as these grievances are existent in all of them.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 24th, 1896.

Lord Wolsley's evidence.

37. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th August, speaking of Lord Wolsley's evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance, says that his evidence was reckless, audacious and insulting to India. He thinks that in the connection between India and England the gain is all on the side of India; but, says the paper, he does not know how much money goes from India to England and how the latter has been enriched by the former, and that her greatness is in a great measure due to the connection with India. Many ships touch at Aden bound for other parts of the world in the East and yet Lord Wolsley thinks that India ought to pay for Aden. He thinks that India should pay for everything that can by any possibility be thrown upon her, and he would not only make her pay for the army but also for the navy. This is justice with a vengeance, says the editor.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1896.

Head clerks in Sub-Registry offices to be appointed sub-registrars.

38. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 17th August, while referring to the recent appointment of three under-graduates, who were head clerks in Sub-Registry offices as sub-registrars, suggests that, as by these appointments a departure has been made from the rule that only graduates should be appointed sub-registrars, the claims of some of the head clerks of Sub-Registry offices, who have even completed the Special tests for the posts of Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors but who are only under-graduates, will also be taken into consideration by the authorities when opportunity occurs.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 26th, 1896.

The number of village postmen to be increased.

39. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th August, complains of the irregularity in the delivery of letters and newspapers in villages. It is of opinion that it cannot be otherwise so long as one peon is made to deliver letters in six or seven amsams. The number of letters and newspapers delivered in villages has of late been increasing by leaps and bounds, and, if the number of village postmen is not increased so as to cope with the increased work, various irregularities cannot but occur.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

Disposal of the case of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba.

40. In inserting a translation of the Government order passed in regard to the case of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th August, thanks Government for disposing of the case favourably to Her Highness, and remarks with regret that the privilege of "exemption from courts" has been unreasonably withdrawn. It hopes that the above privilege may be restored to the Begam.

The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th August, also thanks His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock for favourably disposing of this case.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1896.

41. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th August, thinks that the frequent occurrence of accidents on the tramway line in Madras is due to the want of alarm bells in cars, and says the drivers, however careful they may be, will go wrong some time or other in the absence of such bells. The *Shams* asks the authorities to supply the want at once.

Want of alarm bells in the tram car.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1896.

42. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th August, observes that the beggar population in Southern India has increased to such an extent that it proves a source of great annoyance and worry to the people. He thinks that, with the exception of blind persons and others who are disqualified for manual labor, if the whole population is made to work under the force of a legal enactment, not only will the worry now caused be lessened, but that the market price of articles, both industrial and agricultural, will also grow less. The correspondent hopes that the Government will legislate on the subject.

Desirability of passing a law for compelling the beggar population to work.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DESOPAKARI, *Kilore*, Aug. 16th, 1896.

43. The *Desopakari*, of the 16th August, referring to the Maharaja of Vizianagram's offer of a lakh of rupees towards the Suakim expenditure, observes that the acceptance of the same by Government would make the other Maharajas feel embarrassed for not having made similar offers, besides inducing in them a fear of probably losing the favour of Government. If this course were adopted whenever an opportunity offered itself, the Native States, the paper asserts, would surely come to ruin, and the liberty of the people would be endangered with numerous other evil consequences. It refuses, therefore, to believe that the said offer of the Maharaja will ever be accepted by Government.

Maharaja of Vizianagram's offer.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, Aug. 20th, 1896.

44. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 20th August, complains of the hardship caused to people during the tours of the Travancore Maharaja through the State. The police take advantage of such visits for oppressing people and levying blackmail. It is the practice of the police to detain almost all the carriages passing by the road under the pretence that they are required for conveying the things of the Maharaja and to worry and insult the respectable men and women seated inside the carriages until they are given something to keep them quiet. The police are said to commence this iniquitous practice just a month before the visit of the Maharaja to a place and continue it for a month after His Highness' departure.

The Travancore police oppressing the people during the tours of His Highness through the State.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Aug. 21st, 1896.

45. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st August, referring to the irregularities prevailing in the elementary educational branch of the Cochin State, says that, as the candidates selected for admission into the training school for teachers do not possess the necessary qualifications required for teachership in elementary schools, they are even after that training invariably found to be incompetent to teach the classes in such schools. A suggestion is therefore made that an entrance examination should be held to test the ability of the candidates before they are admitted into the training school.

Elementary education in the the Cochin State.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1896.

46. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 8th August, says that it was discussed lately in the British Parliament whether if an army were formed in India, composed exclusively of Eurasians resident in the country and granted one-half the privileges now enjoyed by the British army, England might not be spared the trouble of sending out

Expediency of forming an army exclusively of Eurasians living in India.

British troops to India. The paper adds that the plan proposed is quite practicable and will prove a financial blessing to India.

47. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th August, referring to the Suakim expedition, urges the people of England not to drop the subject altogether on the ground that the House of Commons has once come to a decision on it, but to try their best to bring it again for the reconsideration of Parliament in the same way as questions affecting the interest of the British public are treated in spite of repeated failures. The correspondent says that, if England would deal by India justly, the Indians would band themselves together in defence of England against all the world if necessary.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1896.

An appeal to the British public regarding the Suakim question.

48. The same paper, reporting that a certain missionary lady in Calcutta kidnapped a married woman, leaving her children and husband destitute, remarks that, unless Government steps forward to check the action of missionaries through its tribunals, the mischief of the missionaries would greatly increase, for which Government alone would be answerable.

A hint to Government regarding missionaries.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th August, writes as follows:—When the Indian budget was brought before the consideration of Parliament at its last meeting, Lord George Hamilton praised in high terms the Government of India for its economy in finance. This statement is true in one way, *i.e.*, Government has systematically declined, on grounds of financial distress, to remedy those defects of administration which injuriously affect the interests of the people. Is this economy? If Government had been really economical, the welfare of the people at large would have been far advanced. A large portion of the revenues of India is being spent on the maintenance of the military and civil establishments. Even the surplus balance of the revenues of each district is, instead of being devoted to the good of the people of the district, added to the general fund which is allowed to be rapidly consumed by those two grand establishments. It is really inexplicable how Lord George Hamilton was induced to regard this policy of Government—a policy not at all conducive to public welfare—as sound economy. Lord George Hamilton is not much acquainted with the affairs of India and moreover he is a mere puppet in the hands of his Anglo-Indian councillors. His opinion therefore may not be mature. Persons like Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir David Barbour, who possess greater experience in Indian affairs, never bestow such shallow praises, but, on the other hand, regret that no one has come forward to check the receipts and disbursements of the Indian revenues and to give an accurate account of them. The paper then dwells on the many acts of Lord George Hamilton, such as import duties, Suakim question, &c., which are detrimental to the welfare of India, and declares that Lord George Hamilton's action as a whole does not merit the thanks of the Indian public.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1896.

A remark on the opinion of Lord George Hamilton on Indian budget question.

50. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd August, regrets that, although the Carnatic Begam Sahiba is grateful to the Government for having considered favourably her petition to them, she has been compelled to reside in Umda Bagh only to mend her conduct and that she has not been allowed to go wherever she might like to go. While the Government owns palaces on the Mount Road and at Guindy, the Governor occupying either at pleasure, it is at a loss to know why the Begam Sahiba should be prevented from frequenting her many garden mansions. The remarks as regards her conduct are evidently made, it observes, by some Government subordinate officers with a view to annoy her and rouse in the public mind serious suspicions about her. There is no occasion or necessity, it goes on to say, for making remarks upon her conduct and it thinks it has been very improperly done. It frequently hears that there has been great corruption in the Stipendiary office for a very long time and prays the Government will re-organise the said office and put a stop in future to misdoings.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

The Carnatic Begam Sahiba.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

Native princes acquiring lands in British India.

51. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 22nd August, does not see the object of the Government of India in prohibiting the acquisition of lands in British India by native princes, and asks if the prohibition extends to the acquisition of lands by one native prince in the territories of another native prince. This prohibition, the paper thinks, puts the native princes under a restraint from which their subjects are free, and says that acquisition of land in British India by native princes cannot be so objectionable as the acquisition of land in Native States and maintenance of troops therein by the British Government and ultimately trying to annex the whole territory. When the white-ants build a nest it is made use of by the cobra; the editor therefore does not see why native princes should be debarred from acquiring lands seeing that, even if owned by them, such lands would be at the service of Englishmen, and asks, if, for some reason or other, the native princes should be deprived of their territories, why they should not find an asylum in British India on land which they can call their own.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 17th, 1896.

Starving the Congress Committee in London.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th August, says that the Madras Congress Committee owes the Committee in London the sum of Rs. 28,847 and yet makes no attempts to pay, and wonders why the Madras people are so apathetic although they have a large sum of money at Arbuthnot and Co.'s to the credit of the Congress Committee. The editor fears that the foes of the Congress movement will point to this neglect and declare there is no life in it. He therefore hopes that all connected with the committee will be up and doing and not starve to death an institution which has been so useful in bringing about the existence of the enlarged councils.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

Government to put a stop to melcharts given by landlords.

53. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th August, publishes two series of letters from North Malabar complaining of the conduct of some of the local landlords who are in the habit of putting on melchart (over-lease) lands already leased out to their tenants. Owing to such melcharts the condition of certain tenants has, it appears, become very miserable. Numerous cases of melchart are said to be occurring every day and certain specific instances of it are also cited. In conclusion, the correspondent, after dwelling at some length on the evils arising from melchart, invites the attention of Government to the desirability of taking steps to check it.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1896.

Exhorting Malayalis to join the Madras Army.

54. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 17th August, gives the substance of the notification regarding the advantages obtainable by men enlisting in the Madras Army and exhorts the Malayalis, who are striving so much to get a footing in the Salt and Police department, to join the Army as it is more honourable and advantageous to them.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 24th, 1896.

Proposed appointment of a committee to supervise Indian expenditure.

55. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th August, says the Secretary of State for India has refused to entertain the proposal of Sir William Wedderburn as regards the annual appointment of a committee to supervise Indian expenditure on the ground that such a committee would unduly interfere in the administration of India and would be an extra charge upon the Indian exchequer.

In criticising the refusal, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar* thinks that the Secretary of State is not really a friend and supporter of India, for, if he was, he would not have charged the Indian exchequer with the expenses of the Suakim expedition and remarks that the appointment of the committee, instead of entailing an extra charge upon India, would amply repay its cost by putting a stop to extravagances.

[Issued 9th September 1896.]

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th September 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 140 | 1st Sept. 1896. |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 500 | 15th Aug. and 1st Sept. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 1st Sept. 1896. |
| 5 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 20th Aug. and 4th Sept. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 22nd and 29th Aug. and 5th Sept. 1896. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 29th Aug. 1896. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th ,, and 1st and 8th Sept. 1896. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 29th ,, 1896. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 26th ,, and 2nd Sept. 1896. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 800 | 24th and 31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1896. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | 29th Aug. and 5th Sept. 1896. |
| 13 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 30th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 90 | 4th Sept. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 25th and 28th Aug. and 1st and 4th Sept. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | Not known. | Aug. 1896. |
| 17 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Sept. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 15th and 31st Aug. 1896. |
| 19 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | |
| 20 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Aug. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 28th Aug. and 4th and 11th Sept. 1896. |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 29th ,, ,, 5th Sept. 1896. |
| 23 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 400 | 19th and 26th Aug. and 2nd Sept. 1896. |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 29th Aug. and 5th Sept. 1896. |
| 25 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 24th and 31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1896. |
| 26 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 30th Aug. and 6th Sept. 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | June and July 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 31st Aug. and 7th and 14th Sept. 1896. |
| 29 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 30th ,, ,, 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 5th and 12th Sept. 1896. |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 27th Aug. and 3rd and 10th Sept. 1896. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 2nd and 9th Sept. 1896. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Sarvathra Mitram" .. .. | Alleppey .. .. .. | 722 | 29th Aug. 1896. |
| 34 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 8th Sept. ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 31st Aug. and 10th Sept. 1896. |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st and 11th Sept. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 29th Aug. and 5th Sept. 1896. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 31st ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 2nd and 9th Sept. 1896. |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1896. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 29th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Aug. 1896. |
| 44 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 6th Sept ,, |
| 45 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 27th and 31st Aug. and 3rd and 7th Sept. 1896. |
| 46 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 9th, 19th and 29th May 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th September, says that it has become public that the Sultan of Turkey has addressed letters to the Amir of Afghanistan and the Shah of Persia asking them to be in alliance with him. It seems that Mussalmans are thus combining because they cannot endure the troubles given them by the European powers. China and Japan also, it is understood, are following suit.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 7th, 1896.

Combination of Muhammadans and other States.

2. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd September, says that the Christians in Constantinople having been driven to desperation by the oppression of the Mussalmans went and seized the treasury. This still more exasperated the Mussalmans who killed no fewer than 1,000 Christians—men, women and children—in the city. The editor remarks that a government in which such riots are of almost daily occurrence cannot last long, and it is high time that the Sultan, who seems quite helpless to keep his men under any control, should be deposed and somebody who is able to manage the affairs better should assume the power.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Sept. 3rd, 1896.

Atrocities and ricts in Turkey.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 20th August, reports that every jutkawallah at the railway station of Suramangalam worries the passengers that alight at the station to engage his own jutka, and, in so doing, each tries to pull off their luggage from their hands to be taken to his jutka, and, in the confusion that arises, the jutkawallahs carry away the article so taken. The correspondent cites a particular case of this kind which seems to have occurred at the said railway station, and regrets that the police constables, who were on the spot, took no notice of the act. The correspondent further complains that at the railway station of Erode police constables, instead of preserving order at the booking office, are busy purchasing tickets for the passengers in order that they may get a petty present of three pies per ticket.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1896.

Mischief of the jutkawallahs and the indifference of the police at the railway station of Suramangalam.

4. The *Sasilekha*, of the 11th September, remarks that cases of theft are occurring very frequently at Arcot and states that thieves broke into the houses of the Collector, Police Superintendent and the police head constable, while the Sub-Magistrate narrowly escaped from his turn. It regrets that the people are reminded of the plunders and devastations of the Mahrattas and Pindaris and that they are spending sleepless nights. It remarks that the police constables are quite useless and incompetent, and that, though the station-house officer is a good man, he is unable to do anything for want of help from his superiors. It prays therefore that the Inspector-General of Police will kindly direct his attention to this matter and protect the people of the Arcot taluk against danger.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1896.

The police at Arcot.

5. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 7th September, says that ever since the last Mappila outbreak the number of cases of theft has been steadily on the increase. The police, instead of putting a stop to the crime by duly bringing the offenders to book, not only connive at it, but are often found to be the offenders themselves. This statement is amply borne out by two recent occurrences in the Calicut taluk, in one of which some stationery was stolen from the taluk office and in the other Rs. 122 from Chevayur sub-registrar's office. In the first of these some evidence has been recorded against a certain constable and popular suspicion is also strongly against him. The sub-registrar's office is in the same compound as the police

Manorama, *Calicut*, Sept. 7th, 1896.

Inefficiency of the Malabar police in detecting crimes.

station. The sub-registrar has strong suspicion against one of the peons in whose house certain constables are lodging, but the crime has not as yet been detected. The lethargy of the police from whose custody and in whose presence thefts are committed and who cannot yet detect the criminals is certainly inconceivable. It is high time that the Government should turn its attention to the deplorable state of the Malabar police.

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th September, has a leader deploring the inefficiency of the police in detecting the robbery and dacoities largely committed in the Malabar district. The practice of sending a head constable and a few constables first to inquire into such cases is strongly deprecated. When a theft occurs the police who investigate the matter do not, it appears, arrest the real culprits, but they arrest some known depredators or old offenders who know nothing of the thefts and charge them before the magistrate together with a very small portion of the stolen property and secure convictions. Sometimes the accused are let off by the magistrates as the property presented is what the police have kept in the house of the accused and discovered. Thefts are said to be committed at the instance of the police by some thieves who are kept under them, and a suggestion is made that if the police is divided into two sections, the detective and the guard, and educated men on higher salaries and of special training are appointed to the first and their duty is confined to the detection of crimes occurring in the district, the hue and cry now raised against the police will not only be abated, but the crimes will be greatly diminished. In the event of dividing the police force into two sections as suggested above, the article says that the punitive police stationed at Malappuram can be done away with and the expenses of maintaining it may be diverted to the maintenance of the detective police. In conclusion, the editor says that the best way to draw the attention of the Government to the subject is to mention it in the address to be presented to the Governor during his approaching visit to Malabar.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Aug. 26th, 1896.

A complaint against the Sub-Magistrate of Panruti.

6. The *Desabhimani*, of the 26th August, complains that Mr. Sivaramakristna Sarma, the present Sub-Magistrate of Panruti, attends the court only at 4 P.M. and compels parties to effect a compromise among themselves, threatening at the same time that, if they should fail to do so, he would either dismiss the case or punish the prosecutor himself. The correspondent says that within a month the Sub-Magistrate disposed of nearly hundred cases in this manner and that the people are attempting to memorialise Government on the subject.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1896.

Remark passed by a Judge of the Allahabad High Court regarding native ladies.

7. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st September, reports that during the trial of a criminal case lately disposed of by the High Court of Allahabad, wherein a British soldier was charged with the offence of rape on a Rajput lady, the judge made a very sweeping remark regarding the chastity of native ladies, namely, that they give their consent for immoral act for a little consideration, and, if they are detected in the act by their relatives or friends, they raise a cry that they have been outraged. The paper remarks that such insult offered to the women of India ought not to be put up with and that it behoves the Congress to take up the subject.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1896.

Alleged rape by Private Burdis.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th September, observes that British soldiers in India are very strong, voluptuous and brutal. As there is not sufficient work for them, they roam about like wild beasts, forcibly outraging the chastity of the women they come across. When such cases of rape are tried before courts, the jurors (generally their countrymen) pronounce "not guilty" and the judges discharge the accused, while the injured women and their female witnesses are disgraced by being called (by the defence) prostitutes and the male witnesses that tried to rescue them are

insulted as go-betweens. The paper does not know when this grievance will be redressed, and remarks that the white man is not punished at all even when he murders the dark man. Referring to a recent Allahabad case in which a soldier, Private Burdis, is alleged to have committed rape upon a woman in Rajputana, the paper deeply regrets that the High Court Sessions Judge has, as reported, publicly stigmatised in the course of the trial that the native women of India commit adultery for money. If he had really said so, he is, the paper asserts, totally incompetent to be a judge in India. It further contends that the sexual morality of the Hindu women is in no way inferior to that of the English women, and asks the natives of India to meet together in large numbers to take notice of the judge's conduct and rebuke him. It points out that a former judge of the Calcutta High Court having said that the Hindus were perjurers, was obliged to confess his error. It prays the Government to make proper provision for the prevention of these grievances.

9. The *Rajayogi*, of the 7th September, writes thus (in English):— "There is a loud cry among the litigant public that resort to the local civil courts that great pressure is brought to bear upon them to settle their disputes either by entering into a compromise or by taking special oaths. We believe this unseemly practice is more or less due to a desire on the part of the presiding judges to show a clean file. It can, however, be very easily put an end to if the High Court take special notice of such cases and exclude them from the column of contested cases."

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Sept. 7th, 1896.

Local civil courts.

10. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th September, says:—It is a well known fact that Europeans who commit crimes against the Natives generally escape punishment. A fresh instance of this is the case of Private Burdis in the Allahabad High Court. This case has been made the more painful to the Hindus on account of the unwarranted remarks made by the presiding judge that native girls give their consent for a small consideration. The judge seems to look upon the Hindu society in the same light as the society in Europe.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 7th, 1896.

The crimes of Europeans against Natives of India.

11. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th September, while commenting upon the remarks made by Justice Blennerhasset, of the Allahabad High Court, on the character of Indian women during the trial of Private Burdis on a charge of having committed rape upon a Rajput woman, observes that the judge's knowledge of the Indian women and his dexterity in turning and twisting cases are really wonderful. The article doubts whether the people can ever hope to get justice and protection at the hands of a judge who follows his own opinion in deciding cases and not the evidence and truth of the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 5th, 1896.

Disapproving of the remarks made by Justice Blennerhasset on the character of Indian women.

12. Referring with approval to the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, preventing certain persons from entering the precincts of his court, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 7th September, says that, besides the above persons, there are many who live in Black Town and Triplicane earning their livelihood by means of perjury and the concoction of cases to the great loss of the people. The *Shams* requests the authorities to institute an inquiry and to prevent all such persons from entering all courts.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1896.

The prevention of law touts from entering Police Courts.

### (*d*) *Education.*

13. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 5th September, advises Government to abolish the Upper Secondary examination on the ground that it proves a source of pecuniary loss to Government. The paper remarks that this examination will carry no weight unless the Lower Secondary examination is brought to the level of the Middle School examination.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1896.

A hint to Government regarding the Upper Secondary examination.

## (e) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

A charge against the Madras municipality.

14. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 22nd August, reports that the Madras municipality during moonlight nights lights the town at different hours, and that this practice proves a hardship during rainy weather when the moon is not visible and the nights are totally dark. The paper remarks that the lighting tax is paid in view to have the town lighted during all nights as is done in Bombay and Rangoon, and it is a matter for regret that the municipality should carry their economy so far as to cause great inconvenience to the public. The paper is at a loss to know why the police, who charge the owners of carriages driving without lights during moonlight nights when the moon is not visible, do not choose to prosecute the municipality for not lighting the town during such nights.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1896.

Insanitary condition of the municipal market, Madras.

15. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 29th August, requests the Madras municipality to take steps for erecting a new market and draws its attention to the insanitary condition of the present market, and hopes that early measures will be adopted in respect of the same.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 31st, 1896.

The Cantonment Act in Bangalore.

16. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 31st August, after stating how prejudicial to the interests of the house-owners the introduction of the Cantonment Act would be, says that such a step would be a piece of arbitrariness of the worst type and it would produce a bad feeling against the Government in general and against the municipality in particular. It is a matter of regret that English gentlemen (English officers) should think it right to take a man's property for less value than he could obtain in the open market. The sense of right and wrong must be blunted before a man can give himself up to such an act. The paper further remarks that Bangalore is not British territory. It is a part of Mysore lent to the British for a civil and military station and not a military station alone. In 1858 the question was raised and the Government of India came to the conclusion that the Act could not be enforced in Bangalore. The editor therefore hopes that the president will resist the blandishments of the military authorities and will determine to preserve the present status of the station.

Bangalore city water-supply.

17. The same paper warns the Government of Mysore that although the water-works have been nearly completed and the water from the Hissarghatta is being supplied to the city, yet the supply may become insufficient in course of time, especially when the supply is divided between the military station and the city, and therefore thinks it necessary that the tanks, &c., that hitherto supplied water to the town must be kept in good order to meet any contingency. The editor also says that separate pipes should be assigned to Brahmans and other castes to avoid any unpleasantness or riots between the different castes of people.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Sept. 5th, 1896.

The introduction of cantonment rules in Bangalore.

18. *In re* the question of introducing the Cantonment Act in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini* publishes an extract from a letter written by Sir Mark Cubbon to the General Commanding the Bangalore division in 1857, in which Sir Mark Cobbon says "I should be guilty of a grave dereliction of duty if, with the full knowledge that Bangalore is no more a military cantonment in the proper sense of the word than Perambore or Vepery, I give my consent that the Judicial Commissioner and other officers charged with the administration of the country, the sick officers, the aged widows, the ladies whose husbands are on foreign service, and other familes who have made it their abode should be turned out of their houses at the caprice of the brigadier who happens to be in command of the station and who of course is the absolute judge of the 'absolute necessity' of his own force."

19. After applauding the Mysore darbar for the prompt manner in which pipes for supplying pure drinking water were laid in Bangalore city, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 3rd September, says the proposal for supplying pure drinking water to the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, from the Hissarghatta water-works has been already sanctioned by the Government of India, but that no actual steps have yet been taken to carry out this very useful and necessary work. The Resident's attention is drawn to this matter.

Hissarghatta water-works scheme.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Sept. 3rd, 1896.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

20. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th August, writes as follows:—In October 1891, two ryots, one of the village of Kumarapalayam and the other of the village of Kurichi, in the district of Coimbatore, applied to Government for loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the purpose of erecting a water-pump worked by a windmill, and, after considerable delay and lengthy correspondence on the subject, Government resolved to grant a loan of Rs. 720 and this sum was paid to the said ryots in August 1896. (There is apparently here a mistake about the year.) The Act lays down that the sum lent can be claimed by Government only after the work, for the execution of which the loan was raised, has been fully completed and the fruits thereof realised; but, in the meanwhile, Government may claim interest from the date on which the money was lent; but, in the present case, the revenue authorities served the ryots in question with notice in August 1895, demanding interest from 1894. The work in question has not yet been completed owing to want of funds. Nearly double the estimated cost has been spent. While so, the severity of the village officers demanding payment of interest has driven the villagers away from their village. There is no one to till the land for raising a crop. Thus a public loan not only subjects the debtor to much trouble and vexation, but also causes ruin to him. It is hoped that Government will direct its attention to this subject and will so mend matters as to make a public loan a source of benefit to the ryots.

A remark on the grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1896.

21. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th September, proposes to prove from the statistics of the Government itself the harshness with which land revenue is being collected. It states that the amount to have been realised in the year 1894–95 was Rs. 605,00,000 including arrears. Of this, so large a sum as Rs. 595,00,000 was collected, which evidences the policy of the revenue officials too plainly. In order to realise this large sum, the revenue officials issued 5,874,474 notices, which were made up of 5,394,303 demand notices, 290,654 distraint processes and 209,417 sale notices. The paper is unable to describe what the poor ryots must have suffered when so many notices were served on them. It remarks that these poor ryots are more patient than the proverbial mother earth, and that they give up the whole of their crops to the Government, having worked hard all the year long under the scorching sun. It further states that the property of 14,198 ryots was sold for default of payment of revenue. The property sold included 54,484 acres of land, which, though valued at Rs. 7,16,612, brought in only Rs. 1,55,762; and half of the said lands could find no purchasers and were therefore bought by the Government. These statistics are taken from the Government administration report, and they are not, it remarks, of its own invention. Being itself very poor, it says it is thoroughly acquainted with the sufferings of the poor ryots, and regrets to find the Government officials frequently remark, in the face of these facts, that the Indian ryot is extremely prosperous. The Government, it suggests, should, out of pity for the ryot, modify the system of collecting land revenue; else he would surely die in absolute penury.

Land revenue.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1896.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Aug. 31st, 1896.

The Gódávari resettlement.

22. The *Rajayogi*, of the 31st August, writes (in English) thus:—"The appointment of such a man (Mr. W. J. H. LeFanu) to the Settlement Commissionership is opportune, and we hope he will see things for himself before settling the fate of our ryots. We have a word to say to him and we hope he will excuse us for venturing to say it. . . . Briefly stated his (the ryot's) grievances are these:—His land has not the same productive power as in the early years of anicut irrigation; intermittent cultivation with wet crops has tended to deteriorate the soil, to make up for which very strenuous efforts at an enormous cost are needed, and even then it is very rarely that the used-up land becomes adequately fertile. It must not be forgotten that it is not every ryot that can put himself to the expense of bettering the soil. In every village we find nearly every backyard, whether attached to or detached from houses dug deeper and deeper still year after year to find manure for the weakened soil, and at this day there is perhaps no village in the district which has not to go miles off in search of manure. Improved methods of manuring are not known to the ryots, nor is any persistent effort made by the Government Agricultural department to make such methods known and adopted. The cost of such manure as ryots now use is incredibly excessive, and Government officials do not allow the unfortunate ryot so much as a spade of earth from disused or periodically dried up tanks and canals without demanding a fee. There is next the cost of labour. The impetus to and demand for manual labour which the numerous public works—canals, roads, railways, &c.,—have occasioned have made labour very much dearer than at the last settlement, and the expenses of cultivation have enormously risen in consequence and have moreover placed the cultivator at the mercy of the labourer. It is vain to look for proof of this in official statistics. One has only to go into the fields in the transplanting and harvesting seasons to be convinced of our statements. . . . . For all agricultural operations from the sowing of the seed to the harvesting of the produce hard cash is needed, the tendency of the field labourer of to-day being, generally speaking, to demand at every step money wages in place of payment in kind. The pressure of kists which promotion-seeking subordinates and name-seeking superiors in their anxiety to outshine their compeers give obliges the ryot to sell or mortgage at considerable disadvantage. The debt is a trifle to start with. The usurious sowcar makes the ryot fancy that it is nothing. The ryot wants more and more however and more is ungrudgingly found for him by his kind friend and at last he finds it too late that the trifle has expanded into a mighty obligation.

* * * * *

"In fine, land has become less productive, agricultural operations have become more costly than ever, living even in the rural parts is far more costly than at the last settlement, population has enormously grown, litigating propensities which are indirectly fostered by a rapidly expanding class of legal advisers have become their second nature. Everything in fact points to the impoverished condition of the tiller of the soil, and it is bare justice to the ryot so circumstanced that the numerous growing demands on his slender means should be adequately allowed for before fixing the sovereign's share of his income.

"We commend the above to the gracious consideration of Mr. LeFanu. We trust that Mr. LeFanu will bring the best qualities of his head and heart to bear on this very anxious question and save the poor ryot from the misery of future years to which it is feared he is well nigh doomed by Mr. Clerk's proposals. We are sanguine that the ryots' interests are in safe hands."

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 31st, 1896.

Inviting the attention of Government to the settlement article in the *Madras Review*.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 31st August, while commenting upon the article on the Madras settlement published in the latest issue of the *Madras Review*, remarks that, if Government takes pains to read the article in question and is disposed to conduct the settlement after ascertaining the truth, it will be enabled to discharge its duty with equity and justice.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Advisability of constructing a railway line from Kumbakónam to Pattukkóttai *via* Mannárgudi.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th August, reporting that the Collector of Tanjore has suggested to Government the advisability of constructing a railway line from Kumbakónam to Pattukkóttai *viâ* Mannárgudi, observes that Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai are the only two important stations in the district that are without railway communication and that the construction of the proposed railway would be a source of great convenience to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1896.

A request to Government regarding the ensuing festival of Mahamaham at Kumbakónam.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st September, describing the inconvenience which third-class passengers sustain in railway carriages during times of festivals and also bringing to the notice of the authorities that the Mahamaham, a festival celebrated once in twelve years in Kumbakónam, will take place early next year, requests Government to direct the Agent of South Indian Railway to adopt necessary measures for securing comfort and convenience to the third-class passengers that will resort to Kumbakónam to witness the said festival.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1896.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

A suggestion to excavate a certain channel in the district of Tanjore.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, says that the excavation of a channel from the anicut to the river Maharaja Samudram near Vallam will serve as the best means of utilizing the surplus water of the annual floods of the rivers Káveri and Coleroon in the district of Tanjore, and hopes that the authorities will adopt the suggestion as it will secure a good water-supply for the irrigation of the taluk of Pattukkóttai and the southern parts of the district.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1896.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

Abkári officers levying blackmail for marking trees for tapping.

27. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd September, supports the statement made by the *Kerala Patrika* that almost all the abkári officers levy blackmail at the rate of one rupee for every tree marked for tapping. This may not perhaps be so astounding if the various other misdeeds of the department are considered. It is an open secret that the officers of the preventive force levy an annual contribution of money and paddy on some of the people inhabiting the border of the Cochin State. If the fisherman refuse to give fish *gratis* to the abkári officer, the latter stows away bottles in the boats used by the former and "discovers" them and charges him before the magistrate, and the several cases now pending in the Chávakkát Magistrate's court are instances in point. It is a matter of great grievance that the Government gives salaries and maintains a set of officers who are ever ready to extort whatever they can from the poor and innocent persons.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 2nd, 1896.

(*k*) *General.*

A hint to Government regarding the darisu lands adjoining the Periyar.

28. The *Satyavartamani*, of the 15th August, regrets to learn that it has been recommended to Government that waste lands adjoining the Periyar should be given to pattadars of neighbouring lands. As the pattadars are mostly impoverished, with their lands mortgaged, the proposal, if adopted, will not benefit them. The paper adds that there are hundreds of agricultural labourers who have, already in hopes of getting pattas of waste lands, spent labour on them and made them arable. To these the lands, if made over to them, would give means of livelihood. If these poor hardworking men are not to be cared for by Government, who will care for them?

SATYAVARTAMANI, *Pasumalai*, Aug. 15th, 1896.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

29. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 22nd August, says that the number of compositors working in the Government Press, Madras, has increased so much that many of them, who are paid by the day, do not get work at all, and that even those who do get some work are so low paid that they get barely enough for their livelihood. On a representation of the matter by the compositors to the Superintendent, that officer has dispensed with the services of all newly-employed compositors, thus improving the wages of the old employés. This is however a hardship to the men thrown out. Had more care been exercised in the entertainment of new men, such a necessity would not have arisen. It is suggested that the Superintendent may be called on to submit to Government an annual statement, giving particulars regarding the number of compositors employed, their earnings, &c.

A suggestion regarding the work of the compositors in the Government Press, Madras.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1896.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, remarks that the absence of uniform standards of measurement leads to cheating in the district of Tanjore, and hopes that Government will remedy the evil by introducing a uniform scale of weights and measures for adoption throughout the presidency.

Desirability of having a common standard of measurement throughout the presidency.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1896.

31. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th September, complains that skin merchants behind the office of the Sea Customs expose and dust the hides on the public road. This causes an offensive smell almost unbearable to the passers-by. The paper refers to an order of Government directing the railway authorities not to store hides either on railway platforms or in the passengers' train, and regrets that the authorities concerned do not take notice of the public nuisance here complained of even though it occurs in the heart of the Presidency town.

Nuisance caused by skin merchants behind the office of the Sea Customs, Madras.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1896.

32. The *Sasilekha*, of the 11th September, observes that, in spite of the large sums of money expended on salaries and pensions to the European and Native officers in the superior grades of the public service, they are receiving bribes now just as petty officials used to do some fifty years ago and that their subordinates also do the same in the name of their masters. There is no easy method of detecting and punishing a bribe-receiving Collector or his subordinate, and, this being so, the British Government is in no way better than the administration of the country by the nawabs or the Hindu rajas. It suggests that receivers of bribes would be sufficiently deterred if the law were so modified as to let off the bribe-givers unpunished, and remarks that, as both the giver and receiver of bribes are punished at present, neither party comes forward to reveal the fact. It is of opinion that Europeans only should be appointed Collectors and Sub-Collectors, while educated Hindus and Muhammadans might be made District Judges. A member of each of the Executive Councils at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta should also be a native. Though the taxes in India are as numerous and varied as in England, the Indian Government, it says, is greatly perplexed for want of funds.

The British administration.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Aug. 27th, 1896.

33. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 27th August, in a leading article, speaking of the loss of life and property by the recent floods in various parts of India, says that the people are exposed to great risk in crossing rivers in the rainy season, and thinks that the money realised by the Government hitherto from ferry contractors must be used for constructing bridges across such of the rivers as are yet without bridges.

Bridges to be constructed across rivers.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 5th, 1896.

34. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th September, invites the attention of the postal authorities to the desirability of increasing the strength of the village post peons attached to the Trichur post office as it has now to serve

The number of village post peons attached to the Trichur post office to be increased.

several distant places and letters and packets are consequently delayed for a month before being delivered.

35. The Calicut papers, the *Kerala Patrika*, the *Manorama*, the *Kerala Chandrika*, and the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th September, respectively, notice with great joy the proposed visit of His Excellency the Governor and exhort the people to make the necessary arrangements to accord him a fitting welcome. All the papers request the people to present the Governor with addresses touching upon the settlement, the vagaries of the police and salt and abkári officers, the bad condition of the roads in Malabar, the hardships suffered by the tenants on account of melcharth (overlease) and the railway extension in Malabar, &c. Some of the papers, especially the *Kerala Patrika*, advise the tenants that it is better for them to present a separate address to His Excellency unfolding the grievances suffered by them at the hands of the oppressive landlords rather than join in the address of the Kerala Mahajana Sabha which is more or less a landlords' association and which is not therefore likely to plead the cause of the tenants.

Reflections on the proposed visit of the Governor to Malabar.

Kerala Patrika, &c., *Calicut*, Sept. 5th, &c., 1896.

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd September, publishes an imaginary dialogue, in which there appears, among other things, a reference to the visit of His Excellency to the Salem jail. One of the speakers says that His Excellency conversed with the prisoners of the Salem jail which shows that he is a sympathetic Governor; then the other replies, "Yes, that is a very good way of easily earning a good name without any loss or trouble to himself. If His Excellency has a real intention of ascertaining the requirements and welfare of the people, it is to the honest and respectable public and not to the prisoners that His Excellency should address himself."

36. A correspondent to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 8th September, regrets much that gambling is carried on unchecked in Buffalo street in Manantoddy. The hard-earned money of the poor workmen is all frittered away in no time. Some of the leading men of the locality are said to countenance the practice and it is a great pity that this crying evil is not put a stop to by Government.

Government to put a stop to the gambling at Manantoddy.

Kerala Chandrika, *Calicut*, Sept. 8th, 1896.

37. A paragraph in the same paper rejoices at the acceptance of the presidentship at the ensuing Congress meeting by Mr. Sayani and is in high hope that at the next Congress meeting the Muhammadans will be well represented.

Rejoicing at the selection of Mr. Sayani as president of the coming Congress.

38. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th September, referring to the great agitation in Malabar caused by the High Court decision in the matter of "kuri," says that there were of late several conflicting decisions on the subject in Malabar, some of them being in direct opposition to the High Court decision. The Malabar "kuri" being of a peculiar nature does not come within the operation of the provisions of the Companies Act. He proposes that a Bill should be introduced so that the matter may be settled once for all and peace may be restored to the much-agitated district. He further exhorts the people to refer to this among other grievances requiring speedy remedy in the welcome address to be presented to His Excellency on his visit to the district.

Exhorting the people of Malabar to refer to the "kuri" decisions in the welcome address to His Excellency the Governor.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 9th, 1896.

39. In referring with approval to the action of the police in preventing the Shias of the district of Gaya from carrying the panjahs during the last Muharram and wounding the feelings of the Sunni sect, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 31st August, says, if the police had not prevented the Shias, there would have been a breach of the public peace.

The prevention of panjah procession in Gaya.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*. Aug. 31st, 1896.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 31st, 1896.

Disturbance on the Cavalry road, Bangalore.

40. Referring to the disturbance which recently occurred on the Cavalry road, Bangalore, in which certain badmashes attacked some Hindu passers-by and two European Military officers for not coming down from their carriages and horses to show respect to the sandal procession of the prophet, which was then passing the road, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 31st August, says the occurrence is universally regretted. It is a pity the police, whose duty it was to be present with such processions in order to prevent any breach of the public peace, were conspicuous by their absence. The occurrence, it is apprehended, will create ill-feelings between the two communities. The *Qasim* requests the authorities to concert measures to prevent such occurrences in future.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 7th, 1896.

The alleged corruption in the Government service.

41. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 7th September, states that the *Aum*, of Lahore, referring to the punishment awarded to two sub-judges of the North-West Provinces and to Lieutenant W. B. Brown, of the Royal Fusiliers, for embezzlement and corruption, complains that corruption is far too prevalent in all directions. The *Aum* says it is hoped that the punishment of these individuals will have the effect for a short time at least of checking its spread.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1896.

A suggestion to Government regarding the trial of European offenders.

42. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 29th August, referring to the rape case that was disposed of in the High Court of Allahabad, wherein the accused, a British soldier, was finally acquitted, remarks that, as a rule, European offenders, however heinous their crime may be, are let off unpunished by the British tribunals for the reason that the punishment of a European is likely to be regarded as an insult to the British nation. The paper observes that the present rule that European offenders should be tried before European judges and a jury consisting mostly of Europeans greatly contributes to the miscarriage of justice here complained of, and that if, on the other hand, European offenders were tried before two judges, one a Native and the other a European, with a jury consisting of an equal number of Europeans and Natives, the administration of justice would give no room for any dissatisfaction.

KERALA PATRIKA *Calicut*, Sept. 12th, 1896.

Government to pass a law for the better management of temples in Malabar.

43. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th September, says that, as the property belonging to the temples in Malabar is being squandered by the uralars (trustees) in litigation and for other unnecessary purposes, a law ought to be passed to regulate their management. The editor therefore suggests that in the address to be presented to the Governor a request should be made that the Devastanam Bill introduced in the local Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Kalyanasundra Aiyar, which is not applicable to Malabar, should be made applicable to that district.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Aug. 24th, 1896.

The Jhallawar Maharaja.

44. The *Rajayogi*, of the 24th August, referring to the report of the debate in the House of Commons published in the *London Times*, in the matter of the deposition of Prince Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar, writes thus (in English):—"We cannot but draw the inference that so long as Indian princes please the British Residents their position is safe; but, when once they incur their displeasure, nothing short of deposition will be the outcome."

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 7th, 1896.

Muhammadan rule.

45. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th September, has a leader, in which the editor, after showing that Turkey is drifting into anarchy, says that the Muhammadan rulers in India also are far behind their Hindu compeers. Speaking of

the Hyderabad State, he says that it has gradually declined since the death of Sir Salar Jang the senior. The present Prime Minister is said to be unable to do much, and the official who practically rules the country is the Peshi Secretary, who does just what he pleases and has made an immense fortune by corruption and extortion. This man, the editor says, interferes in every thing, even in the decisions of the highest court in the country. This state of things makes Hyderabad another edition of Turkey in which the Hindus take the place of the Christians in Turkey.

46. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd September, publishes a Kanarese translation of a letter said to have been addressed by the *ex*-Raja of Jhallawar and says that the letter cannot fail to elicit sympathy for the writer thereof and cause surprise to every one at the conduct of the British Government in dealing with him.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 2nd, 1896.

The Maharaja of Jhallawar's letter to the Viceroy.

47. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 10th September, learns that some misunderstanding has arisen between the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Resident and the abrupt departure of His Highness from Srinaggar has caused some anxiety among the people as to what the issue of the misunderstanding will be.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*. Sept. 10th, 1896.

The Maharaja of Kashmir and the Resident.

48. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 13th September, speaking of the vacancy of the Deputy Commissionership of Hasan, says that there is no justice in the Mysore Government although the papers subsidised by the Government may proclaim that there is no country better governed than Mysore. The British Government only cares for the subsidy of Rs. 25 lakhs, and, if this is regularly paid, does not care what injustice is perpetrated in the internal administration. The editor thinks that the vacancy above alluded to should be given to B. G. Krishna Aiyangar.

MYSORE, DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Sept. 13th, 1896.

Injustice in the Mysore Government.

49. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 31st August, refers to the petition recently presented to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin by Nidhiyirikkal Manikka Kathanar protesting against the decision of the Diwan of that State that certain landed properties belonging to the petitioner in Ilakkad pravirti, Muvattumpuzha taluk, should be considered as Sirkar waste lands and put in public auction. The petitioner's ancestors obtained the assignment of these lands from a Malayali Brahman landlord and were enjoying them undisturbed for about a century. The paper says that, if the facts contained in the petition are impartially and justly considered, it cannot be doubted that the decision of the Diwan was quite unreasonable. It is remarked that, if the alleged *janmam* right of the petitioner as well as the documents connected therewith are for any reason disbelieved by the Diwan, he ought to give the parties time to settle the matter in a Civil Court before passing any final orders on the matter relying upon the misrepresentations of certain greedy and corrupt revenue officials.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, Aug. 31st, 1896.

Commenting upon a petition presented to the Resident by a Travancore subject.

50. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 29th August, says that in the question papers set to a class of grown-up girls in the Female Normal school in Travancore for the recent annual examination the passages given for annotation and analysis were very obscene and vulgar. The article, in commenting upon these passages, quotes them in full and observes that, if things are allowed to continue in this fashion, the female education, which is now getting a hold on the people of Travancore, will seriously suffer.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 29th, 1896.

Female education in Travancore.

51. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th September, does not approve of the idea of appointing a foreigner, who is ignorant of the usages and customs of Cochin, as the Diwan of that State. It says that there are in the State itself some

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 11th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the appointment of the next Diwan of Cochin.

persons who are both able and competent to fill that office; but, if the raja does not like to select one from among them and wishes to bring in a foreigner, his choice should fall on Mr. Govinda Pillai, Judge of the Travancore High Court, who has much experience of men and things in the Cochin State and who has done so much to put down official corruption in Travancore.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 9th, 1896.

Remarks on the Travancore Female Normal school examination scandal.

52. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th September, referring to the obscene paper set for the Female Normal school in Trivandrum, is of opinion that it would be much better to have no female education at all than to have one after this fashion.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1896.

Question moved by Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta at the Bombay Legislative Council.

53. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th August, writes as follows:—Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta requested, at a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, permission to ask a question regarding the disposal in appeal by the Bombay Government of cases tried in the Agency Courts in the Native States subject to the control of that Government, the object of the interpellation being to bring to the notice of Government that people are not satisfied with the decisions of the Bombay Government in such cases and would prefer to have the appeals heard and decided upon by the judicial tribunals of Bombay. The question was disallowed on the ground that it was of a political character. Mr. Mehta has, however, sent up a protest against the decision of the Bombay Government, assigning reasons for his difference of opinion and quoting as authority the example both of the Bombay Legislative Council and of the Imperial Legislative Council where similar questions have been asked and answered. The subject is important, and the decision of the Government of India is awaited with interest.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1896.

Arbitrary dealing of the British Consul-General at Zanzibar.

54. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 29th August, reports that, after the death of Saiyid Ali, Sultan of Zanzibar, which occurred on the 5th March 1893, the British Consul-General, instead of nominating Kalid Barkash, his son, nominated one Ahmad Benthuain as Sultan; that this unjust nomination has stirred up the feelings of many; and that great consternation and political disturbance prevail in Zanzibar. The paper says that, if a war should ensue, India alone would be called upon to supply both army and funds and that the poor Indians would have to suffer for the arbitrary action of the British Consul-General in Zanzibar. The paper further says that, in many Native States in India, Political Agents exercise their authority arbitrarily and are a source of worry to the native rulers. The paper quotes the suicide of the Raja of Patna and the affairs of Jhallawar, &c., as instances in point.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1896.

Difference between the Government of England and that of India.

55. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st September, writes as follows:—The report that a lady has been assaulted while travelling in a railway carriage in England has stirred up such public indignation that the serious attention of Government of the country has been called to it, and a revision of the railway rules is contemplated. Such outrages have occurred in India and yet what has been done?

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1896.

Madras slave trade.

56. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th August, says that ten or twelve Madrasees on board the *Palitana*, which arrived in Rangoon on the 16th August, reported to the Police Head Constable Brown that they were forcibly shipped, consigned to a great merchant at Poojundung as slaves, without their consent, and that he thereupon landed them and took steps to prosecute the consignors. It regrets that people should be thus forcibly taken away from Madras for the purpose of slavery. When such is the state of affairs in the metropolis itself,

the mofussil ports, it remarks, must be faring more horribly. It therefore prays the Government will issue strict orders directing each steamer, bound for Rangoon or other ports, to be carefully examined an hour before its departure by the Marine police in Madras and by the Port officers at each of the intermediate ports.

57. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 31st August, states that the *Aum*, of Lahore, in concurring with Lord Wolseley in his criticism of the extravagant expenditure on the British troops stationed in India, applauds his Lordship's sentiments and says that British soldiers enjoy great ease and comfort in India and live luxuriously. If such is the state of the army, it will be impossible for it to cope with an enemy in time of war.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Aug. 31st, 1896.

Lord Wolseley and the British troops stationed in India.

[Issued 24th September 1896.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 18 of 1896.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th September 1896.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
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| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | Aug. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 130 | 15th Sept. 1896. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th and 21st Sept. 1896. |
| 5 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 10th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 12th Sept. 1896. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 12th and 19th Sept. 1896. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th Sept. 1896. |
| 9 | "Parayan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 5th, 12th and 19th Sept. 1896. |
| 10 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 12th Sept. 1896. |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 9th and 16th Sept. 1896. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 800 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | 12th Sept. 1896 |
| 14 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 90 | 11th and 18th Sept. 1896. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 13th Sept. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd Sept. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 575 | Aug. 1896. |
| 18 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 15th Sept. 1896. |
| 20 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | |
| 21 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Rayadrug .. .. .. | 200 | 10th and 25th Sept. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 12th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1896. |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do .. .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th Sept. 1896. |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 360 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Aug. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 21st and 28th Sept. 1896. |
| 30 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 27th Sept. 1896. |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 19th and 26th Sept. 1896. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 24th Sept. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 21st Sept. 1896. |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 12th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1896. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 14th and 21st Sept. 1896. |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 14th and 21st Sept. 1896. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 10th, 14th, 17th and 21st Sept. 1896. |
| 46 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 8th June 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st September, after giving an account of the massacre of upwards of five thousand innocent Armenians in Constantinople and the confusion and anarchy prevailing in the country, says thus:—Matters cannot go on in this way for ever. Unless there is a change soon, the whole empire will be depopulated. Sooner or later the Sultan must be dethroned and all power must be taken from those who now so diabolically use it. England has done her best, but Russia is the proper power to take Turkey in hand, and it would be well if England gave her to understand that no interference would take place should the Balkhan peninsula be invaded. Of course England would look for compensation in other parts. Egypt must be guaranteed to her and she must also be guaranteed immunity from attack on the North-Western frontier of India. If such an arrangement could be arrived at, the gain to India would be very great inasmuch as a large portion of the military force now employed would not be required. Therefore both for the sake of the subjects of the Sultan and the subjects of the Queen-Empress, it is to be hoped that such an arrangement as we have suggested will be made.

The Turkish affairs.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 21st, 1896.

2. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 26th September, referring to the Armenian atrocities, severely deprecates the indifferent attitude of the Great Powers towards the suffering Christians of Armenia. The inability of the Great Powers to bring about a union among themselves before interfering in the matter has given great encouragement to the Turks, who have now begun to massacre the Christians even of Constantinople. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery and others are now working to rouse the British nation, but, unless they succeed in rousing the other nations of Europe, no material good will be forthcoming.

The Armenian atrocities.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, Sept. 26th, 1896.

3. Referring to the news that Russia has concentrated an army of one hundred thousand men all told in Eastern Siberia for the alleged purpose of attacking China and Japan and that it is thereby inferred by some politicians that she has given up the idea of the invasion of India, the *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th September, says it is foolish to suppose that Russia has given up the idea, but, on the contrary, it appears that her hostile intentions are constantly developing. The British Government is advised to be always prepared.

The invasion of India by Russia.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1896.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, dwells at length on the illiterateness of the Police constabulary and on the consequent evils, and suggests the desirability of transferring police men from station to station at frequent intervals of time, of enlisting into the police force graduates and members of respectable families, of investing divisional officers with greater powers than they possess now, and of placing the department under the immediate control of Government.

A suggestion regarding the Police department.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1896.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th September, reports that robbers find a convenient place of resort in the two roads, named the old road and the new road, leading from Mariammankoil to Tanjore, a distance of four miles, and waylay the passers-by with impunity. The correspondent requests the police to bestow attention on the matter.

A request to the police of the town of Tanjore.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1896.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1896.

Rape committed by two police constables in the town of Chingleput.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th September, reports as having been informed by one of its correspondents that two police constables in the town of Chingleput arrested at midnight a native woman who was pregnant under the false charge of her having committed theft, took her to a private place instead of to the police station, committed rape upon her, and drove her out of the town. The paper says that there is evidence enough for prosecution and requests the Superintendent of Police to pay particular attention to this subject.

The police a source of annoyance to hackney carriage drivers at Triplicane.

7. A correspondent to the same paper complains that police constables, taking advantage of the running of tramway cars along the Triplicane high road, cause a great deal of annoyance to hackney drivers. The road is lined with shops, and, when a coach stops at one of them on one side of the tramway line, the jatkas that come from the opposite direction, in order to avoid the coach and also the tramcars that may be running at the time, have, of necessity, to cross the tramway line and move to their right, which is against the ordinary rule of the road. For this unavoidable act, the jatka drivers are harassed and dragged to the police station.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Sept. 21st, 1896.

A rule for the suppression of the police extortion.

8. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 21st September, is glad to report that the Bombay High Court has passed a rule which will tend to check police extortion. The rule is as follows:—That if any police officer, in view to make an accused person brought before him for inquiry confess the crime, or, for any other reason, subjects him to extortion, and, if any other police officer is present at that time, the latter will be held to have abetted the commission of the offence of extortion even though he takes no active part in it, and will be dealt with accordingly.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1896.

A police torture case.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th September, referring to the order passed by Government in the police torture case at Nuzvid, Kistna district, remarks that, although the punishments awarded by the Government to the Deputy Magistrate and Police Superintendent in the case cannot be said to be altogether satisfactory considering the atrocity of the crime, the position of the officers would not only make them feel sufficiently punished, but that the order of the Government would also tend to make the police and magisterial officers more careful in the discharge of their duties. The paper further observes from the decisions of some of the cases published in the papers that, both in the metropolis and in the mofussil, there is a close acquaintanceship between the magisterial and the police officers and that the former do not in some cases exercise their powers independently of the latter. It remarks that in the Presidency town itself the authority exercised by the police constables in nuisance cases is intolerable, and complains that the accused is punished merely on the evidence of the constable. It therefore prays the Government, the embodiment of justice, that it will administer justice, constantly directing its attention to the protection of the aggrieved.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1896.

Apprehending a riot as the result of the Police Superintendent's order in the matter of religious preachings by Hindus.

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th September, says that it is customary with the missionaries who use to preach Christianity in the Vaniyamkulam market, Malabar district, to abuse Hinduism in order to extol the Gospel. The Hindus, who could not tolerate this, began to preach their own religion by the side of the missionaries, and this work was undertaken by one Karimpanakkal Raman Eluthatchan. The missionaries, finding their efforts fruitless, contrived means to put a stop to the preaching of Hinduism, and, curiously enough, one day the police under the orders of the Superintendent forbade the above Eluthatchan to preach any more. This unjust and unreasonable interference of the police is said to have enraged the local

inhabitants, and the editor fears a riot as the result of this one-sided action of the Superintendent. The said Eluthatchan has, it appears, appealed to the Collector against the order of the police, and the article hopes that the Collector, who is responsible for the welfare and contentment of the people, will institute a thorough inquiry into the matter and give a favourable decision. If, on inquiry, the Collector finds that such preachings are apt to cause a breach of the peace, the best thing for him to do would be to prevent both the Christians and Hindus from preaching at the market rather than allow only the former.

*(b) Courts.*

11. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 12th September, regrets to learn that the Appellate Side of the Madras High Court dismissed four appeals for the reason that the parties concerned had not submitted the papers of the lower court within fifteen days, the period prescribed for it. The paper adds that, at present, there is no definite rule requiring the lower courts to furnish within a given period the petitioners with the papers applied for, that the lower courts in consequence make considerable delay in furnishing the required papers, and that the parties are therefore unable to submit the papers of the lower courts within the time prescribed by the High Court. The paper remarks that the High Court will be justified in enforcing such a rule as the one here referred to only when it has adopted measures to make the lower courts furnish the petitioners with the papers applied for in time, and that, in the absence of any such measure, the observance of this rule of limitation will be a heavy infliction on the parties who have no redress for a mistake for which they are not responsible.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1896.

A remark on the observance of a certain rule by the Appellate Side of the Madras High Court regarding the submission of the papers of the lower court.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th September, reports that a student of the College of Engineering charged Mr. Chatterton, one of its professors, before Mr. Sultan Muhi ud-din Sahib, with the offence of using unlawful force, and that the magistrate, after questioning the student as to why he wished to deal so hard with his professor, disposed of the case with the remark that the accused had gone to England and that the student should therefore take out fresh summons on his return, which would be about fifteen months hence. The paper remarks that this judgment induces one to think that, when the accused is a European, the court and the injured party should wait for his convenience to attend the court to answer the charge.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1896.

A remark on the criminal case brought against Mr. Chatterton, a Professor of the College of Engineering.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd September, speaking of the village munsifs, remarks that many of them are ignorant of their powers and privileges, nay, the very functions they have to perform; that they rarely take notice of the irregularities and frauds of all kinds prevailing in the village, but remain passive, satisfied with the petty presents or bribes which they receive from the villagers; that they delay the disposal of the few cases filed in their court for a considerable length of time and thus inconvenience the parties that resort to them for justice; and that, when they do dispose of any case at all, their decision depends upon the position of the parties to the case and not upon its real merits.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1896.

Irregularities of the village munsifs.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 18th September, referring to the charge brought against Mr. Chatterton, of the Madras Civil Engineering College, and to his subsequent departure to England with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib, expresses its surprise at the magistrate having informed the complainant, a student, on the day of hearing, to take out a fresh summons against Mr. Chatterton on his return from home. How can

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1896.

Mr. Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib.

a person, the paper asks, on whom a summons has been served, be permitted to go to a distant country without the case being tried? What guarantee is there that he will ever return to India? It further asks how the witnesses of the complainant are to be expected to be able to recollect the circumstances of the case after a lapse of 15 months? The paper is unable to understand how it was that the magistrate had expressly permitted Mr. Chatterton to leave India. It remarks that native magistrates (Hindus and Muhammadans) in fact lose their heads when they have to try Europeans. The complainant should, the paper says, petition to the High Court to see how far Mr. Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib's proceedings are justifiable.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1896.

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th September, remarks that there are numerous cases in which Europeans commit even the most atrocious crimes upon Native Indians and still the law is powerless as regards them. In such cases there is room to suspect that there is one law for Europeans and another for Natives. The paper next refers to Varadachari's case against Mr. Chatterton in the Court of Mr. Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib, a Presidency Magistrate, who issued a summons on the accused, but, when the case came on for trial, informed the complainant's vakil that Mr. Chatterton had left for England on 15 months' leave, and that, if the complainant still wished to have the case tried, he might institute fresh proceedings against Mr. Chatterton on his return from home. The paper asks whether it is not evident that Europeans could freely absent themselves at their pleasure from attending courts and that the law would wait for them. It expresses a doubt whether the same law would wait in a similiar case, where (let us suppose) the students thrash Mr. Chatterton for his mischief and he complains against them, and, after the service of summons, the students are absent from court in their native places. Finally, it remarks that in all these cases the law does not at all protect the Hindus.

Weakness of law.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 21st, 1896.

16. The *Kurnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st September, says that the remark made by the judge of the Allahabad High Court in summing up after the trial of a soldier charged with rape must have been made in temporary forgetfulness of the state of the highly cultivated European society, for, if he had this in mind, he would never have made such remarks about native women. In the face of the strong evidence and the opinion of the committing magistrate, the judge and the European jury have acquitted a countryman of theirs charged with a serious offence. A Bengali paper suggests that, if the judge does not condescend to apologize for his unwarranted remarks, he must be compelled to do so by means of an agitation in England; but we do not like to be so hard upon the judge. Every man is liable to forget himself, and how can we expect a European judge working hard in a hot climate preserve an even state of mind? It is foreign to the nature of the Indians to humiliate a man for such temporary slips of judgment.

Unjust remarks by a judge of the Allahabad High Court.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 23rd, 1896.

17. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd September, says that, in Bijnour, a girl of five years, while playing in the streets, was run over by a cart and killed, and that the father of the child was punished by Government for his carelessness in letting the child to play in the streets. This, says the paper, illustrates the proverb: "The man that fell from the ceiling was beaten with a stick for falling down."

A father punished for the accidental death of his daughter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1896.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 21st September, while noticing that, in obedience to a recent order of the High Court, Mr. O'Farrell, the District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, is attending office daily instead of on alternate days as he was doing before, says that the present Collector of Malabar, Mr. Dance, does not make it a point to attend office regularly and that much inconvenience is consequently caused to parties, and hopes that Mr. Dance will discontinue his anomalous practice.

The Collector of Malabar requested to attend office daily.

### (*d*) *Education.*

19. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 12th September, announcing that the Madras University has a surplus balance of Rs. 2,70,822-8-8, thinks it desirable that the University authorities should in future reduce the scale of the examination fees and utilise the balance in hand for opening a library for the use of students preparing for the University examinations.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1896.

A hint to the Madras University.

20. The *Rajayogi*, of the 14th September, writes thus (in English):—

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Sept. 14th, 1896.

Multiplicity of examinations.

"To pass results grants is the only use that is made at present of the Primary examination so far as primary schools are concerned. The pass lists are forwarded by Chairmen of Primary Examination Boards to Inspecting officers who prepare the certifying memoranda and fix the amount of grant earned by each school. This, we venture to think, is a very minor purpose because the Inspecting officers may be considered competent enough to examine an Upper Primary class for the purpose of giving results grants.

"Again, the Government has been losing on account of this examination about Rs. 20,000 every year, and the Director of Public Instruction has, therefore, been obliged to frame new rules to curtail the expenditure, whereby the centres of examination have been reduced in number, officers of the Revenue and Registration departments have been called upon to serve on the board, and no sum was ordered to be spent on account of travelling allowance excepting money paid to chairmen. The Government, in passing these rules, seem to have been actuated by no other desire than to reduce expenditure and make the examination self-supporting. In the first place, the reduction in the number of the examination centres has resulted in very great inconvenience to the infant-candidates who are now obliged to travel miles and miles to reach the examination centre, undergoing several hardships.

"In the second place, the tahsildar, the sub-magistrate, and the sub-registrar, who act as members, do not understand the standard of the examination and are not accustomed to value answers correctly. The chairman is, therefore, obliged to undertake the task of setting questions himself and of valuing a major portion of the answers, the other members being very slow and the number of days allowed being very small. The result is that the examination is very much hurried to the detriment of the interests of the boys.

"One more point we wish to bring to prominence, and that is that the standard of examination is most unequal in the several centres. In one centre candidates have to answer very difficult questions and in another a set of easy questions. This is owing to the change of examiners, the inequality of time that is allowed, the insufficiency of accommodation that is available, &c.

"While the advantages to be derived are so few and the inconveniences so many, it is beyond our comprehension why the Government do not think of abolishing it or limiting it only to those who seek Government or other service."

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, draws the attention of the municipal council of Coimbatore to the extremely insanitary condition of some of the streets in that town and suggests the early adoption of remedial measures to prevent an outbreak of cholera.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1896.

A complaint regarding the insanitary condition of some of the streets in the town of Coimbatore.

22. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th September, is glad that the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station have objected to the introduction of the Cantonment Act, and says that, were the Act to be introduced into the station, it would ruin the place as many people

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 28th, 1896.

The municipality of Bangalore and the Cantonment Act.

would leave the place at once, never to return, while nobody would be found to take their place. The editor, therefore, hopes that the protest of the commissioners would stop any attempt that may be made to introduce the Cantonment Act.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1896.

Taxes on houses in Calicut municipality considered very high.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 14th September, says that a meeting was held at Calicut by the rate-payers of the municipality to concert measures to present a welcome address to His Excellency the Governor, in which some of the speakers strongly deprecated the proposal of Government to make provision in the Municipal Bill for increasing the house-tax from Rs. 7–8–0 to Rs. 10. A resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that reference to the subject should be made in the address to be presented. The article, while endorsing the opinions expressed by the speakers, of which it gives a summary, remarks that it is quite unfair to tax alike houses which are occupied by the owners and those that are let for rent.

QASIM-UL AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 10th, 1896.

Mismanagement of the Civil and Military Station municipality, Bangalore.

24. *Qasim-ul Akbar*, of the 10th September, bitterly complains that the financial affairs of the Civil and Military Station municipality, Bangalore, are grossly mismanaged. Embezzlement after embezzlement has followed in quick succession for a year or so and yet no preventive measures have been adopted. The *Qasim* attributes the cause thereof to mismanagement, carelessness, indifference and lack of supervision on the part of the president and other revenue officers, and, after praising other municipalities, especially that of Bangalore city as being free from all such scandals, invites the attention of Mr. Macworth Young to this matter.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Aug. 1896.

Increased taxation.

25. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for August, complains that the Government of Madras have, by their settlement and survey operations, fixed the land-cess, water-cess, &c., so high as to leave nothing to the ryot. The ryots are therefore compelled to give up their lands, and capitalists are hesitating to invest their capital in land.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1896.

Registration of janmam titles in Malabar.

26. A correspondent to the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th September, writes that, as it has been ruled that parties who put in applications for registering janmam titles should have them endorsed by the amsam menons and it affords sufficient scope for the latter to resort to corrupt practices, Government should cancel it.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1896.

An advice to the Nilgiri railway authorities.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th September, alluding to recent deaths of two coolies from the effects of dynamite explosion resorted to in the construction of the Nilgiri Railway, observes that, if Government, the railway engineers and the contractors would take special care of the coolies, such accidents might be avoided, and that otherwise deaths of this kind would be very frequent.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1896.

Inconvenience caused to travellers by the watchman in charge of the railway bridge over the Kalpathi river.

28. A correspondent to the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 14th September, invites the attention of the authorities to the inconvenience caused to travellers who use the foot-path on the railway bridge over the Kalpathi river near Olavakkod station, Madras Railway, by the watchman who is in charge of the bridge. It appears that it is invariably the practice of the watchman to shut the gates of the foot-path long before the train passes over the bridge and detain persons going to catch the train at Olavakkod until they pay something to him.

### (i) *Public Works.*

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th September, writes to say that the chief source of water-supply for the village of Timmasamudram in the taluk of Vellore in the North Arcot district is the tank of the village, and observes that at present there is no water in the tank, and that, unless a sluice be constructed at the anicut of the river channel, there is no chance of water ever coming into the tank, and hopes that the authorities concerned will do the needful. He reports that the work connected with the bund and the sluice of the tank, lately completed by the contractors, is not satisfactory, for the reason that the bund is breached in many places and that the gates of the sluice allow water to flow out.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1896.

A request to the Public Works authorities regarding a certain tank in the village of Timmasamudram in North Arcot district.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

30. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 14th September, says that the recent introduction in Malabar of the system, which requires toddy-drawers to get the trees marked and obtain license for them before they are tapped for sweet toddy, has given increased facilities to the officers of the Salt and Abkári department to oppress innocent persons and levy blackmail. Owing to the difficulty of getting trees marked and of obtaining license and also to the fear of being arrested and punished in the event of their failure to carry the license with them always, many of the toddy-drawers have discontinued tapping trees for sweet toddy, and, consequently, there is a great dearth of jaggery. The Government do not derive any profit from the introduction of the above system nor do they expect any. Under the circumstances, the article suggests that it is better to revert to the old system which is not oppressive to the people.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1896.

Government to do away with the system of issuing licenses for tapping trees for sweet toddy.

### (k) *General.*

31. The *Parayan*, of the 5th September, brings to the notice of the authorities that the Paraiyas living in the village of Madayampakkam in Madurantakam taluk were, owing to the recent grant of darkhast of waste lands to the pattadars of the village, not only deprived of the privileges which they had enjoyed from time immemorial of tilling and cultivating the waste and forest lands of the village, but have also been evicted from the place. The paper says that the Paraiyas are at present without any means of livelihood and that their condition is pitiable, and requests Government to lease out to the Paraiyas the forest land measuring about 300 acres which is in the neighbourhood of the village mentioned above.

PARAYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1896.

The condition of the Paraiyas in the village of Madayampakkam in Madurantakam taluk.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd September, takes objection to Collectors holding their cutcherry in their own residence instead of in the building allotted for the purpose notwithstanding the Government order prohibiting such a procedure, and regrets that even Lord Havelock's Government does not take notice of this irregularity and the difficulties the parties are put to in consequence. The paper alludes to the particular case lately disposed of by the Madras High Court bringing to prominence the irregularity here complained of and the evils attending thereon, wherein it was ruled that Collectors in their summons should sepecify the place where they mean to hold their cutcherry.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1896.

A remark on Collectors holding their cutcherry in their own residence.

33. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for August, says that it hears that, if the civil Members of the Madras Executive Council stand in opposition to the Governor, the wishes of the Governor cannot be carried out. If this be true, the regulations, it remarks, should be so modified as to make the Governor's decisions prevail.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Aug. 1896.

The Executive Council.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Sept. 23rd, 1896.

34. A correspondent to the *Vibudharanjani*, of the 23rd September, remarks that the sub-district under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar of Narsapur (Gódávari) is very extensive, yielding a large amount of revenue, and that one half of that revenue is contributed by the village of Achanta alone. He says that the village has achieved notoriety for wickedness and thus incurred the displeasure of every Government officer. Remarking that it is sadly in need of a magistrate on the spot, he proceeds to say that, between the closing of a transaction and the execution of the document relating thereto, there occur several contingencies and difficulties, which can be obviated only by the presence of a sub-registrar near at hand; but the sub-registrar is now twenty miles away. The correspondent, therefore, proposes the location of a sub-registrar's office in Achanta investing the sub-registrar with magisterial powers. If the neighbouring villages of Mulamarru, Penukonda, &c. (19 in number) were brought under his jurisdiction, his office, he says, would surely be a first-class office. As the ryots are put to great inconvenience, the correspondent prays the Government will be benevolent to the people of Achanta and will sanction the establishment of a sub-registrar's office there.

A request to the Registration department.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1896.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th September, says that a correspondent writes to the paper that, as some peons refused to do the private menial work of a certain official in Malabar, the latter was greatly displeased with them and is now not only worrying them, but also tries his best to find fault with them in order to dismiss them from the service. The article, after dwelling on the subject at some length, remarks that, as it is customary with the officials to make their peons do private menial work in spite of the Government order to the contrary, it should issue a fresh order in this connection.

Officials making peons do private menial work.

SHAMS-UL AKBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1896.

36. The *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 14th September, says the *Civil and Military Gazette* dealing with the recent meeting of the Mulla Powindah with the Amir of Afghanistan states that the former, in interceding on behalf of the Waziris, recommended that they might be supplied with arms and ammunition, &c., to enable them to again try their fortune against the Government. If the Amir acts according to the advice of the mulla, he will surely create a misunderstanding between himself and the Government.

Referring to the above, the *Shams* remarks that the Amir will never help the Waziris in the way in which the European powers, acting on the advice of Mr. Gladstone, have helped and are helping the Armenians and Cretans though the grievances of the former (Waziris) against the Government exactly coincide with those of the latter (Armenians and Cretans) against the Sultan.

The Amir of Afghanistan and the Waziris.

37. Referring to the news that the proposal for the increase of European officers in the native regiments of India has been approved by the Secretary of State and is now under the consideration of the Government of India, the *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 14th September, says that ever since the number of European officers attached to each regiment was reduced on economical grounds the fear, which the regiments inspired, has been comparatively lessened.

The proposal to increase the number of English officers in native regiments.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1896.

38. A correspondent to the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th September, writes that the uralars (trustees) of temples in Malabar fleece the poor tenants, who hold temple lands, as much as they can and spend the money for their private purposes. If these arbitrary demands of the trustees are not satisfied, the tenants are either evicted or their lands are put on melchart. As this is a great hardship and

Government to pass a law prohibiting the capricious eviction of tenants by landlords.

loss to the tenants, Government should reconsider Devastanan Bill. It should also pass a law prohibiting the capricious eviction of tenants by landlords. The melchart system, which is very harassing and oppressive to the tenants, should also be put a stop to; if not, outbreaks similar to those which occurred at Chembrasseri amsam, Ernad taluk, are likely to happen in other parts of the district.

A correspondent to the same issue of the paper refers to the same point and expresses the same opinion.

## IV.—Native States.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st September, hears with some apprehension the news that the Diwan of Baroda has now called away his brother-in-law, one Mr. S. Srinivasa Raghavachari, from Trichinopoly to Baroda with the intention of giving him a high post in the State. He had already taken some Madrassees with him. The editor therefore fears that the Diwan might become unpopular in the country by giving appointments to his own countrymen. The editor also says that the amount of four lakhs of rupees sanctioned by the State for the reception of the Viceroy is too large to be wasted on preparations which will give only a temporary gratification to the Viceroy and the people, and thinks that such large sums should not be spent without doing something lasting for the benefit of the people.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 21st, 1896.

The Diwan of Baroda and the amount sanctioned for the reception of the Viceroy in the State.

40. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 12th September, while reviewing the administration of Mr. Subramanyan Pillai, Diwan of Cochin, says that it has not been productive of either good or evil to any noticeable extent. If he has been trying his best to add to the treasury of the State, he has on the other hand been allowing his feelings to have the better of his reason and blasted the prospects of many an officer for whom he had a dislike while judge of the Appeal Court. Referring to Mr. Rajagopala Charyar, the Diwan-elect, the article observes that, although it is not in a position to form an opinion of Mr. Charyar, yet it fully believes that the choice of the Madras Government that has the interest of the Cochin State at heart can never fall on an unworthy man and hopes that his administration will be conducive to the welfare and contentment of the State. The Raja has also done wisely in appointing the next Diwan for a term of five years as the prosperity of the State and the people may thereby be materially increased.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, Sept. 12th, 1896.

Remarks on the administration of the present Diwan of Cochin.

41. A correspondent to the same issue of the paper complains that gambling has become an intolerable nuisance in Kóttayam and regrets that the authorities in Travancore do not take steps to put a stop to the evil in spite of repeated complaints.

Gambling in Kóttayam to be put a stop to.

42. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th September, rejoices to find a leader in the *Madras Mail* proposing the name of the Honourable Mr. Sankara Nayar to the Diwanship of Travancore. The disabilities under which the Nayars and Tiyans of Travancore have been labouring during the diwanship of Brahmans will then be removed to a considerable extent and it will pave the way for the prosperity of Travancore. That the Honourable Mr. Sankara Nayar has lost caste by his visit to England is a pure myth and must be a fabrication of prejudiced Brahmans as it has been already declared by competent men that Sudras do not lose caste by going to England. Besides, after his return to India, Mr. Sankara Nayar has worshipped in the temple of Sri Padmanabha, the family deity of the royal house of Travancore, which he would not have been permitted to do had he lost caste.

Kerala Chandrika *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1896.

The Honourable Mr. Sankara Nayar to be appointed Diwan of Travancore.

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd September, has a leader saying that the appointment of Mr. Sankara Nayar as the Diwan of Travancore will be productive of immense good to the people of that State. The Honourable Mr. Sankara Nayar is a gentleman free from all prejudices and he has distinguished himself wherever he has been by his sterling independence, ability and sound common sense.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 21st, 1896.

Wanted a dead letter office in Cochin State.

43. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st September, invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the desirability of establishing a dead letter office in that State in order to enable the postal authorities to return to the senders all unclaimed letters, &c., which are now being heaped up in the corner of the Huzur office.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Sept. 26th, 1896.

Admission to the Agricultural school in Travancore refused to all classes of people.

44. A correspondent to the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 26th September, draws attention to the unjust way in which admission to the Agricultural school in Travancore is accorded only to certain classes of the people. The great agricultural needs at present felt by all classes of people alike certainly afford a good reason why such an invidious restriction should at once be removed.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1896.

The Hyderabad premiership.

45. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th September, says that the *Shonkat-ul-Islam*, of Hyderabad, referring to the news that the Hyderabad premiership has been offered to, and accepted by, the Nawab Sir Asman Jah on certain conditions and that the present premier and the Nawab Sirwar Jang are threatening His Highness, saying that they will reveal his alleged malpractices in case of any change in the present ministry, remarks that such a change would greatly benefit the State. Alluding to Mr. Plowden, the *Shonkat* says that, on account of the pressure he exerts, the condition of His Highness is getting daily worse and worse, and trusts that he may be frustrated in his hopes. His political life is filled with high-handedness and ill-treatment towards the innocent people of India. The auspicious day of his retirement, which is fast approaching, is anxiously and patiently awaited. The *Shonkat* advises the Government of the Nizam not to act according to his evil advice.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1896.

A suggestion to the rulers of India.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, is of opinion that, if Government of India be vested with full powers in financial matters and if the non-official members of the Legislative Council be given the privilege, which they have not at present, of interpellating Government on the Indian budget, the existing defects in the administration of Indian finance will be removed ere long.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1896.

A suggestion to Government regarding the coolies at Natal.

47. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th September, says that native coolies meet with very bad treatment at the hands of European planters in Natal and that it is desirable that the Government of India should put a stop to coolies being taken to Natal.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Aug. 1896.

Pensions for police officers.

48. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for August, stating that a scheme to grant pensions to the families of Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents is being considered by the Government of India, remarks that it is in the first place a perfect waste of money to have them, and that to grant pensions to their families is still more so.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Sept. 14th, 1896.

The great Indian charter.

49. The *Rajayogi*, of the 14th September, states that, in 1858, when Her Majesty the Queen assumed the government of India, a document descriptive of the privileges and rights of the Indian subjects was promulgated, and observes that it is still looked upon as a great treasure in itself; but day by day it is

being disregarded by the administrators of the country, and this has produced in the Hindu mind a sense of disappointment. Distinctions of colour have, the paper says, been prevalent, and it would be beneficial to both parties to root them out. The condition of the Native Princes is deeply regrettable, for they feel their position too insecure. It is therefore necessary, the paper remarks, to re-affirm the said charter, which, among other things, brings to light the rights and privileges of the Indian Princes. In re-issuing the charter, it should be provided that those that transgress its provisions would incur the displeasure of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and that the administrators of the country should be made to lend their helping hand to the attempts made by the Indian National Congress.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 21st, 1896.

Decline of the Congress.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st September, says that certain squabbles in the municipal council among the Congress leaders have divided the people of Calcutta and threaten seriously to interfere with the arrangements to be made for the ensuing Congress. Such a state of things will in course of time affect the weight now attaching to the Congress and will give a handle to its enemies to scoff at it and will tend to confirm the Anglo-Indians in their opinion that there is no union in India and that the Indians have not the power of organization, and thus it will undo the great work that has been in progress for the last eleven years.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Sept. 23rd, 1896.

The Secretary of State for India on newspapers.

51. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd September, says that the Secretary of State, in a speech in the Parliament, condemned the way in which Indian newspapers discussed the measures of Government and said that the Indian press ought to be gagged.

An astrologer's prediction concerning Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

52. The same paper says that an astrologer in Madras, by name Srinivasa Aiyangar, has predicted the death of Her Majesty Queen-Victoria in November 1899.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1896.

Another Mappila outbreak expected.

53. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th September, reports that the *Malabar Spectator* says that, as seventeen Mappilas, who wished to become martyrs in the last outbreak, could not do so, they are now making preparations to cause another outbreak.

Kerala Chandrika, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1896.

His Excellency the Governor and the Eralpad Raja of Calicut.

54. The Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th September, regrets to hear that an interview with His Excellency the Governor was refused to Eralpad Raja of Calicut presumably on account of a Government order which was passed expressing the displeasure of Government at the conduct of the Raja, who is said to have refused to co-operate with the authorities during the Mappila outbreak of 1894. The Raja has evinced a great deal of interest in welcoming His Excellency to Calicut, having promised a contribution of Rs. 500 towards the expenses required thereto, and it is a pity that he should have been refused an opportunity to interview His Excellency on account of a fault for which his agents are solely responsible.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th September, referring to the subject, expresses a similar opinion. The refusal of His Excellency the Governor to grant an interview to the Raja is said to have been keenly felt by the Malabar public, who hold the Raja in high estimation and reverence.

Shams-ul Akbar, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1896.

The Sultan and Mr. Gladstone.

55. Referring to a London telegram, of the 12th September, announcing that Mr. Gladstone has published a letter, in which he describes the Sultan of Turkey as the great assassin and declares that, unless all the European powers conjointly adopt coercive measures, it will be useless to demand any reforms from him, the *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 14th September, says Mr. Gladstone's suggestions are founded on no sound reasons but on his well-known hostility to the Sultan.

56. Referring to the punishment awarded to the *Munir* and *Alwaqat* (Arabi papers in Egypt) for publishing scurrilous and indecent articles against Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the same paper says they deserve this punishment since their procedur is not only contrary to all propriety, but is also calculated to disturb the friendly relations existing between the different powers.

Remarks on the punishment awarded to some Arabic papers in Egypt for publishing indecent articles.

Issued 9th September 1896.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 19 OF 1896**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th October 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Sept. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 130 | 1st Oct. 1896. |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 500 | 15th Sept. and 1st Oct. 1896. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st Oct. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 1st Oct. 1896. |
| 6 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 30th Sept. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 19th and 26th Sept 1896. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 26th Sept. and 3rd Oct. 1896. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th ,, ,, 1st and 8th Oct. 1896. |
| 10 | "Parayan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 26th ,, ,, 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 19th and 26th Sept. 1896. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd ,, 30th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 800 | 28th Sept. and 5th Oct. 1896. |
| 14 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 400 | 19th and 26th Sept. and 3rd Oct. 1896. |
| 15 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 90 | 25th Sept. and 2nd Oct. 1896. |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 20th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 7th and 21st Sept. and 5th Oct. 1896. |
| 18 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd Oct. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 25th and 29th Sept. and 2nd and 6th Oct. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Oct. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 625 | 15th Sept. 1896. |
| 22 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 30th ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 24 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Rayadrug .. .. .. | 200 | 10th Oct. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 26th Sept. and 3rd and 10th Oct. 1896. |
| 26 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 27th ,, ,, 4th Oct. 1896. |
| 27 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd and 9th Oct. 1896. |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 28th Sept. and 5th Oct. 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Sept. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 5th and 12th Oct. 1896. |
| 33 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 3rd ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 1st, 8th and 15th Oct. 1896. |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 30th Sept. ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 9th Oct. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th Sept. and 10th Oct. 1896. |
| 39 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st and 11th Oct. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 10th Oct. 1896. |
| 41 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 30th Sept. and 7th Oct. 1896. |
| 43 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 3rd and 10th Oct. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 44 | "Shams-ul Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 28th Sept. and 5th Oct. 1896. |
| 45 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 26th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| 46 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Sept. 1896. |
| 47 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 27th ,, and 4th Oct. 1896. |
| 48 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 24th and 28th Sept. and 1st Oct. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th October, says that the massacre of the Christians in Constantinople was committed with the full knowledge of the Sultan and at his bidding, and that he is a man devoid of mercy. The editor thinks that England is very anxious to bring about a change while the other nations are indifferent. According to him the plan now most in favour is that the Sultan should be deposed and another member of his family elevated in his place, but nothing short of ending the Mussalman rule would be a radical remedy for the present state of affairs.

Turkish affairs.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 12th, 1896.

2. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th September, says that the present attitude of the European powers towards the suffering Armenians is certainly not creditable to the former. The recent fearful massacres at Constantinople and Eguin call for serious consideration. The responsibility imposed upon the Russians by the treaty concluded at the end of the last war between the Turks and the Russians of safeguarding the interests of the Armenians was subsequently accepted in part by the English. This and the treaty of Cyprus between the Turks and the English clearly make the English particularly responsible for the safety of the Armenians; but they have not as yet done anything to put a stop to the atrocities of the Turks. The *London Times* states that certain European powers are against interfering in the matter; but, before such difference of opinion among the European powers is settled, the Armenians will be reduced to rack and ruin.

The Armenian atrocities.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 30th, 1896.

3. Referring to a Paris telegram, of the 23rd September, announcing that Mr. Gladstone has published a letter in the *Figaro*, of Paris, which is couched in libellous terms against the Sultan, by which he seeks the aid of the French for the Armenians, the *Shams*, of the 28th September, says, as it is impossible for the British Government or for any British party to render aid to the Armenians without the common consent of other powers, Mr. Gladstone is trying to secure his ends in this way. The *Shams* thinks that the Egyptian question will prevent the French from aiding the Armenians, and the French Government will not do so until and unless Russia joins. However, the *Shams-ul Akbar* remarks a great revolution is apprehended in Europe.

Mr. Gladstone and the Armenians.

Shams-ul Akbar, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1896.

4. The *Qasim-ul Akbar*, of the 28th September, says the *Mukhbir-i-Deccan*, of Madras, in commenting upon the Armenian question, expresses its satisfaction at the action of the British Government in determining to decide the question conjointly with other powers, and remarks, if England acting on the evil advice of her prejudiced statesmen and clergy were to adopt any other policy in this respect, she would surely suffer a rebuff.

The Armenian question and the British Government.

Qasim-ul Akbar, *Bangalore*, Sept. 28th, 1896.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th October, takes the following from an article in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* on police torture:—"Sir Arthur Havelock has made the Madras officials feel that he will not allow them to do everything at their sweet will. His Excellency is a man of indomitable will and strong sense of justice. Such a Governor is bound to be a blessing to millions entrusted to his charge."

Sir Arthur Havelock and police torture.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 5th, 1896.

6. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Manorama* says that, in the Calicut taluk, a few days ago, while certain thieves were breaking the wall of a house, named Panankulangara, in Ootumparamba desam,

A double murder undetected in Malabar.

Manorama, *Calicut*.

Olavanna amsam, a little to the east of Thiruvannur, the inmates, a woman and her son, opened, and stepped out by, two different doors to see who were the thieves, when they were both suddenly cut down by the latter. The murderers have not as yet been found out. It is about the failure of the police to detect such cases that people complained to the Governor. The editor requests that His Excellency will be pleased to inquire how many such cases occurred and how many were detected after October 1895.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 7th, 1896.

Increased crime in Thiruvannur in Malabar.

7. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th October, enumerates about six or seven cases of theft and one of murder which recently occurred at Thiruvannur in Malabar and says that a strange terror has consequently been struck into the heart of every one in that locality. Some of the residents of the place are said to be among the offenders. During the tenure of office of Mr. Chappan Menon, Deputy Collector, everything was in good order as security for good behaviour was then taken from many of the notorious characters of the place. The period of their security having now expired, the old state of things has revived. The police and the magistracy ought to pay special attention to the matter.

The number of constables in Thanur station to be increased.

8. A correspondent to the same paper invites the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the fact that in the Thanur police station there are at present only five constables, including the head constable, while the rule distinctly requires the number to be nine. Thanur is notorious for its known depredators, and it is to be hoped the Superintendent of Police will see that the number is soon raised to nine.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 10th, 1896.

Suggesting the appointment of Mr. Kottayi Raman to inquire into the Keezhutumbu desam murder in the Calicut taluk.

9. Reporting a case of theft and murder recently committed at Keezhutumbu desam, Olavanna amsam, in Calicut taluk, in which Neyana Veetil Kuttiparnamma and her son, Kunhi Krishna Menon, were murdered at night and certain property stolen, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th October, suggests the appointment of Mr. Kottayi Raman, Inspector of Police, to inquire into the case as he is the only police officer in Malabar who seems in every way fitted to unearth the murderers. Mr. Raman has, ere this, distinguished himself in detecting the Wynaad coffee theft and the Tellicherry record stealing cases and his capacity may be tried once more by appointing him a detective with special powers. The editor hopes that the Superintendent of Police will suggest to the higher authorities the appointment of Mr. Raman to inquire into the above case.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Sept. 19th, 1896.

A complaint against the District Munsif, Sub-Magistrate, and Amin of Tiruvadi.

10. The *Jananukulan*, of the 19th September, reports that the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvadi, at the instance of the District Munsif of that place, imposed heavy fines on about seventeen persons for the reason that they obstructed the amin of the District Munsif's Court in the discharge of his duty as a public servant when he went to the village of Anthalay for the purpose of delivering possession of certain houses to a judgment-creditor in execution of the decree passed by the District Munsif, and that, on appeal, the judgment of the Sub-Magistrate was reversed and the fines, if paid, were ordered to be refunded. (*Vide* appeal No. 21 of 1896 in the court of Sub-Divisional First-class Magistrate of Pattukkóttai division.) The paper says that in the original case the District Munsif, the Sub-Magistrate, and the amin failed to do their duty; and it therefore behoves the authorities concerned to inquire into the matter and redress the grievances of the wronged parties.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding village offices.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, observes that in village courts the revenue functions are discharged very satisfactorily, whereas civil and criminal functions are not properly attended

to, and that the superior officials take no notice of this irregularity. To mend these defects the correspondent makes the following suggestions:—

(1) That the village court should be held in the village chavadi and two days in a week should be set apart exclusively for the disposal of the civil and criminal cases—say Friday and Saturday—even as is done in District Munsifs' courts and sub-courts for the disposal of cases of small causes.

(2) That the power of executing the decrees of the village courts in respect of cases of small causes should be left to the District Munsif's court, as the execution of such decrees by the village munsif himself, as is done at present, is derogatory to his official dignity.

(3) That the village munsif, in regard to the disposal of criminal cases—say cases of theft below one rupee—should apply to the nearest station-house officer for a police constable, and, if the offender is proved guilty, the village munsif should get him punished by the constable.

12. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 30th September, is surprised to hear of the allegations made in the columns of some of the numbers of the same paper against Mr. Sivaramakrishna Sarma, the Sub-Magistrate of Panruti, regarding his unpunctual attendance in court and his manner of disposing of cases, and presumes that they must have been made in a malicious spirit by some of the relations of Sarma's predecessor, who was by no means a punctual officer, and by some of those who hover about the magistrate's court in pursuit of illicit gain. The correspondent remarks that Mr. Sarma is a punctual and strict officer who evinces a deep interest in the welfare of the public.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 30th, 1896.

Remarks on the allegation against the Sub-Magistrate of Panruti.

13. A correspondent to the same paper reports that the Sub-Magistrate of Panruti shows reluctance to hear and dispose of nuisance cases brought before him; that the people in consequence do not scruple to commit nuisance in public streets; and that the sanitation of the place is becoming unsatisfactory. The correspondent cites a particular case of nuisance which was not taken notice of by the police for the reason given above.

A complaint against the Sub-Magistrate of Panruti.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, commenting on the conduct of the Tanjore police inspector in the Mannargudi riot case as calculated to cause distrust in the minds of the people, recommends the transfer of the trial to a first-class magistrate, as the higher magistrates are likely to be independent and impartial. This is especially necessary in this case in which influential missionaries are on one side.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1896.

A request to the authorities regarding the inquiry of the Mannargudi riot case.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th October, reports that the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvadamarudúr holds his court till a late hour in the evening to the great inconvenience of the parties, even though there is a Government order prohibiting such practice. The correspondent requests the higher authorities to attend to this subject.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1896.

A complaint against the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvadamarudúr.

16. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th October, complains that, owing to the transfer of certain cases from the Palghat Sub-Court to Calicut, great inconvenience and trouble is caused to the parties concerned, and requests that the High Court may be pleased to retransfer them to Palghat which now has an able sub-judge turning out good work.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 10th, 1896.

The cases transferred from the Palghat Sub-Court to Calicut to be retransferred to the former court.

### (*d*) *Education.*

17. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th October, observes that, owing to the sectarian character of the Kerala Vidya Sala at Calicut, many poor low caste people who are eager to receive higher education are prevented from prosecuting their studies in the F.A. classes. It was

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 7th, 1896.

The Kerala Vidya Sala at Calicut closed to low castes.

chiefly owing to the existence of this college at Calicut that the Government college there was abolished; but, as this college is closed to the low-castes, the abolition of the Government college is now felt to be a decided loss. A memorial was presented to the Zamorin by the people of Calicut praying for the removal of the disability, but no reply has as yet been forthcoming. It is a pity that even His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock was silent on the matter although reference was made to it by the Principal on the occasion of the last prize distribution of the college.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1896.

A suggestion to the Madras Municipality.

18. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 19th September, complains that in cases of death by cholera in Madras people, in order to secure a large attendance at the funeral, misrepresent the cause of death and thereby prevent municipal officers and servants from disinfecting the house in which the death took place and its surroundings. The paper points out the magnitude of the danger caused to the public by such misrepresentations, and suggests to the municipality the advisability of prosecuting such persons as give false reports regarding cases of death by cholera.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1896.

Wretched condition of the road leading to Rámésvaram from Tanjore to Danushkoti.

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th October, describing the importance of the road leading to Rámésvaram and extending from Tanjore to Danushkoti, a distance of 150 miles, as being daily resorted to by pilgrims in large numbers proceeding to Rámésvaram, says that the road is not only in a wretched condition, but is without avenue trees and bridges. Travellers on the road consequently experience much inconvenience and hardship.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 9th, 1896.

The preventive force on the frontier of Mahé and Cochin not to be made permanent.

20. The *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 9th October, understand that the Salt and Abkári Commissioner has recommended to the higher authorities that the preventive force now temporarily maintained by that department on the frontier of Mahé and Cochin may be converted into a permanent force, and remarks that the adoption of such a measure will only serve to create discontent among the people. The charge of corruption so universally brought against the Salt and Abkári department is to a great extent due to the vagaries prevailing in this force. They are stimulated to concoct as many cases against poor and innocent persons as possible inasmuch as, in their line, promotion and favour can be secured only according to the number of cases detected. The oppression of the officers constituting this force has been so proverbial that, by making this force permanent, the hardship of the people will also be perpetuated. The editor hopes that the recommendation of the Commissioner will be well considered before being accepted, and exhorts the people of Malabar to present a memorial to Government protesting against its adoption.

### (k) *General.*

SATYA VARTAMANI, *Pasumalai*, Sept. 15th, 1896.

A suggestion regarding the Postal Guide.

21. A correspondent to the *Satya Vartamani*, of the 15th September, draws the attention of the postal authorities to the following:—A large number of copies of the Postal Guide have been sold at auction apparently as waste paper and bought by petty bazaarmen for the use of the paper for wrapping. This is because of the high price at which the postal guide is offered for sale. If the postal guide be translated into vernacular languages and copies of the translation be entrusted to postal delivery peons for sale at one or two annas per copy, there is no doubt that the guide will be largely used by the people.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, regrets to learn that the Madras Government has disallowed the supply of butter-milk in public water-sheds on the ground that it is expensive, and remarks that this is one of the many instances to show that the English in India pay little or no regard to the habits and conveniences of the Hindus and much less to their public charities. The paper comments strongly on the pride of Englishmen which makes them so unsympathetic to the people of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1896.

Order of Government disallowing the use of curds in public water-sheds.

23. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 28th September, alluding to the strike among the merchants of Anantapur in consequence of which all the bazaars in that place were closed for a certain number of days and the poor were made to suffer badly for want of provision, says that the cause of this strike was the imposition by the tahsildar of heavy income-tax on the local merchants and his refusal to give a patient hearing to their grievances. The paper remarks that, in cases like this, Government will do well to deal severely with the officer who is the cause of such inconvenience and annoyance to the public.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Sept. 28th, 1896.

A hint to Government regarding Mr. Ponnusawmi Aiyar, the Tahsildar of Anantapur.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th September, hearing that the local Government contemplates the appointment, on a salary of Rs. 3,000 or so per mensem, of an additional Secretary to help the Chief Secretary, as they have in Bombay, remarks that the administrative work of the Madras Presidency is not so heavy as it is in the Bombay presidency, which has control over 350 Native States, and that the contemplated appointment would, therefore, involve a needless public expenditure. The same paper endorses the opinion of the *Pioneer*, which condemns the existing system of different grades of revenue authorities, such as the Deputy, Assistant, Head Assistant and District Collectors, as involving very heavy expenditure, and thinks that a set of honest and efficient tahsildars will be enough to conduct the revenue administration of the country satisfactorily.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1896.

A remark on the contemplation of Government to appoint another Secretary.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, makes the following suggestions:—

that the right of conferring and withdrawing magisterial powers should vest with the High Court on the recommendation of District Judges and not, as at present, with Government on the recommendation of District Collectors and the Board of Revenue;

that, inasmuch as people are put to great inconvenience by the separation of engineering and revenue offices—those entrusted with the collection of revenue not being responsible for good irrigation of the lands paying revenue—it is highly desirable that revenue officers in charge of divisions should have the powers of sub-divisional engineers and hold under their control overseers, tahsildars and deputy tahsildars; and

that all revenue officers should be deprived of their magisterial powers.

The correspondent makes the suggestions noted below for the district of Tanjore:—

that an Assistant Sessions Judge should be appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month and exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and of hearing and disposing of civil and criminal appeals;

that for revenue administration the district should be divided into six divisions under a Head Assistant Collector, an Assistant Collector and four Deputy Collectors, all of them being without magisterial power, but having instead the control of the engineering works in their divisions; and

that there should be one first-class magistrate—a circle magistrate—for every three taluks, even as there is a Sub-Judge for three taluks.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1896.

Certain suggestions regarding district administration and in particular the administration of the Tanjore district.

26. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 3rd October, observes that message peons in the Telegraph department of this Presidency are paid only Rs. 3 per mensem and 5 pies per message, whereas

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1896.

A prayer to Government regarding message peons of the Telegraph department.

in Bengal and Bombay they are paid Rs. 5 per mensem and 5 pies per message. The correspondent, after describing their hardship and the dangers they are liable to when carrying messages at night, says that the question of giving them an increase of pay deserves the favorable consideration of Government.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Oct 5th, 1896.

Water pandals and butter-milk.

27. The *Rajayogi*, of the 5th October, referring to Government order disallowing butter-milk charges in water pandals "within the jurisdiction of the Narsapur Taluk Board," writes thus (in English):—"The orders of the Madras Government are very curious sometimes. They are very careful about the pies while the rupees have their own way. How many thousands of rupees are being wasted over the so-called local fund public works every year? But the Government thinks it wise to observe strict economy in sanctioning expenditure for butter-milk in water pandals.

"The cost of butter-milk for each pandal is one rupee, and it is simply a temporary charge. We fail to understand how such a paltry saving effected after greatly inconveniencing the public could help the objects set forth by the Government."

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 30th, 1896.

Comment on His Excellency the Governor's reply to the addresses presented in Malabar.

28. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th September, has a leader expressing the great satisfaction of the people at the plain and outspoken replies given by His Excellency to the grievances brought to notice in the various addresses presented to him in Malabar. The people rejoice to hear that something will soon be done to remove the hardship caused to poor tenants by the system of melchart and also that the abolition of the reward system in the Salt and Abkári department is under consideration. His Excellency's reply to the complaints against the police has given especial satisfaction; but the interpretation put upon the unmistakable language of the promise contained in the proclamation of 1805 does not seem to be acceptable. The editor purposes to return to this in an early issue.

Referring to the same subject, the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd October, observes that His Excellency's reply to many of the important questions referred to in the addresses were extremely unsatisfactory and says that the reason is the addresses did not treat of the popular grievances in the way they should have done. For instance, says the editor, the address presented by the Mahajana Subha stated, without in any way verifying their statement, that the proclamation of 1805 promised to establish a permanent revenue in Malabar which was unalterable. His Excellency's short, but unsatisfactory, reply was that it was not so. Again, in reply to the complaint against the police, His Excellency said that the statistics for 1890—95 showed a diminution of crimes in Malabar. Such an unsatisfactory reply would never have been given had it been pointed out that all the cases that crop up are not generally entered in the register. That the people of Malabar, who have most of them taken to agriculture, will find themselves in great difficulty if the assessment is increased is also a just grievance, and His Excellency's reply to it will be found to be extremely unsatisfactory when it is remembered that in Malabar, unlike other districts of the presidency, the agriculturist's profit is considerably lessened owing to the intervention of the landlord and tenant between him and the Government. His Excellency remarked that, as the market value of articles has increased, while the assessment has remained stationary, the people are gainers by the difference; but this increase in the market value of articles is due to a diminished supply of the articles themselves and an increase in population. That the request of the people to open the Kallai bar cannot be complied with as it involves much expense is really surprising as it is difficult to perceive for what purpose, if not for works of public good, Government should accumulate money. The article ends with the remarks that His Excellency's words with regard to the Salt and Abkári department and Mappila education were highly satisfactory.

The following is what the *Malayalam Manorama*, of the 5th October, has to say on the above subject:—"His Excellency the Governor's statement that the proclamation of 1805 did not promise a permanent assessment to Malabar is really surprising as there is ample reason to believe, and many responsible

Government officers have hitherto believed, that it did contain such a promise. With regard to the complaint against the police, His Excellency produced the statistics of crimes in Malabar for the last five years, which His Excellency said showed a diminution of crimes in Malabar. This is not true for the statistics show that there was an actual increase in the number of crimes in 1895 over those of 1894. As to the other years it must be borne in mind that the statistics contain the most trivial offences as well as the most serious crimes. It is by the increase or decrease in the latter that the state of a country should be judged. If His Excellency inquires how many such cases have been detected, His Excellency will see that the number bears a very poor proportion to those detected during the previous year. Since the last Mappila outbreak crimes in Malabar have been steadily on the increase. The article ends with the remark that the pay of stationary magistrates may without any pecuniary loss to Government be increased by giving them the present salary of tahsildars, the salaries now drawn by stationary magistrates being given to tahsildars.

29. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 9th October, very much rejoices at the plain and outspoken character of His Excellency's replies to the various addresses presented to him in Malabar. His Excellency's remarks on the reward system in the Salt and Abkári department, on Mappila education and on the restoration of the municipal franchise were specially satisfactory.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 9th, 1896.

Remarks on His Excellency the Governor's reply to the Malabar addresses.

Referring to the Governor's speech on the occasion of the prize distribution at the Kerala Vidya Sala, Calicut, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th October, says that His Excellency certainly adopted in an "ungracious manner" as he himself admitted, in referring, in the very presence of the benefactor of the institution, to the statement of the Director of Public Instruction that to ensure the retention and efficiency of the staff salaries should be raised all round. Now, if the efficiency of the staff may be estimated from the result of the annual examinations, the staff of the Kerala Vidya Sala is far from inefficient. It was, therefore, entirely out of place for His Excellency to have said anything about the scale of salaries in a college which receives no aid of any kind from Government.

The same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* has the following:—In reply to the people's complaint at Cannanore that the Abkári Act entails on them a double tax on the cocoanut tree His Excellency said that under the existing revenue system the cocoanut tree bears a distinct tax which forms part of the land revenue, and that by proceeding to tap it, people render themselves liable to a fresh revenue charge. Now this sort of reasoning is unsound, for inasmuch as all trees that are tapped do not bear fruit, a corresponding loss of the cocoanut fruit has to be incurred by tapping cocoanut trees which practically leaves the tappers only one source of income. It is, therefore, unjust to levy a double tax on those who have only one source of income.

30. Referring to the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Bombay, the *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 5th October, says Madras has connection with Bombay in many ways and that merchants and other people daily leave Madras for Bombay and *vice versâ* hence it is advisable that the authorities should make some arrangement to prevent the plague from reaching Madras.

SHAMS-UL AKBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1896.

Bubonic plague.

31. The same paper states, on the authority of a Mannargudi correspondent, that, at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Mission Society recently held there, certain Hindus attacked and wounded some of the innocent padres present, suspecting that a Brahman lad was about to be baptised by them. The *Shams* hopes that the authorities will institute an inquiry into the matter and punish the offenders.

Attack on Wesleyan Mission padres at Mannargudi.

## III.—Legislation.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1896.

A request to Government regarding Act II of 1864.

32. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 30th September, with regard to the sale by auction of immovable property for arrears of kist, observes that paragraph 1 of section 38 of Act II of 1864 (?) merely provides that a sale might be set aside within thirty days from the date of sale on the ground of irregularity, mistake or fraud in conducting the sale; but no provision is made for setting aside the sale on the ground that the defaulter has tendered money within thirty days from the date of sale, even as is provided in section 310 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The correspondent complains that the absence of this provision works a hardship on the ryots and requests Government as well as the members of the Legislative Council to amend the Act so as to make it include the provision herein pointed out.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1896.

Bill brought in by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji before the Bengal Legislative Council.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, is glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, of the Bengal Legislative Council, has brought in a Bill similar to the one brought by the Hon'ble Kaliyanasundram Aiyar before the Madras Legislative Council, for the efficient administration of the property of the Hindu devastanams. The paper says that the draft Bill in question imposes on the district officer the task of framing a list of the important mirassidars, pundits and moulvis of the district who ought to constitute the body of electors, and on the electors the duty of forming the district and central committees for managing the affairs of the Hindu devastanams, and makes it the duty of the High Court to carry out the decrees of the central committee, which is to be the highest appellate body, and whose decision is therefore irreversible. The paper believes that both the Bills aim at improving the management of the Hindu temples; and it behoves Government to bestow its best attention on the subject.

## IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Oct. 7th, 1896.

The state of Government in Mysore.

34. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th October, has a long article in which it says that a great deal of looseness prevails in the government of Mysore. The Diwan and the Councillors do not attend office, and their example is followed by Deputy Commissioners and other officials. In some cases mere boys have been invested with high authority who from want of a knowledge of the world have no sympathy with the people; while in other cases old men who are past their age of efficiency have been retained. The editor therefore concludes that the government of the country will not improve unless high officials are now and then transferred from one place to another, young men put under the authority of those experienced, officers who have distinguished themselves brought into towns and those who cannot do good work shoved away into corners, and the term of the Diwan's office limited to a few years.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 5th, 1896.

The Nizam's Government's resolution to levy customs duty on articles exported by parcels post.

35. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th October, says that the Nizam's Government have made arrangements to levy customs duty on all articles exported by parcels post to provinces outside his dominions through the British Post offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 12th, 1896.

Changes to be made in the Mysore Civil Service Examination.

36. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th October, suggests that the Mysore Civil Service Examination should be made a more practical one by making it compulsory on the candidates to bring up the History and the Geography and other particulars of Mysore instead of confining the examination to purely literary and scientific

subjects in which the candidates have shown their proficiency already in the B.A. Examination.

37. A correspondent to the *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 30th September, refer- NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, Sept. 30th, 1896.

The Travancore Female Normal school examination scandal.

ring to the obscure question paper recently set at the Female Normal school in Trivandrum, remarks that it is most surprising that a book containing the obscene slokas under reference should have been a text-book in a girls' school taught by male teachers.

This opinion is echoed by the editor in a short paragraph in the same issue of the paper.

38. Referring to the disabilities of the Tiyars of Travancore, a leader in the KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 7th, 1896.

Disabilities of the Tiyars of Travancore.

*Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th October, remarks that it is a matter for surprise and sympathy that His Highness the Maharaja should so cruelly deny the privileges of an enlightened government to such a large section of his obedient and loyal subjects. Although the last census report shows the number of educated men among the Tiyars to be 25,000, yet the whole community is shut out from the service of the State. Not a single member of that long-suffering community is permitted to be even a peon under the Sirkar. A Tiyar graduate, who lately applied for a copyist's place in the Travancore High Court, was told that the traditional State policy was against his entertainment. A memorial signed by 13,176 Tiyars has lately been submitted to the Maharaja, praying in the very hnmblest terms to remove these disabilities; but the editor believes that, unless the British Government interferes on behalf of the down-trodden Tiyars, that much-oppressed community can never expect any good at the hands of the State.

Referring to the same subject, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 10th October, says that it is an injustice of the gravest character that Tiyars who form a very large portion of the population in Travancore should thus be trampled under foot and denied access to public service in their motherland. Rumour attributes the suicide of a renowned native physician of this community to the unjust treatment of his castmen in Travancore.

The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th October, emphatically echoes the opinion expressed by the *Kerala Sanchari*.

39. The *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 5th October, complains that British SHAMS-UL AKBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1896.

The Residents and the Native Chiefs.

Residents generally make mischief and create hostile parties for the purpose of gaining full power over the Native states in which they reside. The *Shams* advises the British Government not to pass any orders on their reports made against Native Chiefs until and unless an opportunity has been given to the chiefs concerned for defending themselves. If this procedure is not adopted, the *Shams* says misunderstanding will be created between the Native Chiefs in general and the Government.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

40. The *Sudarshana*, for September, says SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, Sept., 1896.

Impending famine in Udipi, South Canara.

that as there was no rain in Udipi (South Canara) in the month of September there is likely to be a famine in the place.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th October, takes serious objection to the SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1896.

Protest against the opening of a Pastuer institute in India.

opening of a Pastuer institute in India on the ground that it will inflict much suffering on a large number of animals while experiments are being made on them, and that such an institution will greatly wound the feelings of the people who are generally averse to cruelty to animals. The paper, learning that Government also is in favour of the opening of the said

institute, observes that it is Europeans who clamour aloud for the opening of the institute in question, and that Government will not be justified in taking action in the matter, unmindful of the annoyance which the institute may cause to a large section of its subjects. The paper doubts besides the efficacy of the treatment under Pastuer's method for the reason that there is a division of opinion among professional men in Europe on the subject.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1896.

One of the subjects for deliberation at the ensuing Congress.

42. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th October, says, on the information given by a correspondent, that at the ensuing meeting of the Congress the abolition of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay and the appointment instead of Lieutenant-Governors as in Allahabad and Bengal will be discussed, the same being economical.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 5th, 1896.

The coming Congress.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th October, after expressing great regret at the quarrels now prevailing among the leaders of the Congress in Calcutta, suggests that in future the meetings of the Congress should be held in smaller towns, as the party spirit there does not run so high as in the capitals of presidencies, and wishes that at this year's meeting the Congress would take up the question of the cost of the Soudan expedition, and of the material wants of the country, which latter subject has been too much neglected in past years.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 12th, 1896.

The subjects to be discussed at the next Congress meeting.

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th October, says that the following subjects may be considered at the ensuing congress meeting:—

(1) The advisability of reducing Madras and Bombay to Lieutenant-Governorships.

(2) The abolition of Revenue Boards.

(3) The amalgamation of Postal and Telegraph departments.

(4) The reduction of money order commission to one anna for Rs. 5 and under.

(5) The issuing of currency notes from a single circle so as to make the same notes current throughout India.

(6) The use of the English language alone in all civil courts.

(7) The abolition of the section in the Penal Code which makes the giver of bribes punishable.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 30th, 1896.

Providing no seats in the Collector's bungalow in Malabar for the gentlemen who presented addresses to His Excellency the Governor.

45. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th September, says that the many leading gentlemen, who went to the Collector's bungalow at Calicut to present addresses to His Excellency the Governor, were put to much inconvenience and had to take shelter under the shade of trees in the compound of the bungalow as no seats were provided for them on the occasion. It is to be regretted that the matter was not provided for by the Collector.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 10th, 1896.

An advice to the Malabar authorities to guard against an importation of the bubonic plague into that district.

46. Referring to the bubonic plague in Bombay, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th October, exhorts the Collectors, the Port officers and Municipalities of Malabar to take every precautionary measure calculated to prevent an importation of the disease into that district as it would be almost impossible to check its spread if once imported.

SHAMS-UL AKBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1896.

Mr. Gladstone's alleged connection with the secret Armenian committees in Constantinople.

47. Referring to a London telegram announcing that three secret committees of the Armenians have recently convened meetings at Constantinople and other places in the Turkish empire for the purpose of creating disturbances against the Turkish rule and that the Porte was not aware of the existence of such committees, the *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 5th October, believes that the above meetings were held at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone and other sympathisers with the Armenians.

[Issued 24th October 1896.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 20 of 1896.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st October 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | Sept. 1896. |
| 2 | "Vidya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Oct. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 130 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th and 20th Oct. 1896. |
| 6 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 14th Oct. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd, 10th and 17th Oct. 1896. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th Oct. 1896. |
| 9 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Oct. 1896. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 7th and 21st Oct. 1896. |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | |
| 13 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 90 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Oct. 1896. |
| 14 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 500 | 11th and 24th Oct. 1896. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | ,, ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Vijiayathvajan" .. .. .. | Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,000 | 16th Oct. 1896. |
| 17 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 17th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Parayan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 17th and 24th Oct. 1896. |
| 19 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 17th Oct. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 9th, 13th, 20th and 23rd Oct. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | Sept. 1896. |
| 22 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | |
| 23 | "Sri Saráda" .. .. .. .. | Buchireddipalem .. | 300 | Aug. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 625 | 15th Oct. 1896. |
| 25 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | |
| 26 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | |
| 27 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Ráyadrug .. .. .. | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 12th, 19th and 26th Oct 1896. |
| 29 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 23rd ,, 30th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th and 24th Oct. 1896. |
| 31 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | |
| 32 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 300 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 11th, 18th and 25th Oct. 1896. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 19th and 26th Oct. 1896. |
| 35 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 800 | 25th Oct. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 42 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 18th and 24th Oct. 1896. |
| 43 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 12th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 28th Oct. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 45 | "Shams-ul Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 12th and 19th Oct. 1896. |
| 46 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 10th ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 47 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 48 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 18th Oct. 1896. |
| 49 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 5th, 8th, 12th and 19th Oct. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. Referring to a London telegram, of the 5th October, announcing the departure of the Czar from Portsmouth, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 12th October, on the authority of the English papers, says that the Czar during his stay in England convinced himself of the fact that the procedure adopted in England as regards the Armenians is disinterested and is not based on any political motive.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1896.

The Armenian question.

2. The same paper says that, taking into consideration the indecent utterances of Mr. Gladstone, it is clear that there is something wrong in his brain. It appears that he wishes to involve the British nation and the British Government in a difficulty from which it will be impossible for it to extricate itself without serious loss and injury. This shortsighted old man sometimes styles the Sultan a "cruel monarch" and sometimes "merciless and tyrannical," and thus persuades the British nation to commence action against Turkey without concert with the European powers. His procedure is not only against the foreign policy of the British Government, but also tends to create a great revolution in Europe. It is matter for regret that the British Government has not kept such a mischief-maker under its control. On his support alone the Armenians have girded up their loins and create disturbances in the Ottoman Empire from time to time which not only causes uneasiness and trouble to the Turkish Government but also ruins themselves. The *Shams* advises the British Government to arrest and banish Mr. Gladstone and his party.

Mr. Gladstone and the Armenians.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th October, says the *Novoe Vremya* of St. Petersburg, has an article on the Nile expedition, in which it is predicted that, before the capture of Khartoum, Egypt will possibly become quite subservient to the British Government, in which case it is asserted that the power of the British Government will develop considerably and will become a source of constant dread and trouble to France, Russia and Germany who are especially interested in the Suez canal. In order to remedy this evil, it is suggested that the above powers should receive the sovereign rights of the Sultan over Egypt from His Majesty who will not hesitate to vest them in the above powers as he is unable to maintain them.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1896.

The Nile expedition and the *Novoe Vremya*.

Referring to the above, the *Shams* thinks that these attacks on and the bad name of the British Government are occasioned by Mr. Gladstone and some of his followers who wish to ruin and entangle the British Government in endless difficulties. Indeed such persons deserve banishment.

4. Referring to a St. Petersburg telegram of the 11th October, announcing that the *Novoe Vremya* states that, in consequence of the change in the tone of England, it is easy for the European powers to act conjointly as regards Turkey, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th October, says the above change in the tone of England shows a change in England's policy regarding the Eastern question so much that, even if Russia takes possession of Armenia or exercises control over Constantinople, England will never object.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1896.

British Government and the Eastern question.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th October, says that, after the Kalugumalai riots, the people of that place are assessed a special tax for maintaining a police force there, and regrets that this tax is imposed arbitrarily not only on the permanent residents of the place but also on the visitors.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1896.

A special tax imposed on the people of Kalugumalai for maintaining a police force at that place.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1896.

"The Kolattur murder case."

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th October, hears, in connection with the Kolattur (Kalattur) murder case of 20th June, that no reliable evidence has as yet been obtained; that the corpse was allowed by the Police Superintendent to be buried without medical examination; that the police inspector repaired to the village thereafter and intimidated persons volunteering information about the occurrence by giving out that the murderers had threatened to kill anybody giving evidence in the case. The paper is surprised that the culprits should still escape detection by the police, and states that the villagers are clamouring that the Government should take note of these facts and send some members of the Madras City Police to investigate the case.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 21st, 1896.

Remarks on the last Police Administration Report of the Madras Presidency.

7. Commenting on the last Police Administration Report of the Madras Presidency, a leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st October, remarks that the practice adopted by Mr. Fawcett, Superintendent of Police, Malabar, of transferring all police officers, who have discharged their duty satisfactorily, to their native place has its own disadvantages. It is true that it may serve as an encouragement to them to work hard; but it is likely that, in their eagerness to be transferred to their native places, they may endeavour to "fudge," and, when once they get into their native place, who knows how they will behave.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1896.

Natives to be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police.

8. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 25th October, urges upon the Government the necessity of appointing natives as Assistant Superintendents of Police and believes they will even be more successful than Europeans in the same capacity. Europeans cannot, as a rule, give up their comforts. When an inquiry has to be held in any case all that they do is to go to the place of action accompanied by a few native officers and, after taking up their abode in some comfortable bungalow, send their subordinates to conduct the inquiry. When evidence is secured the credit goes of course to the European. This shows that even at present the work of Assistant Superintendents is practically done by natives. Moreover, the natives are better acquainted with the arts and artifices of the people than any foreigner is likely to be. The only native Assistant Superintendent of Police in this Presidency has been doing his work so satisfactorily that the editor hopes to find Sir Arthur Havelock's Government entertaining more natives on the staff of Assistant Superintendents of Police which will certainly induce educated natives to join that department.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1896.

The police of Parpangady in Malabar to put a stop to the troubles caused by Mappilas.

9. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th October, draws the attention of the police and the magistrates of Parpangady to the trouble caused by the Mappilas who live in the vicinity of the mosque near the Munsif's Court of that place. Recently they caused serious injuries to a number of Hindu pilgrims from Ramnad by pelting stones at them while passing along the road between the court and the mosque. Had the pilgrims offered any opposition, says the correspondent, the matter would have ended in another Mappila outbreak.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1896.

A complaint against one Kistnasami Aiyar, clerk in the District Munsif's court of Tiruvarur.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th October, publishes an extract from a letter of one of its correspondents regarding one Kistnasami Aiyar, clerk in the District Munsif's court of Tiruvarur, wherein it is complained that the said Kistnasami Aiyar, who is entrusted with the work connected with the execution of decrees, delays the submission before the court of the applications of parties for execution of decrees for a period of eight days and then very often returns them to the parties on some frivolous excuse.

11. The *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd October, states that in giving judgment in the Calicut police torture case, the Sessions Judge remarked that a witness who had absconded and some others who had given false evidence should be brought to trial. The people are surprised at the Collector not taking any steps to enforce the Court's order, though the said judgment was delivered a year ago. The paper therefore desires that Government should inquire into this matter.

The Calicut police torture case.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1896.

12. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Ramachandrayyar, Sub-Magistrate of Chowghat, to act for Mr. Govinda Menon, Tahsildar of Kóttayam taluk, now on three months' leave, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th October, observes that it is unjust that the claims of his seniors drawing Rs. 120 a month should have been overlooked for the simple reason that they were not graduates.

Overlooking the claim of seniority in the appointment of a Tahsildar for the Kóttayam taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1896.

### (*d*) *Education.*

13. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 10th October, referring to the scheme of Dr. Duncan regarding the examination in Oriental languages intended for pandits and munshis, asks what guarantee is there that the Sanskrit Professor of the Presidency College and the several Translators to Government possess ability in Oriental languages superior to that of the candidates themselves? The paper observes that only such scholars as are well versed in the various philosophical systems connected with Hinduism and in the religious history of India are competent to be examiners and that pandits are the best qualified men to examine would-be pandits.

Opinion regarding Dr. Duncan's scheme for examining pandits and munshis in Oriental languages.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1896.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

14. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 3rd October, draws the attention of the Madras municipality to the bubonic plague now prevailing in Bombay and advises it to adopt preventive measures.

An advice to the Madras municipality.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1896.

15. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 17th October, reports that rumour has it that one Swaminatha Chettiyar, a member of the union panchayet of Tiruvadi, has, while erecting a house in the south street (No. 2 Public Road) of that town, made an encroachment on the said road to the extent of 36 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet and the union maistry, whose business it is to report to the authorities all cases of encroachment, has maintained silence in the matter. The correspondent says that if this rumour be true it behoves the authorities concerned to deal severely with both the persons for their having violated their duty as public servants.

A case of encroachment not reported.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 17th, 1896.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th October, complains that the union of Kadaikanal does not attend to the roads and lighting of the town. It behoves Government to convert it into a major union or a municipality.

Advisability of making Kodaikanal a major union or a municipality.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1896.

17. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th October, learns that the Government of India and that of Mysore cannot come to an agreement with regard to the supply of water to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from the Hesserghatta tank, as the Mysore Government does not like to give to the station more than the quantity of water they can spare after meeting fully the wants of the city, while the India Government insists upon getting half the quantity in the tank. The editor, therefore, says that it would be the best thing for the Civil and Military Station to have a water-supply of its own.

The Bangalore water-supply.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 26th, 1896.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1896.

Insanitary condition of a public lane in the Tellicherry municipality.

18. A correspondent to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 25th October, draws the attention of the chairman of the Tellicherry municipality to the very insanitary condition of the lane running from east to west by the side of the Syedar mosque at Thalai owing to the accumulation of filth and urine and hopes that the Mappilas coming to worship in the mosque will be forbidden to pass urine there any more.

Referring to the same subject correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th October, says that, owing to the filthy condition of the above lane, those who had to go along it used to pass through the compound of the mosque which the mosque authorities have now prohibited. A petition to the municipality has not as yet been attended to. The correspondent thinks that the grievance may be remedied by converting the said lane into a road as suggested by Mr. Churia Canaran, a deceased Deputy Collector and once the vice-president of the Tellicherry municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1896.

A comment on the administration report of the Tellicherry municipality for the year 1895–96.

19. Commenting on the administration report of the Tellicherry municipality for the year 1895–96, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th October, hopes that the attendance during meetings will in future be more satisfactory and urges on the municipality the necessity of encouraging primary education. The report shows a clear profit of Rs. 239-7-8 this year on account of the Lower Secondary School at Thiruvangad which at least, says the editor, must be a sufficient inducement to the municipality to advance the cause of primary education.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

PARAYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1896.

A suggestion regarding kaipathu lands.

20. The *Parayan*, of the 17th October, writes as follows regarding *kaipathu* lands :—Under the revenue regulations of the presidency if a ryot or holder of patta lands fails to pay the revenue kists due for the land, he is liable to be ejected and the land made over to another and the patta transferred in his name. In the district of Chingleput, Paraiyas, who are holders of lands, being ignorant of the rules of Government regarding payments of kist, &c., generally employ an agent to carry on business for them. In many instances the agents have stealthily transferred the pattas of the Paraiya holders to their own names, while, however, the lands have continued in possession of the real owners themselves. Civil suits brought for the recovery of lands on the strength of pattas have failed. It is time for Government to interfere and remove the anomaly of one man holding the patta and of another enjoying the land.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1896.

Evils of the joint patta system.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd October, observes that the joint patta system now in vogue in the district of Tanjore, according to the new settlement, is productive of more evil than good for the following reasons:—

(1) It does not enable pattadars to know accurately what extent of lands they have interest in and what kist is due from them.

(2) It gives village officers free scope for embezzlement of revenue collections as they are in a position to collect from the several pattadars constituting a joint patta more than what is due for it and appropriate to themselves all excess collection.

(3) It enables village officers to annoy those pattadars who are not in good terms with them. It is to be hoped that for the convenience and good of the landed public Government would abolish the joint patta system and assign to each pattadar his extent of land and the assesment due on it.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1896.

Oppression of the Malabar survey officers.

22. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 12th October, complains of the oppression and corruption of survey officers in Malabar. Survey expenses are recovered from parties by issuing a warrant against a number of persons. Neither the extent of the field to be surveyed nor the charge for

each field is shown in detail, but only the total amount to be paid by each. The matter having been represented to the Governor in the address presented by the landlords of Cannanore, His Excellency said, in reply, that the grievance would be remedied as far as possible. The article says that it is possible to remedy it wholly and hopes that Government will take up the matter seriously into consideration.

*(h) Railways.*

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd October, advises the South Indian Railway authorities to construct a latrine near the booking office of the Villupuram railway station and to cover the floor extending from the said office to the overbridge with stones for the convenience of passengers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1896.

Advisability of constructing a latrine near the booking office of the Villupuram railway station.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th October, observes, in connection with the proposed establishment of a refreshment room for natives at the Arkónam station, that the Madras Railway authorities would do much better to provide closets in third-class carriages as is done by the G.I.P. and other railway companies.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1896.

Refreshment room for natives.

*(i) Public Works.*

25. A correspondant to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th October, observes that a bridge called Melappalam, at Tiruvarur, is too narrow for carts to pass, and they frequently capsize in consequence. The correspondent requests the Local Board to widen the bridge.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1896.

Necessity for widening the Melappalam, a bridge at Tiruvarur.

*(j) Salt and Abkári.*

26. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 29th October, makes the following suggestions to prevent the spread of drunkenness among the people :—

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 29th, 1896.

Measures to be taken to prevent drunkenness among people.

(1) The people must be made to understand clearly that it is not the intention of Government to increase drinking, because the people are labouring under the notion that as Government is creating facilities for the consumption of liquor it wants them to drink and thus contribute to the increase of revenue.

(2) No new liquor shops should be allowed to be opened in a street unless the inhabitants of that street desire the Government to do so.

(3) The Government must raise the price of liquor to the highest point possible.

(4) If two-thirds of the inhabitants of a street desire that a shop already existing in their street should be closed, it should be closed by the Government immediately.

(5) The cultivation of tapping trees on an increased scale must be discouraged as much as possible.

*(k) General.*

27. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 3rd October, regrets to report that the Collector and the Sub-Collector of Malabar struck out certain portions in the addresses presented by the people of Malabar to His Excellency the Governor even though His Excellency had forbidden them to interfere with them. The paper suggests the desirability of passing a definite rule that Collectors should not look into the addresses which the people might choose to present to the Governor.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1896.

A suggestion to Government regarding the presentation of addresses to His Excellency the Governor.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th October, observes that European soldiers often maltreat natives, causing personally injury to them and violating the chastity of the women. The British tribunals seldom punish the offenders. The

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1896.

A suggestion to put down the mischief caused to natives by British soldiers.

correspondent, as a remedial measure, suggests to the authorities the desirability of making the soldiers wear their regimental numbers on their helmets, for easy identification, of inquiring departmentally into the charges preferred against them and of relegating them, when proved guilty, to any place in the presidency that is not inhabited by natives.

A request to the postal authorities for a runner for the post office at Milattur.

29. A correspondent to the same paper requests the postal authorities to help the post office at Milattur in Tanjore district with the services of a runner for carrying mails to the railway station of Thittai. He says that, at present, there is in this post office only one mail peon, who is not only required to carry mails every day to the said railway station but has also to deliver letters to the people, which causes considerable delay in the delivery of letters.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negoptam*, Oct. 12th, 1896.

A remark on Government regarding snakes and wild beast.

30. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 12th October, reports that during the year 1895 nearly 22,086 persons died from snake-bite and nearly 3,104 were killed by wild beasts, and presumes therefrom that Government does not take steps for the destruction of poisonous and dangerous animals.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1896.

The malpractices of Christian missionaries.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th October, reports the case of a Bible woman employed to teach a Hindu young woman at Saidapet needle-work enticing her to leave her home with her infant and her jewels at an hour when her husband and her mother-in-law were absent from home and to accompany her to various places. The object of the Bible woman seems to have been the conversion of the Hindu woman to Christianity. The husband brought against the wife and the Bible woman charges of theft and of leaving, and being carried away from, home for purpose of adultery. The magistrate, who tried the case, has, the paper says, commented strongly on the conduct of the Bible woman and the way in which she has perjured herself in giving evidence. The paper adds that there is no provision of law to prevent such misconduct on the part of the agents employed by Christian missionaries and that on the other hand they are helped by the influence and the wealth of the mission agencies and by the support of a Christian Government. The paper advises its Hindu countrymen to strengthen themselves with money, &c., to put down the mischief of the missionaries.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1896.

A complaint against the Collector of Chingleput.

32. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 14th October, speaking of the importance of the village of *Mamur* as yielding a beriz of Rs. 4,500 per annum, says that the village possesses a public pasturage measuring about 200 acres, and that the cattle of the ryots, which are about 2,000 in number, derive their fodder exclusively therefrom. The correspondent regrets to report that the Collector of Chingleput, on the recommendation of the Sub-Collector, and without listening to the reasonable explanations of the ryots, darkhasted the said pasturage in favour of a European missionary. The paper adds that the ryots proposed to the Collector that they would even pay rent for using the pasturage; but the proposal was not attended to. The correspondent prays Government to inquire into the matter and to adopt measures for protecting the cattle in these days of famine.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1896.

Expediency of adopting measures to dispel the ignorance of the masses.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th October, learning from the *Madras Times* that the statue of Her Majesty in Bombay was found besmeared with tar, agrees with the *Times* that it must have been done by some foolish people out of wantonness. The paper remarks that Government is to blame for people committing such foolish acts as it keeps a large section of its subjects in ignorance. The paper says that it behoves Government not only to adopt measures for dispelling the ignorance

of the masses, but also to patronize the native press, which greatly contributes to the enlightenment of the public.

Addresses to the Governor.

34. The *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd October, says that when the Governor visits a town, the people desire to set forth their grievances in the address which they present to His Excellency; but the Government officials of the place modify it so as to contain nothing unfavorable to them. It is therefore plain enough that the grievances of the people totally escape the Governor's notice. If His Excellency really wishes to ascertain the condition of the people, it is necessary that he should issue strict orders to the Collectors not to tamper with the addresses. If he does not do so, it is all the same, whether he visits the various districts or remains asleep in Madras.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1896.

The Financial Secretary and the reform in the Police department.

35. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 26th October, writes thus (in English):—"The Secretary of State has sanctioned a new appointment, that of Financial Secretary to the Madras Government carrying salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, and thus created a comfortable berth for one of the heaven-born service. What necessity there is for creating such an appointment the people fail to understand. It was only the other day that the Madras Government have refused to sanction a paltry expenditure of 4 rupees per mensem for the purchase of butter-milk by the Narsapur Taluk Board.

"Again I hear that in place of the head-quarters inspector of police, attached to the office of the District Superintendent of Police, a manager with emoluments rising from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per mensem will be appointed. Taking all this into consideration, it seems to me that the policy of the Government is to reduce the number of the smaller fry and throw all the savings into the pockets of one European. On the one hand there is the financial pressure and the consequent pressure of additional taxation, on the other hand there are the periodical visitations of famine and the consequent destruction and desolation. Thus, trying to avoid Scylla, the poor Indians are knocked against Charybdis and between the two rocks many have been perishing. We cry loud but our sahibs snap their fingers at us."

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Oct 26th, 1896.

The way British justice is administered.

36. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th and 24th October, has an article which contains the following remarks:—The popular delusion in regard to the way that British justice is administered is that an accused person is placed on his trial, the evidence carefully sifted, the impeached person afforded every opportunity of rebutting it, and only, after these safeguards have been observed, is sentence delivered. This is a pleasant hallucination if we may judge by the case of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Watson. This case proves that the approved method of administering British justice is to clandestinely receive grave aspersions, to leave the victim of these in ignorance of the calumnies uttered against him, to accept the calumnies as proven without inquiry and to deal out drastic punishment without affording an opportunity to the unfortunate person who has been secretly arraigned to defend himself and rebut the charges of which he has been found guilty without a hearing or trial. Nay, more, when the victim of these scandalous proceedings discovers the charges on which he has been secretly found guilty and disproves them, the head of the English Government issues orders that the victim is to remain under punishment and that no notice is to be taken of his irrefragable vindication! Let all men understand that this is how English justice is dispensed. It is a splendid object lesson for our Indian fellow-subjects to whom we are always prating about the impartial justice of the English rule in contrast with the alleged despotic arbitrariness of Russian administration. Why, no Russian tribunal would be guilty of criminal oppression of this sort; it is only an English conservative Government that would cast to the winds legality, justice and decency and behave in this barbarous fashion. We are not writing allegorically. Most unfortunately we have

VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Oct. 17th and 24th, 1896.

chapter and verse for every item of the indictment against English justice which we have formulated above. Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Watson was not a *persona grata* with certain officers in high places. We do not think we do the latter an injustice when we say they were more than willing to receive evil reports of Colonel Watson and they would not have wept had he been brought to grief. We imagine we hear the usual hypocritical ejaculations anent this expression of opinion, that officers in high places are incapable animus, &c. Are they indeed! Our experience is that officers in high places are considerably more vindictive and unscrupulous than officers in low places. They are so much accustomed to exercise authority that they resent opposition as a personal affront and they stick at nothing to silence the victim. Look at Lord George Hamilton, for instance, who is supposed to be the fountain head of justice (under the present administration) issuiug an order that the vindication of an innocent man should not be received or attended to! He did this in Colonel Watson's case, and, as a result, the Colonel labours and has been labouring for years under an iniquitously unjust punishment. Let us hear no more nauseous protestations regarding the incapacity of officials in high places to do wrong. Facts prove they have a decided talent in that direction, and it is to the facts and not the exalted officials that we should look. To resume the thread of our narrative: Certain officers in high places, we repeat, would not have been heart-broken had Colonel Watson been brought to grief and their ears were ever open to tales calculated to injure the reputation of that officer. The Colonel, however, did his duty so well that nothing tangible could be brought against him, until, in an evil hour, he suppressed a riot and then his persecutors arraigned the Colonel for doing his duty; but we are giving them more credit than is their due when we state that they "arraigned" the Colonel, for this is exactly what they did not do. Had they "arraigned" him and given him the benefit of a trial, he would have proved conclusively not only the blaselessness, but the iniquity of the charges against him. He would thus have scored a decided triumph and frustrated all efforts to injure him. There was only one way by which the Colonel could be brought to grief, and that was by throwing justice and legality to the winds, giving him no chance to defend himself, and punishing him without a hearing. In this eminently English, just, and gentlemanly procedure Lord Cross, Sir George Greaves and Lord George Hamilton took prominent parts. How proud we ought to be of these distinguished Englishmen! They are so little trammelled with conscientious scruples or a regard for the law which they are supposed to administer that they perpetrate an act which an English costermonger would have too much innate honesty to condescend to. It required not a little ingenuity to treat the suppression of a riot as a crime; but the gentlemen referred to were quite equal to the task. And this is how they evolved the pretext. In July 1890, at Malegaon, Nasik, during the festival of the "Baqr-id," a number of Muhammadan weavers, known as *Momins*, slaughtered a cow in a house environed by the habitations of high caste Hindus, and in the vicinity of a Hindu shrine of great sanctity. This was done in defiance of the inhibition of the magistrate and with the sinister object of provoking a riot with the Hindus. These *Momins* are truculent ruffians, intensely fanatical and with an evil reputation for their turbulent proclivities. The Hindus were not slow in responding to the challenge thus thrown out to them. They mustered in great numbers and both sides prepared for a free fight, and the most intense agitation and commotion reigned throughout the city. The civil and police authorities were thoroughly dismayed and cowed; they were quite unequal to coping with the emergency and appear to have completely lost their heads. The head of the local civil power was Mr. W. Doderet, C.S., and he with the chief constable rushed in a state of panic to Colonel Watson's bungalow; the chief constable was so unmanned that he was in tears! These officers represented to Colonel Watson that a most serious attack by the *Momin* mob was about to be made. Thereupon Colonel Watson wrote to the General Officer Commanding Bombay District suggesting that a party of European soldiers should be held ready at Deolalee to proceed to Malegaon on receipt of a telegram which would be

sent should the emergency arise. This letter Colonel Watson showed to Mr. Doderet before despatching. The latter concurred in the wisdom of the suggestion and afterwards admitted in writing "Colonel Watson showed me his letter to the General; I told him I thought it a wise precaution." Having taken the precautionary measures referred to, Colonel Watson preserved order with his own men of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who had served with him in the Afghan war. At the same time, as Colonel Watson was the nearest first-class magistrate, the *Momin* who had slaughtered the cow in defiance of magisterial prohibition was put up before him for trial. Colonel Watson tried, convicted and punished the man notwithstanding that he was warned of a probable attack on his court by the mob and that they would attempt to rescue the prisoner during the reading of the judgment. These warnings were given by Mr. Doderet in the most agitated and panic-stricken manner. However, it became known that the Colonel had caused European troops to be held in readiness at Deolalee, and this knowledge of itself prevented the riot from breaking out, so that the Colonel's timely precaution bore fruit. Colonel Watson had commented in contemptuous terms to Lieutenant MacMunn on the agitated and panic-stricken behaviour of Mr. Doderet and the chief constable, remarking that no emergency could excuse such pusillanimity. Probably Mr. Doderet heard of this. However that may be, he appears to have found it necessary to save his own credit and he secretly affirmed that the Colonel had been in a state of "nervous panic," and in proof of this allegation he pointed out that the Colonel had recommended European troops to be held in readiness. This, it was alleged, proved that the Colonel had no trust in, or dependence on, his own troops. It will scarcely be believed that this secret aspersion of a discredited person, who had exhibited pusillanimity himself, was unreservedly accepted. For ten months Colonel Watson was left in ignorance of the fact that he had been secretly charged and found guilty without a trial. He was first removed from his appointment and then compulsorily retired. This compulsory retirement was the more ruinous as Colonel Watson was approaching the time when he would be entitled to Colonel's allowances. All these iniquities were capped by Lord George Hamilton directing that no notice should be taken of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson's vindication and that no answer or communication of any kind should be vouchsafed him. It is a sad tale of arbitrary injustice and wrong, of the ruin of a gallant officer at the end of his meritorious career, of his household being laid in desolation even as his fortune has been laid in ruins. And we feel it as a wound that all this iniquity has been perpetrated in the name of the English administration. Is it really vain to seek for justice from an English Government? We do not think so, and we shall return to this subject and afford the most exhaustive details in the hope that Englishmen will be true to their traditions and that justice will be done at last.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1896.

Melcharth and Mappila outbreak.

37. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 12th October, criticises the statement made in some of the addresses presented to the Governor at Malabar that the practice of putting lands on *melcharth* is one of the causes of Mappila outbreaks, and remarks that it would be cruel if the Government should proceed on the basis of this statement to pull down the traditional rights exercised by landlords without carefully investigating the matter.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Oct. 21st, 1896.

Great nuisance caused in Malabar by gambling.

38. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st October, complains of the growing nuisance caused by gambling in Chernad in Ernad taluk. He says that the gamblers are all Mappilas of Calicut. The nuisance continues with impunity in up-country places and the gambling sheds are guarded by men armed with clubs. It is a pity that the matter does not receive the attention of the Government.

A paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that the thefts now being committed on houses and shops on the Choultry road in Calicut can be effectively put an end to by stopping the gambling carried on in a building north of the choultry by certain Mappila fishermen.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1896.

False weights and measures in Malabar.

39. The *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 25th October, regrets to find that while the weights and measures in all other districts have been examined and sealed with the Government seal during the year 1895-96 the same thing was not done in Malabar and Nilgiris. False weights and measures are very common in the former of these two districts in petty shops and among some jennis. Some jenmis in Malabar use measures of specially large size to measure the paddy they receive from their tenants as rent while those they use in selling paddy are of quite a different size.

A warning against an apprehended Mappila outbreak.

40. The same paper remarks that if the fear that is expressed by certain newspapers of a Mappila outbreak in the near future be well founded the authorities should be on their guard during the next fasting season of the Mappilas which is to be in January.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 26th, 1896.

The really aggrieved class of tenants in Malabar.

41. A correspondent to the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 26th October, referring to the grievance of tenants, says that the really aggrieved tenants are not the ordinary Kanakutiyans, but another class whom he calls Kovilagam Verumpattakkar. The ordinary kanam lessees are mere cultivators and as long as they duly pay to the jenmis the rent fixed it will be a loss to the jenmis to evict them. Not so in the case of the other class. They from the olden times enjoy various privileges and concessions which are now tampered with. They are the really aggrieved tenants.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1896.

Mr. H. T. Ross inquiring into the grievances of tenants in Malabar.

42. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th October, says that the editor of that journal had an interview with Mr. H. T. Ross who is now in Malabar to inquire into the grievances of the tenants. Mr. Ross is said to have remarked on the occasion that it is his intention to prepare the Tenancy Bill so as to leave no room for complaint either to the tenants or the jenmis and that therefore he would be glad to listen to all grievances from both parties. The editor says that he has been specially requested by Mr. Ross to publish the news and the object of his arrival in Malabar in order that people may come and represent their grievance to him and exhorts the people to render all possible assistance.

A new way of oppressing tenants in Malabar.

43. The same paper has the following:—"Since the recent visit of His Excellency the Governor to Malabar the jenmis of that district have found out a novel method of oppressing their tenants. They deceive them by giving out that the Governor has ordered that no value need, in future, be paid for improvements on lands.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1896.

The alleged preparation of the Mappilas to create a disturbance.

44. Referring to the statement of the *Malabar Spectator* that the Mappilas are preparing to create a disturbance, that they are secretly supplied with gunpowder from Cochin and that they have collected a very large number of fire-arms for the purpose, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 12th October, asks if this alleged intrigue is similar to that of the Armenians who are protected by Mr. Gladstone.

Reporting the proceedings of the general meeting of the Muhammadans held in Madras for soliciting the British Government to prevent certain papers from using disrespectful language concerning the Sultan.

45. The same paper reports that a general meeting of the Muhammadans of Madras was held under the presidency of Qazi Maulvi Haji Ubaid-ulla Sahib on the 9th instant at the Madrasa-i Saidiah in the Big Mosque, Triplicane, for the purpose of concerting measures to respectfully solicit the British Government to prevent the use of disrespectful language by certain English papers against His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey; that the meeting was a crowded one and that the following resolutions were passed therein, viz.:—

(1) Proposed by Maulvi Haji Ghulam Rasul Sahib and seconded by Dr. Raisul Islam Khan Sahib that the feelings of the Muhammadans

in general have been greatly wounded in consequence of certain English papers having used disrespectful language against His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey and the defender of the faith of Islam; therefore this meeting expresses its great regret and sorrow at the wanton action of such papers.

(2) Proposed by Haji Shirf-ud-daula Bahadur and seconded by Maulvi Zahid Husain Sahib that it should be respectfully solicited that the British Government should prevent these papers from writing in this way hereafter.

(3) Proposed by Hakim Muhammad Abd-ul Aziz Sahib and seconded by Haji Muhammad Abd-us-subhan Sahib that the just and equitable British Government graciously tolerates every religion; hence this meeting heartily thanks it for the same toleration.

(4) Proposed by Haji Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Khan Sahib and seconded by Hafiz Muhammad Abu Saiyid Sahib that the proceedings of this meeting together with the resolutions may be forwarded to the British Government.

## IV.—Native States.

46. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st October, has the following:—In attempting to prevent their brethren from indulging in intoxicating liquor, the Syrian Christians of Cochin and Ernakulam and more recently all Syrian Christians generally prohibit the sale of toddy in shops and the tapping of cocoanut and palmyra trees. Syrian Christians found indulging in toddy are marched through the public streets with pots, &c., tied round their neck and fined by the church; afraid of excommunication by the church, the sufferers dare not offer any opposition.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Oct. 21st, 1896.

An unjust procedure of the Syrian Christians of Cochin, Ernakulam, &c.

47. A correspondent to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 25th October, says that recently while the Syrian Christians of Trichur were passing a mosque with music and drum on a festival day the Mappilas of the place prepared themselves for a skirmish when they were quelled by the police. The correspondent says it is high time to enforce the Mappila Act in Trichur also.

Kerala Chandrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th 1896.

The Mappila Act to be enforced in Trichur.

48. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st October, observes that the administration of Cochin under its retiring Diwan has been exceptionally good. He has never been known to be partial. The charge of filling up the service of the State with his kinsmen or even his castemen has not even been whispered against him. Some say that he is slow and not easily accessible to those who have to make complaints, but the editor dissents from this opinion and says that even taking these charges to be true the first of them is explained by his old age and the second is palliated by his readiness to mete out justice in every instance.

Kerala Mitram, *Cochin*, Oct. 21st, 1896.

The retiring Diwan of Cochin.

49. The same paper says that the ruling of the Maharaja of Travancore declaring Mr. Kesava Pillai ineligible to be examiner in future is a great injustice, seeing that the offence alleged against him of setting an obscene paper at the Female Normal School examination is not really an offence inasmuch as all the questions were selected from the text-book prescribed.

The Travancore Female Normal School scandal.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

50. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th October, describing the severity of drought in the district of Cuddapah owing to the absence of rain and the distress experienced by the people in consequence, regrets to report that the local merchants, anticipating a famine in that district, store large quantities of grain and

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1896.

Prospect of an outbreak of famine in the district of Cuddapah.

refuse to sell them to the people either wholesale or in retail, hoping to realise famine prices later on. The paper adds that the severity of the forest rules even at this season of drought makes fodder a clear commodity and the cattle are in consequence famished.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1896.

Famine in Cuddapah.

51. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 16th October, observes that there has not been sufficient rainfall for the last six years in the sub-division of the Cuddapah district and that the condition of the "main division" during the present year is still more deplorable. The paddy crop is completely destroyed and the ragi crop very much damaged. Famine has fully made its appearance. Rice is selling at four measures a rupee and ragi at nine. Thefts are frequent. Paddy and ragi stocks have been looted by the poor and hungry in Cuddapah, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu. Famine will, in the course of two or three months, be as disastrous as that of 1877. The people complain that the Government has imposed innumerable taxes and squeezed from them all they had. They are calling it the most sinful Government as it has deprived the cattle of fodder. The ryots are unable to feed their cattle and are compelled to think of abandoning them. The correspondent is at a loss to know what the Government will do when such a thing happens.

Famine in the Gódávari district.

52. A correspondent to the same paper states, with reference to the Gódávari district, that there have been no rains for the last three or four months, that the crops have been destroyed by floods, while the prices of food-stuffs have risen, and that rice is selling at nine seers a rupee. He regrets that famine has approached and that thefts have become too common. He adds that the cattle are dying in large numbers for want of fodder and that drinking-water is hard to procure in some villages. He therefore prays that Government will come to the aid of the poor.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1896.

Famine in Jammalamadugu.

53. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd October, remarks that the suffering of the ryots and the poor people in Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah district, is indescribable. The sun is very severe; the crops have withered; prices of food-stuffs have risen; and rice, cholum and raggy are selling at 4, 9, and 11 measures a rupee. Grain stores are looted, and the police are sending thieves and robbers, who have become too common, to prison. He believes that the Government will have to start relief works very soon. Remarking that the condition of the cattle is very sad, he says they have neither grass nor hay and are fed on leaves, &c., and that the people, being unable to feed them, give them away to anybody that asks for them.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Kllore*, Oct. 21st, 1896.

Famine in the Bellary district.

54. A correspondent to the *Vibudharanjani*, of the 21st October, states that the people of the Bellary district have given up all hopes of rainfall. People from other parts of the country are carrying away paddy stored in the district which would otherwise last for six months. He thinks that the real cause of famine in the district is none other than exportation. When white and yellow cholum are selling at 13 and 18 seers a rupee, how can, he asks, the poorer classes that subsist upon them get on? The people have already suffered severely from cholera. They are now afraid that the impending famine will be more disastrous than that of 1877. The correspondent believes that Government alone can save the people in the present crisis, and confidently hopes that it may issue orders for the prevention of any rise in the prices of food-grains.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1896.

"Grain riots."

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th October, hears that rice was not obtainable even at famine prices in Tekkali, Ganjam district; that the poorer and lower classes began to riot on the 14th instant and looted four grain stores; that the police did not interfere though the mob was parading through the streets for four hours; and that at last the popular gentleman of the place, Mr. S. D. Perimbam, restored order in the town. The police were, it hears, roused to

activity the next morning and commenced to arrest offendors. Further, the people are suffering from scarcity of water, and the ryots have taken to quarrelling over the small supply of water available and heads are being broken in consequence.

Famine in Ganjam.

56. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd October, observes that the crops have been destroyed in the Ganjam district; that there has been no rain during the present year; that there is no prospect of it either; that the water-supply from the "Rushikulya Project" is deficient; and that the price of paddy has doubled itself within a month. Out of last year's harvest, six lakhs of paddy bags were exported by steamer (?) and many more by rail to other districts. Adding that famine is sure to happen, the correspondent remarks that Government should busy themselves to support the poor, and feels confident that the District Collector, Mr. C. J. Weir, will take the necessary steps. He further states that cholera has been prevalent in Berhampur since the Godavari "Pushkaram" and that it has not yet ceased.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1896.

An agricultural want.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th October, speaking chiefly in reference to Mysore says:—It is allowed on all hands that the condition of the ryots is not what it ought to be. In too many cases they are miserably poor. The land does not produce much for the labour bestowed upon it and the sowcar comes in for a large share of what the ryot is able to obtain from his land. The Mysore Government has done well in establishing agricultural banks; but there is another way in which the authorities can render assistance to the ryot and that is by breeding good bullocks and selling them to the ryots for a reasonable price. The bullocks which the ryots now use are in miserable condition and will not do for deep ploughing. The Government would not lose by this, because it can sell the bullocks at cost price. If this suggestion were carried out we are certain it would be of the greatest benefit to the ryots at large.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 19th, 1896.

Condition of the times.

58. The same paper says:—Famine has already made its appearance. The poor are suffering, the merchants are becoming greedy and the thief and the robber are busy. Pestilence is beginning to appear in several parts. The Government has begun to fear that it may have to grant remissions of revenue, while Government officials are jubilant because the famine affords them an opportunity to show their energy and win the thanks of Government. There is not the least doubt that relief works will soon have to be commenced. The ryots do not like to sell the grain they have in store and pretend to have none for fear they may want it for their own use in future. Prices rose last week all on a sudden and altogether prospects are very gloomy indeed.

Some horrible results of the famine now prevailing in Northern India.

59. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th October states that some riots have recently been taking place in Northern India owing to the famine now prevailing there. The Banians who demanded high prices for rice were attacked by the people at Hubli and severely handled. Hearing that rice had been brought to the railway station to be imported to other famine-stricken places the people thronged to the station platform whence they had to be dispersed by the police. In Poona the people in a crowd went to the Collector's bungalow to complain of the high price demanded for rice. The Collector telling them that the matter would be considered they went back and an attempt to raise an outbreak was defeated by the prompt interference of the police.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1896.

Famine in Northern India.

60. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th October, has a very long article on the dreadful famine which is now prevailing in Northern India, in which it says that, in consequence of the above famine and apprehended withering of the Rabi crops, prices have enormously risen, the effect of which has been extended to Bangalore city, where wheat which was selling at 10 or 11 seers now sells at

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 19th, 1896.

7 seers per rupee. People being unable to bear starvation are taking to commit offences with a view to be sent to jail where they hope to get meals twice a day. It is understood that grain-sellers have large quantities of grain kept in store from avaricious motives. It therefore behoves the Government of India, which is responsible for the safety of the life and property of its subjects to evince extraordinary zeal, to spend ungrudgingly as much money as is required at this time of scarcity, to appoint trustworthy European officers in the famine-stricken districts to be engaged night and day in relieving the poor, to suspend the rules of free trade for a short time at least, to prescribe rates according to local circumstances, and to direct the merchants to sell grain accordingly, to make arrangements for the purchase of large quantities of grain to be despatched to the affected districts and there sold at low rates, to provide labour for the poor and to grant them wages sufficient to maintain them, to open charitable institutions to be utilized by the old and infirm, attention being especially paid to see that they obtain their share of the charity, to prevent the exportation of grain from India, and to keep an ever-watchful eye over their subordinates so that they may not fraudulently sell the grain intended for the famine-stricken people and thus collect large sums of money as was the case during the last famine.

The *Qasim*, also requests the Lord Mayor of London to convene a meeting of rich people, and, after explaining to them the present condition of the people of India, collect subscriptions for their relief.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1896.

A wish that rajas and zamindars should join the congress movement.

61. The *Lokopakari*, of the 14th October, wishes that native rajas, zamindars and such other millionaires should join the congress movement, and believes that by their co-operation Government will be induced to consider the concessions prayed for by the congress for the well-being of the community. The paper regrets that enlightened rajas, such as Raja Suriahkantha and Maharaja Joginthranath, are indifferent towards the congress movement.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Oct. 22nd, 1896.

Mappilas of Malabar preparing for another rising.

62. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd October, learns that the Mappilas of Malabar are bringing home gunpowder concealed in kerosine oil tins from Cochin and are mustering about 500 men to commit a riot again. It is hoped that the authorities will take timely warning and prevent any rising.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Oct. 29th, 1896.

An appeal to Government for help from a member of the family of king Theebaw.

63. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 29th October, says that a member of the family of Theebaw who had fled to Calcutta to escape from the oppression of Theebaw and was under the protection of the English Government, by name Nyangyen, having died lately, his sons and daughters have represented to Government that they are starving and are sorely in need of help. The paper hopes that their prayer will be listened to.

The desirability of the use of vernacular languages in Telegraph offices.

64. The same paper says that in Egypt, Turkey, Persia and other countries telegraphic messages are written in the vernacular languages, the papers, therefore, thinks that in India also the introduction of the vernaculars in telegraphy would have the effect of considerably increasing the revenue of the department.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1896.

The appointment of marriage registrars under the Malabar Marriage Act.

65. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 12th October, understands that the Collector of Malabar has been asked by Government to report whether there is any objection to appointing sub-registrars as marriage registrars under the Malabar Marriage Act, and hopes that Christians, Muhammadans and members of caste inferior to the Nayars will not be appointed to register the marriage of Nayars.

66. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 26th October, observes that the charge brought by certain persons against the Indian National Congress that while it always requires the Government to spend more money for the people it raises a cry of increased taxation all over the land without ever making any suggestion as to how to curtail public expenditure is altogether unfounded. As a proof of this the editor refers to the suggestions proposed to be placed before the next National Congress by a member of the congress committee at Benares. A printed summary of these, which has been received by the editor, is given for the information of the people.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 26th, 1896.

The next Indian National Congress.

[Issued 7th November 1896.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 21 of 1896.**

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 15th November 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 130 | 1st Nov. 1896. |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Austhika Dutan" .. .. .. | Mannargudi .. .. | .. | 15th Oct. and 1st Nov. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 22nd and 31st Oct. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 24th Oct. 1896. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 31st ,, and 7th Nov. 1896. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Parayan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 31st ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 28th ,, 1896. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 26th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 26th ,, and 2nd Nov. 1896. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 24th and 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1896. |
| 13 | "Janavinodini" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 90 | 30th Oct. 1896. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 1st and 8th Nov. 1896. |
| 15 | "Vijiayathvajan" .. .. .. | Devikota .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st Nov. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 27th and 30th Oct. and 3rd, 6th and 10th Nov. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Nov. 1896. |
| 18 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | Oct. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Oct. 1896. |
| 20 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 31st ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Rayadrug .. .. .. | 200 | 10th Nov. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 31st Oct. and 7th and 11th Nov. 1896. |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 6th Nov. 1896. |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1896. |
| 25 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 300 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 1st and 8th Nov. 1896. |
| 27 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Oct. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 2nd and 9th Nov. 1896. |
| 30 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1896. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 5th Nov. 1896. |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 4th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 804 | 9th Nov. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Oct. ,, |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st Nov. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1896. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 2nd and 9th Nov. 1896. |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 26th Oct. and 2nd and 9th Nov. 1896. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 24th and 31st Oct. ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th Oct. 1896. |
| 44 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 25th ,, and 1st and 8th Nov. 1896. |
| 45 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 22nd, 26th and 29th Oct. and 2nd and 5th Nov. 1896. |
| 46 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 17th June 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 31st October, referring to the memorial presented to the Government of India by the Indians in Natal, suggests two measures to be adopted by the said Government—first, that emigration should be prohibited; secondly, that the Government of India should press upon the Home Government the necessity of placing the Indian and European subjects of Her Majesty's dominions and of allied territories on a footing of perfect equality in the matter of trade and enjoyment of privileges.

Grievances of the Indians in Natal.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th November, says that the Czar's visit to England has been productive of some good. He has been made to understand that, in desiring to interfere in Turkish affairs, England has no interested motives, and it is now believed that Russia will step in and take possession of the greater part of the Turkish dominions. In this case the gain to India would be considerable. If England allowed Russia to take what she liked in Turkey, an agreement might be arrived at with regard to the North-west frontier of this land. If we could be assured that the Russians would not come to India, there would not be any need to spend money in fortifying the frontiers.

The future of Turkey.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

3. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 7th November, says that although the Sultan of Turkey does not care for the threats of England and other powers and knows that such threats cannot be carried out owing to the jealousy that exists among them, he is yet very much in awe of a party of reform in his own dominions, who call themselves "young Turkey," the major portion of whom consists of men of the learned professions, such as barristers, doctors, priests and politicians. The Sultan is in mortal dread of this party who are circulating placards denouncing death to the Sultan on the score that it is lawful for Muhammadans to put to death a caliph systematically guilty of tyranny in contravention of the law of Islam.

The Sultan's contumacy.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

4. The *Sudarshana*, for October, says that the Sultan of Turkey has addressed letters to the Amir of Afghanistan and the Shah of Persia inviting them to join in alliance with him. It seems that the Muhammadan potentates will all join together and resist the aggressions of the European powers. It has also become known that China and Japan have joined in a secret treaty.

Union of Muhammadan potentates.

Sudarshana, *Udipi*, Oct. 1896.

5. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 5th November, says that the Amir of Afghanistan issued an order that one-seventh of the adult males in every village in his dominions should join the army and that the expenses of maintaining them should be met by the inhabitants of each village; but the people agreed to this on the condition that the Amir should remit taxes on the land not cultivated in the villages. The Amir having refused to accede to this condition, none of the inhabitants have joined the army as ordered.

Attempt at conscription in Afghanistan.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Nov. 5th, 1896.

6. Referring to a lecture delivered by Mr. Gandhi, Barrister-at-law, at the Pachaiyappa's Hall on the suffering of Indians in South Africa, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st October, remarks that the conduct of the Sultan towards the Armenians is not to be wondered at when compared with the cruelty that the poor Indians are subjected to by Europeans who are ever ready to preach sympathy and fellow-feeling.

The suffering of Indians in South Africa.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1896.

The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 2nd November, while giving emphatical utterance to the same opinion and bringing out the similarity of the situation of Armenians in Turkey and of Indians in South Africa, expresses the hope that the grievance will ere long be remedied as the cause of the suffering Indians has been taken up by the English Press.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

Robbers at Menasi in Salem district.

7. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 31st October, reports that the inhabitants of Menasi in Salam district are harassed by robbers during night and sometimes even in broad day-light, and that when cases of theft are brought to the notice of the village authorities, they simply make some stir and bring the policemen to the village, but make no real exertion to trace out the culprits.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

The last police administration report.

8. Commenting on the last police administration report of the Madras Presidency, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th November, remarks that the system of Mr. Fawcett of transferring constables who have been without any black mark for three consecutive years to their native place is injurious for obvious reasons. As to the practice of magistrates transferring cases to the police for obtaining evidence, the article says it should be discontinued, or else magistrates who transfer the cases must specify the points on which the police have to gather evidence.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

The Chiyanur police station not to be removed to Chalasheri.

9. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 9th November, writes protesting against the proposal to transfer the Chiyanur police station to Chalasheri bazaar in Kappur amsam, Ponnani taluk. The station is now located in Othelur amsam, which is equi-distant from Pallikkara, Allancode, Kothachira and Kappur amsam and the convenience of the people and the police is thus assured; but if the station be removed to Chalasheri, which is nearly 8 miles away from each of the above amsams, the result will be quite the reverse. Perhaps the removal has been proposed for the convenience of Europeans who come and go on bicycles and for no other reason. However it will be a great boon if it is decided that the station shall not be removed till the public opinion is ascertained by an inquiry.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

The alleged mismanagement of the police.

10. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 9th November, mentions that on the 4th November the attention of the police was directed to an offensive odour proceeding from a house in Washermanpetta, whereupon they entered the house and seeing that blood was coming out of a room which was locked, through a small hole, they broke the lock and got into the room where they found a decapitated corpse in an advanced stage of decomposition. The Deputy Commissioner and the District Surgeon ordered the body to be at once removed and burnt after holding an inquiry on the spot.

Referring to the above the *Shams* sarcastically remarks that such irregularities are due to the excellent management of the police.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

District and private presses.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 31st October, states that the printing work of the Madras High Court is solely entrusted to the Scottish press, which, it seems, submits bills to the value of about Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 every month. It hears that the parties are charged As. 14 a page of foolscap size, and that this is the rate even when the page contains only a few lines of printing matter. If this be true, the rates are very unjust. The High Court would do well, it says, to

invite tenders instead of entrusting the work exclusively to the Scottish Press and instead of throwing additional burden on the parties; for it is confident that many other presses would willingly undertake to execute the work at cheaper and more reasonable rates. It is, in fact, surprised why the High Court has not adopted the said "tender" system, and says that it may even create a suspicion that the High Court has entered into a contract with the press (as it has had the sole privilege for about thirty years) for its perpetual employment, though it has heard to the contrary. It further complains that the Scottish Press does not even pay rent for the portion of the High Court buildings it occupies, and remarks that the late Deputy Registrar, Mr. Todhunter, has attempted to interfere, but that somehow the attempt seems to have been dropped. The Registrar, Mr. Cowie, should, it says, now provide work for other presses and thereby minimise the expenditure incurred by the litigant public.

A European criminal inadequately punished.

12. A correspondent to the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 31st October, referring to the fine of Rs. 50 imposed by the Bhagalpore Sessions Judge on a European named Lee for causing the death of a railway gatekeeper, remarks that the punishment was extremely inadequate as it generally is in the case of Europeans causing the death of natives. He also cites a few instances selected at random of the miscarriage of justice in other cases of the same kind.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

Unjust dismissal of a suit.

13. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st October, says that Mr. Munro, the Sub-Judge of Calicut, lately dismissed a case owing to the late attendance at court of Mr. Gover, Barrister-at-law, who was to plead in it, and refused permission to re-instate the case on the file. Section 103 of the Civil Procedure Code on which Mr. Munro seems to have based his procedure does not warrant such an extreme step if late attendance has been due to inevitable causes. Mr. Munro's procedure was certainly an abuse of the section quoted and, says the editor, it is to be hoped that the High Court and Government will either appoint such Judges only as will use wisely their discretion in the application of law or modify the said section so as to occasion no injury to innocent parties.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

A miscarriage of justice.

14. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th November, writes that the complaint before the Sub-Magistrate of Taliparamba, in connection with the cruel treatment of certain Cherumars of Peringam desam, Eramam amsam, in Ernad taluk, by some persons of higher castes, has been dismissed without fully examining or cross-examining the adikari who is the principal witness on the plaintiffs' side and without taking any evidence from the defendants. The correspondent says that although a report of the circumstances of the case appeared in the *Madras Mail* as soon as it took place, yet matters were investigated and the case brought before the magistrate very late. He hopes, however, that as the Sub-Collector has called for the records of the case, justice will be done in the matter and the grievance of the *Cherumars* redressed.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

### (*d*) *Education.*

Desirability of retaining the Training School for Mistresses at Coimbatore.

15. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st November, regrets to learn that the Inspectress of Girls' Schools has submitted a report to the Director of Public Instruction recommending that the Training School for Mistresses at Coimbatore may be transferred to Salem, or to any other place, as several of the Brahman girls have left that institution and joined another rival school opened in that place. The paper doubts the success of the new girls' school and hopes that the Inspectress as well as the Director will reconsider the matter and allow the institution in question to remain as it is. In regard to the rival school, the paper says that it was opened in view to give the girls a chance of getting instruction in Telugu and music and not for any other reason.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Nov. 1st, 1896.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 2nd, 1896.

The regulations with regard to the dress of the students in schools.

16. The *Karnataka Prukasika*, of the 2nd November, approves of the Educational Rules with regard to the dress of the students while in schools.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1896.

Advisability of abolishing the municipality for the town of Chingleput.

17. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th October, writes as follows:—On the suggestion of Dr. King Government abolished the major union and opened in its place a municipality for the town of Chingleput. To all the numerous memorials presented by the people, describing the hardship which the opening of a municipality might entail on them, Government replied that the resolution for opening a municipality for the town of Chingleput had been made during the time of the previous Governor and that it was of opinion that the arguments adduced by the memorialists were not strong enough against the establishment of a municipality. The Collector and the Sub-Collector of the district—officers fully acquainted with the real state of things—reported that the opening of a municipality for the town would be inadvisable; but Government, without giving their reports due consideration, believed, nay, even accepted, Dr. King's statement—a person who stayed in the district only for two days—"that the town has grown more wealthy, that the sanitation has considerably improved and that the opening of a municipality is therefore desirable." The town contains 10,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly three-quarters are living from hand-to-mouth; how could the town have grown wealthy while the condition of the people has been poor? Dr. King simply passes a sweeping remark that the sanitation is far improved without assigning satisfactory reasons for his statement. The town being hilly on all sides is sadly wanting in water-supply. The sanitation of the streets is in no way improved. There are only 45 lamp posts for the town, which are altogether insufficient. Amidst these glaring facts it is a matter for surprise how the opinion of Dr. King, which does not appear to have been based on a full understanding of the real state of things, commended itself to Government. It is hoped that Government will soon abolish this municipality as it will subject the people of Chingleput to great hardship and inconvenience.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1896.

Evils of enhancement of assessment by the Madras municipality.

18. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th October, remarks that the Madras municipality is to blame for allowing the houses in the town of Madras to become over-crowded by tenants—a circumstance which exposes the place to the attack of dangerous diseases. The paper says that the municipality makes a revision of assessment once in five years and in so doing it generally enhances the tax; the landlord to meet the extra assessment is obliged to make some extra income from the house by making a provision in it, by alteration or otherwise, for some more tenants to live in; the atmosphere consequently becomes contaminated, hence the prevalence of diseases. The paper, agreeing with Dr. Varadappa Nayudu, remarks that the municipality may make a general revision of assessment once in ten years and that in the meanwhile, as no repair on erection of the house is done without the sanction of the municipality, houses that are repaired or newly constructed may be assessed.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras* Oct. 31st, 1896.

Desirability of appointing sub-committees for the preparation of Local Fund budget estimates in every district.

19. The *Lokopakari*, of the 31st October, says that the system adopted by the President of the District Board of Madura of appointing a sub-committee consisting of members chosen from the various taluks boards to prepare the Local Fund budget, is found to work satisfactorily and that the same may be adopted with benefit in other districts.

20. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st November, says:— Government seems to have resolved on converting Chingleput into a municipality evidently duped by the figures presented by the late census which are erroneous. According to the late census 1,718 merchants are said to live in Chingleput, which is an exaggeration. The officers engaged in the late census must have counted as merchants every member of a house depending on the principal man who carried on merchandise and included under the head "merchants" brokers, gumastahs and a number of cooly-men. The fact that the various public offices, such as those of the District Collector, Police Superintendent, District Registrar, Forest Officer and Engineer are not located in Chingleput, but in Saidapet, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras and elsewhere, clearly shows that Chingleput is not a healthy and convenient place to live in. As Chingleput is near Madras commerce does not thrive there. It is surprising to observe that Government, which has hitherto been saying that Chingleput is a small and unhealthy town, should now resolve on converting it into a municipality. As the poor inhabitants of the place will desert that town and settle themselves elsewhere unable to bear municipal taxation, Government will undoubtedly repent for its act. It is hoped that Government will be pleased to pay due attention to the various petitions submitted to it protesting against the introduction of a municipality into Chingleput.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1896.

The inadvisability of converting Chingleput into a municipality.

21. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 1st November, does not like that the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruppattúr should be nominated as chairman of the union that is newly organised at Kandanur, for the reason that he is already a chairman of the Karaikudi union and that he has enough of revenue and magisterial work to attend to. The paper says that a correspondent to the *Madura Mail* also objects to the proposed nomination.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Devakotta*, Nov. 1st, 1896.

Objections raised to the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruppattur being nominated as chairman of the Kandanur union.

22. The *Parayan*, of the 7th November, complains that the municipal lights in the city of Madras hardly shed good light and the people very often sustain injuries and sometimes meet with serious accidents in consequence. The paper thinks that, if the President inspects the town at night, even as he does in the mornings, the lighting of the town would be more satisfactory.

PARAYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

A suggestion to the Madras municipality.

23. Reviewing the administration of the Local Funds in the Gódávari district during the year 1895–96, the *Rajayogi*, of the 9th November, writes thus (in English):— "There has been a very objectionable practice obtaining in the district of spending large sums of money towards maintaining temporary establishment out of maintenance grant for roads. It was Diwan Bahadur S. V. Ramadoss Nayudu that brought this wretched practice to light and ever since no real action seems to have been taken to knock it on the head. The Local Fund Public Works Department in the Gódávari district could very easily show a smaller percentage of expenditure on establishment than in the other districts in the presidency and thus present a coloured and varnished appearance to the actual state of things. We shall watch and observe how far the pungent remarks of the president in his administration report touching this question will be carried into effect. Mr. P. H. Brown has been too long in the district to be of any use to it. We require a young, energetic officer with a set of duly qualified subordinates to expect any proper return for the money spent by the Local Fund Board. We hope the re-organization scheme, if sanctioned, will bring about a thorough reform in the administration of the Local Fund Public Works Department.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

Administration of the Local Funds in the Gódávari district during the year 1895–96.

"The Local Fund Educational Department is controlled by two agencies, the Presidents of the District and Taluk Boards who are invested with powers of management, and the Government educational officers who

examine the work of the teachers and advise the Presidents of Local Boards. There is often very great friction between the two controlling agencies, and the consequence is that the poor teachers suffer. The way in which Mr. Ch. Venkatachalam Pantulu managed this branch of the Local Fund Department when he was President of the Taluk Board, Narsapur, was most notorious and no teacher was safe in his place for a number of days. Unless this divided authority is put an end to no real improvement can be expected.

"We are told that a sub-committee has been formed 'to inquire into the working of the present educational arrangements in this district and suggest measures for improvement,' but as far as our information goes, most of the members that constitute this sub-committee are such perfect strangers to Primary and Lower Secondary education to which the attention of Local Boards is almost exclusively confined, that we expect no good from the formation of this sub-committee."

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1896.

Registration of jenmam titles.

24. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 2nd November, approves of the recommendations made by the Collector of Malabar to the Board in the matter of registering jenmam titles. The Special Deputy Collectors have come to the unanimous conclusion that the present adangal register is entirely unreliable and that land-owners cannot possibly apply for registration of their jenmam titles unless they are supplied with the sub-division number and plan of their property. It is to be regretted that this fact was not brought to the notice of the Government ere this; while Mr. Pinhey was in charge of the Collectorship the same point was brought to his notice, but was overlooked by him, nor did he take any notice of the mistake when he found it was due to his oversight; but Mr. Dance is unlike Mr. Pinhey and should be congratulated for boldly facing the situation.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1896.

Desirability of stopping the evening mail train of the South Indian Railway at Singaperumálkóil station also.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th November, observes that the evening mail train of the South Indian Railway, which leaves Madras beach at about 5 P.M., halts at all other stations than Singaperumálkóil,—a place noted for the shrine situated therein which is frequently visited by devotees in large numbers. The correspondent says that this arrangement puts the people of that place to great disadvantage and wishes the railway authorities to arrange for the train in question to halt at that station also.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

East Coast railway.

26. The *Rajayogi*, of the 9th November, writes thus (in English):—"We invite the attention of the Traffic Superintendent to the fact that the number of carriages attached to the night trains are too insufficient to accommodate the passengers. In fact, about twenty-five men are being loaded in one compartment of a third-class carriage which ought to contain only ten. Mr. Pope, we hope, will soon make arrangements for greater accommodation."

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

The Arsikere-Mangalore railway.

27. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 7th November, says that the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has declared that he never was against the construction of a railway from Arsikere to Mangalore, that such a line is highly desirable, and that his company would be prepared to work it when constructed.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1896.

A request to the Public Works authorities regarding a certain channel in Villuppuram.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th October, observes that the three tanks in the town of Villuppuram, which form the chief source of irrigation to the fields adjoining the place, draw their supply of water from the river Pennar by a feeder channel which, however, passing through seven villages and over a distance of ten

miles, brings in such a scanty supply, that the lands of Villuppuram yield but a poor harvest. The correspondent is of opinion that if the feeder channel in question were brought from the tunnel on the Perumpakkam road and at the place where the road leading to Nannadu diverges, directly along the side of the said road, it would prove an effective source of water-supply to the tanks. The correspondent assures the authorities that the people are prepared to share a portion of the cost of executing the work herein suggested.

29. The *Lokopakari*, of the 31st October, observes that it is the Public Works Department that drains Government money to an enormous extent more than any other department, and that the officers of this department do not scruple to take bribes from contractors. It adds that the corruption of the officers of this department is not brought to light because of the great unanimity that exists among them, and that all of them, from top to bottom, have a share in the bribe obtained. It concludes by saying that it is highly desirable that the Revenue Department should be made to attend to the immediate wants of the ryots in respect of irrigation and move the Public Works Department to do the needful, for it is the revenue officers who ought to know the real grievances of the people from whom they collect the Sirkar revenue.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

Remarks on the Public Works Department.

### (k) *General.*

30. The *Jananukulan*, of the 24th October, disapproves of the system of "Dispensary committees" now constituted in the taluk of Tanjore for inquiring into and reporting upon any complaints against medical officers, for checking their bills for articles other than medicine, and for taking stock of medicines and furniture once a year, on the ground that it does not allow the medical officers that amount of independence which is indispensable for the efficient discharge of their onerous duties.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 24th, 1896.

Disapproval expressed against the dispensary committees instituted in the taluk of Tanjore.

31. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th October, makes the following suggestion to the postal authorities:—

First, for money orders not exceeding Rs. 5, the commission charge be one anna.

Second, that the postage fee for newspapers, packets, &c., weighing not more than 5 rupees be 3 pies, and that the same be not payable in advance.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1896.

A suggestion to the postal authorities.

32. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st November, writes as follows:—

A Hindu youth in Bengal resorted to a Christian missionary with a view to embrace the Christian faith. The boy's father accused the missionary before a Joint Magistrate of having kidnapped the boy who had been in the custody of his lawful guardian. Mr. Kumaragirindara Narayana Dev, the Joint Magistrate, thereupon issued a warrant to have the lad brought after making the necessary search in the missionary's house. When the missionary reported the matter to the European Commissioner of the division, the latter instantly sent for the records of the case, censured the magistrate for his procedure, and transferred him to another place. Ultimately it was proved that the lad was a minor and that the procedure adopted by the Joint Magistrate was just and proper. This case affords sufficient testimony to show that European Civilians favour the Christian missionaries, both being of one caste and creed. While a native magistrate is thus censured by an European officer for a just and proper discharge of his duty. How can we expect others to administer justice?

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1896.

A remark on the conduct of an European Commissioner in Bengal.

33. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 1st November, reports that some two weeks ago a certain cart-driver, seeing that his bullocks would not move, and in view to seek the help of his fellow

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Nov. 1st, 1896.

A remark on the mischief of soldiers.

cart-drivers, who were in advance, ran to them for help on the road leading down to Méttupálayam and that a soldier who was coming in the opposite direction stabbed the cart-driver with his bayonet for no reason whatever and made him fall down. He says that the authorities took no prompt action to arrest the accused who was about to undertake a railway journey, but simply ordered a search after he had gone on in the train. He asks whether the authorities would be so very indifferent if the accused in this case had been a native. The correspondent alludes to the Guntakkal murder case, and, after pointing out how the prisoner in that case was let go scot-free, remarks that as long as such a state of things continues the mischief of soldiers would be endless and the sufferings of the poor natives would be beyond description.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Truchengód*, Nov. 8th, 1896.

A complaint against the postal authorities at Tiruchengód.

34. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 8th November, reports that the postal authorities at Tiruchengód delayed the delivery of a book-post for a period of twenty-three days, while the book-post was not miscarried and was lying all the time in the Post office, as might be seen from the date seal of the Post office in question. The paper further complains of the non-delivery of its numbers despatched to mofussil subscribers and remarks that such irregularity seriously threatens the existence of the paper itself and hopes that the authorities concerned will adopt remedial measures.

MANORAMA *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1896.

Public satisfaction in Malabar towards His Excellency the Governor.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 2nd November, expresses its gratification at finding the promises of His Excellency the Governor about opening new communications in the Walawanad and Ernad taluks and about sending Mr. Ross to inquire into the grievance of tenants so soon fulfilled and hopes that His Excellency will show equal promptitude in other matters also.

Writing about the contemplated visit of the Director of Public Instruction to Malabar to inquire into the present state of Mappila education the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th November, expresses the same opinion about His Excellency.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1896.

A claim of seniority unjustly overlooked.

36. In a leader the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th November, gravely deprecates the practice of ignoring the just claims of competent men in the Government service in making higher appointments simply because they have not passed any high examination. While bringing no charge of any kind against the able and honest Mr. Ramachandrayyer, who has been appointed to act as Kóttayam tahsildar, the article observes that the claims of equally able and honest sub-magistrates on a salary of Rs. 120 per month have been altogether overlooked. Experienced officers, who are only Matriculates, are often made munsifs by the High Court in preference to Graduates of Law simply because it is cruel to overlook the claim of seniority. Why then should the same good principle not be followed in the appointment of tahsildars also?

A request to postal authorites.

37. A correspondent to the same paper, writing about the promise of the postal inspector to make the necessary arrangements for clearing the letter post at Kellore daily and to open money order and parcel departments in the branch post office at Panapuram in Manantoddy, solicits an early fulfilment of these promises and requests the postal superintendent to remove the latter office from the locality where it now is to some other convenient place.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

Iniquities of village accountants in Palghat taluk.

38. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 9th November, complains of the iniquities practised by the amsam menons (village accountants) in Palghat taluk in assessing income tax. If these menons bear a grudge against any individual in their amsams they generally take revenge by reporting that that individual has an income above the taxable minimum and getting him assessed. As an instance the correspondent cites a case which occurred some three or four years ago and in which a

Chetty who, when asked by a certain menon, refused to give him *gratis* two bundles of *pappadam* was, on the strength of a report made by that menon, assessed Rs. 10 as income tax and in consequence of his inability to pay that amount the house in which he was living was also sold though he appealed against the tax. Now some of the menons in the same taluk are alleged to levy blackmail by threatening others with similiar treatment. If the menons find that a particular individual has no income of any sort in British territory then they say that his income is derived from some source in the Cochin State. An amendment of the Act is suggested whereby if any person on whom income tax is imposed raises any objection to it an affidavit should be taken from him to the effect and a searching inquiry conducted in the matter and provisions should be made for punishing any assessee or assessing officer who should have given a false account.

Another curious story told by the correspondent in connection with the mode of imposing income tax by a certain village official of Chulamur amsam in the above taluk is this: In the *Manorama*, of the 28th September last, there appeared a correspondence regarding the irregularities committed by the above village official in assessing *punja* lands in that amsam. The official appears to have threatened with the imposition of income tax any person who should dare expose him. This official, suspecting a certain man to be the author of the above article, has imposed this year taxes on two persons of Pazhampalakod desam who do not from any sources derive an annual income of Rs. 500, the taxable minimum. The correspondent, while inviting the attention of the authorities to the above matter, requests them to adopt repressive measures regarding village officials who, by sending a false statement of the income of persons in their villages, oppress them and levy blackmail.

39. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th November, referring to the manner in which peons attached to the Calicut post office are over-worked, says that it is doubtful whether there is any class of Government servants who are more worked than these peons. They have no leisure either by day or by night. During the day they have to go round the suburbs of Calicut and deliver letters and as soon as that work is over they are required at the office to sort letters, &c., and almost every night they have also to watch in the offices. The article hopes that the authorities will adopt measures to give them a little leisure every day.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1896.

Over-worked post office peons.

40. Referring to the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 2nd November, congratulates Her Majesty on her long and beneficial reign over nearly every nook and corner of the world.

SHAMS-UL AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1896.

Congratulating Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the sixtieth year of her reign.

41. The same paper says, on the authority of a correspondent of the *Times*, that telegrams are generally despatched from the Telegraph offices in Egypt, Turkey and Persia in Arabic, Turkish and Persian languages. This is not the case with the Indian Telegraph offices, where intending despatchers have to translate telegraphic messages before transmission, which, after reaching their respective destinations, have to be re-rendered for the benefit of the addressees who do not know English, which causes great inconvenience. It is understood that the British Government gets £15,000 annually by means of Arabic telegrams alone in Egypt. The population of India being thirty times greater than that of Egypt, the introduction of the system in the Indian Telegraph offices will enable people of every caste and creed, who do not know English, to despatch telegraphic messages in their own languages and will financially benefit Government.

Suggesting to introduce in the Indian Telegraph offices the system of despatching telegrams in the oriental languages.

The *Shams*, in concurring in the above opinion, remarks that the introduction of the system into India will surely prove advantageous to Government.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1896.

Transfer of the Commissary-General's office from Bangalore to Ootacamund.

42. Regarding the transfer of Commissary-General's office from Bangalore to Ootacamund, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th October, states that the constant transfers of public offices from one place to another subject their staffs as well as the State to much inconvenience and loss, and remarks that the officers of the present day care very little about their legitimate duties and are generally disposed towards games and luxuries; hence they prefer Bangalore or the Nilgiris, where they can conveniently gratify their desires to the utmost.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*. Nov. 5th, 1896.

Bubonic plague.

43. Referring to the bubonic plague now raging in Bombay, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th November, says that it is undertsood that a rumour is prevalent to the effect that some Government servants extort money from the people by intimidation and permit patients attacked by the plague to remain at their respective residences. It is also said that a misunderstanding prevails among the inhabitants of Bombay that the police compulsorily take all sick people suffering from other diseases to the bubonic hospital, that poisonous medicines are administered to them, that before they are quite dead their bodies are dissected, that, in consequence of such a misunderstanding, thousands of people leave Bombay for other places, and the labourers, who do not now like to come out of their houses, have attacked the hospital. The *Qasim*, referring to the above rumours, says that, unless a few leaders of every community are selected and are charged with the duty of endeavouring to pacify the people by all possible means, it is apprehended that serious results will ensue.

## III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1896.

Expediency of amending the Act relating to the Court of Small Causes.

44. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th October, makes the following suggestion:—The power of revision in the case of small cause judgments, which now rests exclusively with the High Court, be transferred to District Courts.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

Malabar tenants to be given fixity of tenure.

45. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 9th November, publishes the continuation of a correspondence which appeared in a previous issue of that paper. In the former article it was strongly urged, both in the interest of landlords and tenants, that fixity of tenure should be given to kanamdars and also to persons who have taken lands on lease direct from kovilagams and in the present letter it is stated that the Nambudri lands, which are either held by the landlords or belong to the temples, are those that were formerly made over for a nominal sum by the Sudra tenants under the superstitious belief entertained by them that the Sudras were not entitled to hold jenmam lands. These lands were then leased out to the tenants on kanam tenure, the nominal price given therefor being converted into kanam amount. Under mutual understanding between the Brahman landlords and Sudra tenants a rent was fixed for such lands and from this rent a nominal interest on the kanam amount was deducted and the balance was agreed to be paid to the landlord by the tenant; and the rent thus received by the landlords without any cost to them was the share of the Government of those days. Such being the case how far is it just to give the landlords power to enhance such rents and evict the tenants. The landlords fear that if fixity of tenure is given to kanamdars they will not be able to exact money from the kanamdars or increase the rent as they now do and this is the very reason why the landlords object to fixity of tenure being given to kanamdars. The correspondent, after dilating upon the subject at some length, says that it is incumbent upon Government to pass a law for the protection of the poor and oppressed tenants.

## IV.—Native States.

46. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 31st October, reports that the number of magistrates in the district of Kolar is inadequate to inquire into and dispose of the criminal cases of that place and that it is necessary to appoint more magistrates.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

Want of sufficient number of magistrates in the district of Kolar.

47. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Rajagopal Chari as Diwan of Cochin, a correspondent to the *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 30th October, observes that while there are no fewer than half a dozen men in Cochin itself competent to hold the office it was quite unnecessary and unjust to bring down a foreigner to fill the vacant place.

Nazrani Dipika, *Mannanam*, Oct. 30th, 1896.

The new Diwan of Cochin.

Referring to the above the same opinion is expressed by a correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika* of the 7th November.

48. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th November, referring to the reply given by the Travancore Sirkar to the memorial submitted by the Thiyas of that State regarding their non-admission to public service, says that the reply cannot but cause great sorrow to the memorialists. On a perusal of the reply it is to be presumed that the diwan had not the least intention of doing anything for the memorialists and that he had thought only of giving some reply or other to this grave and important matter which is one of the many indictments made against the Sirkar in the public press. The article, criticising the reply at some length, concludes with the remark that it is only by the interference of the British Government that justice will be done in the matter of this legitimate aspiration of that class.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1896.

Disabilities of Travancore Thiyas.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th November, speaking of the severity of famine in the Panjab, Bengal, Burma and of the grain riot at Sholapur, in Bombay, where grain is sold at 3½ seers per rupee, surmises that, owing to the failure of the monsoon, this Presidency also would be visited by famine, and says that it is incumbent on the local wealthy men as well as on Government to protect the poor by opening relief works in different parts of the presidency.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1896.

A hint to Government about the impending famine in this Presidency.

50. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 31st October, states that the prices of grains are rising in Kurnool, that the wells are becoming dry, and that fodder is scarce. He believes that the forest laws affect the people much and that their relaxation, at least in these days of want and scarcity, would promote the welfare of the people and provide fodder for the cattle. The hungry poor and habitual criminals are committing crimes in various places.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

Famine in Kurnool.

51. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 2nd November, writes thus in English :—"The season prospects at Narsapur (Gódávari) are very gloomy, and, owing to want of rain, crops are withering away. The late floods have caused immense damage to them and the drought has taken away what little hope there was of some yield at least. Paddy is selling here at Rs. 46 per candy. We find many poor people crying for food. It is generally believed that the famine will continue for two years more, and, unless the Government open relief works, which can engage labourers for a year or two, the present relief afforded by them in the shape of distributing rice among the poor, will be of no tangible good to the people. In this connection we venture to suggest that the best relief works that can be taken on hand seem to be to construct feeder lines to the East Coast Railway and roads wherever they are needed. Perhaps Narsapur may be connected with Nidadavólu or some other railway station by a railway which will open up these parts and act as a civilising agency which we people here sorely need."

Rajayogi, *Cocanada*, Nov. 2nd, 1896.

Famine in Narsapur.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1896.

52. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 6th November, says that there have been no rains in the Kurnool district, that crops have withered, that fodder is scarce and that the cattle are suffering severely. The long-stored "jonna" and "korra" having become cloddy and begun to stink are now resorted to by the bazaarmen, who mix them with a little of new grains and sell them somewhat cheaper, but the poor people, though glad at the lower prices, are disappointed at finding them stenchy and unwholesome. The Government officials are afraid that any attempt to check the sale of such damaged grains might help the merchants to withdraw all the grain from the market.

Famine in Kurnool.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

53. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th November, says:—Among the poorer classes of Ellore and Tangellamudi the struggle for paddy and rice is great. The leading merchants, pleaders and city fathers held a very influential meeting in the Municipal office to adopt alleviating measures. Information comes that people in parts of Ellore and Narsapur taluks are seen eating, out of distress, the pith of date and palmyrah stumps. A high official complains that he cannot get enough of rice.

Scarcity in Ellore and Tangellamudi.

54. The same paper asks if during this time of scarcity Government would come to the help of petty Government servants who are better entitled to consideration than Europeans who lose a small fraction of their salary by the fall in exchange.

Famine allowance to petty Government servants.

QASIM-UL AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 29th, 1896.

55. The *Qasim-ul Akbar*, of the 29th October, says the Czar has recorded the following views in his Eastern travels as regards India, viz.:—The taxes levied in India appear to be very small and levied in a sympathetic spirit, but the wealth of India is gradually disappearing, or, in other words, it goes to foreign countries. It would not be out of place to mention here that the blood of this country is being sucked and that the prosperity of the natives is being wrested from them. The outward appearance of the people of India shows that they are happy and contented as their life and property are safe from any civil wars and lootings such as occurred in former times; but the real state is quite the contrary, as, for instance, the Czar says that, at the time when the Maharaja of Baroda was independent, he was purchasing silken cloth to the value of about £80,000 annually from Ahmedabad merchants, but, after he was deprived of his independence he ceased to do so which ruined the cloth merchants of Guzerat, and to-day the experts in the art of weaving silken cloth remain idle and are unable to get meals twice a day.

The Czar and the condition of the people of India.

The *Qasim* concurs in the above views of the Czar and says the changes that are being made in India in consequence of Western civilization greatly tend to eradicate old arts, sciences and industries.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1896.

56. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th October, hearing that a certain person informed Government that Rs. 2–8–0 would be sufficient for a native to maintain himself for a month, says that in hotels the minimum sum that is demanded for ordinary vegetable meals is Rs. 5 and is at a loss to know how this pittance would be sufficient for a person even for a ragi meal in these days when the price of articles is greatly enhanced. The paper adds that in former days Rs. 7 was fixed as the least sum sufficient for the maintenance of a single native and that is the reason why sepoys and constables are paid Rs. 7 a month. If the 2 rupees 8 annas theory be adopted it will simply reduce the recipients to a state of bitter starvation.

A remark on the theory that Rs. 2–8–0 would be sufficient for the upkeep of a native life.

57. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd November, reporting that a boy of 18 years was run over by the tram car at Chintadripet, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, says that drivers of tram cars, who are mostly East Indians, disregard the natives and consequently indulge in fast driving in crowded quarters where accidents of the kind herein reported are imminent. He says that the drivers are indulgent and obliging to Europeans and stop the car at the pleasure of such passengers and pay due regard to their convenience in all possible ways, and if the car is over-crowded the drivers generally ask a native passenger to vacate his seat for the sake of the European passenger. He further adds that towards natives the drivers are very insolent and they do not stop the car wherever the natives ask them to stop and do not even patiently wait till they get into or alight from the car, but hastily set the car in motion while the native passenger has one foot on the foot-board of the car and the other on the ground. The correspondent observes that it behoves the Company to pass strict rules to make the drivers not to show such racial differences, to treat all passengers alike, and to be extremely cautious while passing through crowded quarters. The correspondent thinks that if natives are appointed as drivers the public will have few opportunities for making complaints against the Tramway Company.

Complaints against the Madras Electric Tramway Company.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1896.

58. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd November, says that the *Times of Malabar* understands that an official report regarding the probability of another Mappila outbreak before long has reached the Collector. When the Zamorin visited the Collector a few days ago, he told Mr. Dance that, from information of a fairly reliable nature that had reached him from the turbulent taluks, he apprehended a big outbreak.

Another Mappila outbreak anticipated in Malabar.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 2nd, 1896.

59. The same paper, speaking of the insult offered to the statue of Her Majesty the Queen in Bombay, says that it could not be the work of the Hindus as they are too loyal to do such an act and worship the Queen as a goddess and hopes that the offenders will soon be found out and receive exemplary punishment.

Insult to the statue of Her Majesty the Queen in Bombay.

60. A correspondent to the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 31st October, says that the Zamorin of Calicut is said to have spoken to the Collector of Malabar that he has information about a probable Mappila outbreak in the near future and observes that the approaching fasting season of Mappilas may perhaps serve an occasion for it.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st October, observes also that a strong rumour is current in Ernad taluk that another Mappila outbreak may soon be expected, and that the Mappilas are getting in ammunition from British Cochin. His Excellency the Governor's reply to the address recently presented to him by the Mappilas, though most favorable, does not seem to have satisfied them. They still look upon the Arms Act and the Mappila Act as unjust enactments directed against their liberty. Although the rioters are generally the poorer classes among the Mappilas yet it is impossible that they should be acting without the consent of some of the most influential Mappilas. The editor suggests that either the Mallapuram police or else a small detachment should be stationed at Pandicad and other places in order that the apprehended outbreak may be prevented. If no such precaution is taken and if the rumour should prove true great loss of human blood will take place ere the outbreak is quelled.

An apprehended Mappila outbreak.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Oct. 31st, 1896.

61. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th November, writes that the pollution of the water of the Manan-chira (a public tank in Calicut) by persons who bathe on its banks naked, causing nuisance to the public ought to be stopped at once.

Pollution of water used by the public.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1896.

KERALA CHANDRIKA,] *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

An apprehended Mappila outbreak.

62. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 9th November, alludes to the rumour current in Malabar that there is every probability of another Mappila outbreak during the next ramzam festival and that preparations are being secretly made for the same by some of the Mappilas of Ernad taluk. It is said that if the Mappilas once prepare themselves for an outbreak and some of them happen to escape arrest, those that have so escaped are bound to prepare for an outbreak again; and as some of the Mappilas who joined the rebels in the last outbreak have escaped the rumour above alluded to is likely to prove correct. A suggestion is, therefore, made that it will be expedient at this juncture to increase the number of beat constables in the Ernad taluk and to take security from those who are known to be roudy characters.

Issued, 25th November 1896.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 22 of 1896.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th November 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" | Madras | 1,000 | Oct. 1896. |
| 2 | "Vidya Bodhini" | Bangalore | 100 | 15th Nov. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" | Bangalore | 130 | 15th Nov. 1896. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" | Coimbatore | 200 | |
| 5 | "Austhika Dutan" | Mannárgudi | 225 | |
| 6 | "Satya Vartamani" | Pasumalai | 500 | 1st and 15th Nov. 1896. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Travancore Abhimani" | Nagerkoil | 60 | 10th and 20th Nov. 1896. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" | Madras | 1,000 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Vettikkodiyon" | Madras | 200 | 7th and 14th Nov. 1896. |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Priyan" | Do. | 600 | 8th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Dravida Pandiyan" | Do. | 1,000 | 31st Oct. and 14th Nov. 1896. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" | Cuddalore | 300 | 11th and 18th Nov. 1896. |
| 13 | "Nilalochani" | Negapatam | 250 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Nov. 1896. |
| 14 | "Sajjana Patrika" | Do. | 800 | |
| 15 | "Vijayathvajam" | Tinnevelly | 1,000 | 16th and 24th Nov. 1896. |
| 16 | "Vikata Dutan" | Madras | 1,500 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Parayan" | Do. | 650 | |
| 18 | "Jananukulan" | Tanjore | 200 | |
| 19 | "Tharma Samvarthani" | Tiruvádi | 500 | 7th, 14th and 21st Nov. 1896. |
| 20 | "Viveka Thivakaran" | Tiruchengód | 438 | 15th Nov. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Swadesamitran" | Madras | 900 | 13th, 17th and 20th Nov. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Balika" | Chicacole | 200 | Oct. and Nov. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" | Tuni | 500 | 15th Nov. 1896. |
| 24 | "Lokabandhu" | Madras | 625 | |
| 25 | "Vignanavardhani" | Rávadrug | 200 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Kalinga" | Chicacole | 180 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Sasilekha" | Madras | 500 | 13th, 20th and 27th Nov. 1896. |
| 28 | "Andhraprakasika" | Do. | 500 | 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov. 1896. |
| 29 | "Vibudharanjani" | Ellore | 300 | 11th and 18th Nov. 1896. |
| 30 | "Desopakari" | Do. | 450 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Rajayogi" | Cocanada | 300 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" | Bellary | 480 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Sudarshana" | Udipi | 400 | Nov. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Karnataka Prakasika" | Bangalore | 370 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov. 1896. |
| 35 | "Mysore Desabhimani" | Do. | 250 | 15th and 29th Nov. 1896. |
| 36 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" | Do. | 200 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Vrittanta Patrika" | Mysore | 1,800 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" | Do. | 555 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Kerala Chandrika" | Calicut | 804 | 23rd Nov. 1896. |
| 40 | "Nazrani Dipika" | Mannanam | 700 | 10th and 20th Nov. 1896. |
| 41 | "Kerala Mitram" | Cochin | 280 | 11th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 42 | "Malayala Manorama" | Kóttayam | 700 | 14th and 21st Nov. 1896. |
| 43 | "Manorama" | Calicut | 575 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Kerala Sanchari" | Do. | 800 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Kerala Patrika" | Do. | 650 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 46 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" | Triplicane, Madras | 800 | 16th and 23rd Nov. 1896. |
| 47 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" | Rayapetta do. | 600 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 48 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" | Triplicane do. | 50 | 5th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 49 | "Alhami" | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 16th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 50 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" | Bangalore | 575 | 9th, 12th and 19th Nov. 1896. |
| 51 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" | Do. | 350 | 27th June 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. Referring to the news that the first portion of the army of the Niger Company has started from Liverpool to the province of Alwern in the State of Sakato in Africa, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd November, says the Christian powers have begun to provoke and invade Islamic States everywhere. The Dutch are oppressing the people of Achin, forcibly taking away their countries, looting and burning down their houses, seducing their women and killing them brutally, yet neither any European power nor the British Government, which is well aware of the fact, has shown any sympathy towards them or adopted any preventive measures in the way it has been zealously doing in regard to the Armenians, in spite of the fact that Mr Gladstone, in connection with the Armenian question, held out hopes of impartial treatment. This indifference on the part of the Christian powers shows that they are bent upon the ruin of the States of Islam.

The Niger expedition.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

2. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 14th November, wishes that one Mr. Babu Rao Nayudu, Inspector of Police, should be appointed Superintendent of Police as promised by His Excellency the Governor in his reply to the address presented by the people of Bellary. The paper gives a glowing account of the competency as well as the remarkably enterprising character of this officer, and remarks that his past exceptionally meritorious services deserve such an encouragement.

Advisability of appointing Mr. Babu Rao Nayudu, Inspector of Police, as Superintendent of Police.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1896.

3. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 21st November, reports that wicked characters waylay the people with impunity even on such public roads as the Popham's Broadway, and that the police constables posted on beat, being otherwise engaged, take little or no notice of such grave offences. The paper thinks that, if police sergeants patrol the division in their charge at least twice or thrice a day, the constables on beat will be more attentive to their onerous duty and the public will have fewer opportunities for complaint.

A suggestion to the police authorities.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st November, referring to the police circular issued by the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, by which sub-magistrates are required to refer beforehand all complaints made against police officers to the Superintendent, remarks that the circular is in direct contravention of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 202 of the Code enacts that a magistrate, when he has reason to disbelieve the truth of a complaint, may direct a preliminary local inquiry by a police officer, and the paper therefore says that the said circular is not consistent with that section. If the complaints made against police officers prove to be unfounded, there is sufficient provision in law, it adds, for the punishment of malicious prosecutors. It does not therefore understand why the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly has so unnecessarily favoured the police, but asserts that the circular issued is pregnant with serious danger to the people.

A questionable police circular.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

5. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th November, referring to the Masulipatam dacoity case disposed of by the Sessions Judge of Bellary, remarks that Government has unnecessarily incurred heavy expenditure owing to the concoction of the case by the Masulipatam police. It opines that the indiscriminate prosecutions conducted by Government afford opportunities for such concoction of cases.

The Masulipatam dacoity case.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1896.

It suggests that the unscrupulous members of the Police department might be taught a lesson by ordering the cost of each such prosecution incurred by Government to be recovered from them. The Government, it adds, should also visit the guilty police officials with due punishments and secure peace to innocent subjects. The paper holds the Police Superintendent, Mr. Hasted, responsible for the imprisonment pending trial of the alleged offenders, who are very wealthy and respectable merchants. It is impossible, it adds, to describe their sufferings while in jail for three months. His Excellency the Governor, who has earned just reputation by punishing the Police Superintendent and the European Magistrate in the Kistna district in connection with the case wherein an Yerukala man was tortured to death, should continue to punish the police, who are always engaged in manufacturing cases, getting up false evidence, and torturing in various ways innocent witnesses and alleged offenders.

*(b) Courts.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 11th, 1896.

A remark on the Deputy Collector of Tirukkóyilúr.

6. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 11th November, observes that the Deputy Collector of Tirukkóyilúr does not dispose of the revenue and criminal cases on his file promptly.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1896.

A remark on the decision in Pithápuram case.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th November, alluding to the Pithápuram case lately disposed of by the Madras High Court, remarks that the decision of the High Court is highly detrimental to the well-being of zamindaris as it empowers zamindars to alienate or otherwise dispose of their zamindari according to their pleasure. The paper says that this augurs a good time to money-lenders like the Nattukottai Chetties. The paper concludes with the remark that the decision in question will greatly encourage zamindars of an extravagant tendency to make use of their zamindari as a means of borrowing money from money-lenders who will, in course of time, become masters of these zamindaris, while the descendants of the zamindars will become paupers.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 18th, 1896.

A complaint against a certain Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the district of South Arcot.

8. The *Desabhimani*, of the 18th November, complains that a certain Stationary Sub-Magistrate in South Arcot was guilty of gross breach of the rules of decency in putting to a caste-girl, 13 years old, questions of a most objectionable kind, calculated to wound her feelings of modesty, and that he allowed the vakil to put questions of a like nature to another witness. The paper learns that the police, fearing similar treatment to other respectable witnesses, have applied to the District Magistrate for a transfer of the case to another court.

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

A suggestion regarding Honorary Magistrates.

9. The *Nilalochani*, of the 23rd November, thinks it desirable that the duration of the tenure of office of a Honorary Magistrate should be limited even as membership of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards is limited. It says that the unlimited duration of the tenure of office of a Honorary Magistrate gives room for miscarriage of justice. The paper thinks that, if persons possessing some knowledge of law be appointed for the post, they will render the public good service.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

Cause of the irregularities prevailing in the District Munsif's court, Taliparamba.

10. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st November, draws attention to the fact that much room for grievance arises from the staff of the Munsif's court at Taliparamba being almost entirely constituted of the members of a particular family in that place. The deputy nazar of the court is one Appataveetil Sankara Menon; the miscellaneous clerk is Ananta Menon, a member of the same house; Kannan Menon, another member of the house, is one of the amins of the court; Mavila Kannan Nambiar, one of the clerks of the court, is a brother of the brother-in-law of the above officials. Several irregularities are said to be

committed with impunity through the joint connivance of these officials, and one of them referred to by the correspondent is cited below :—

"Thirty-five buffaloes belonging to a Putiyatavan in Kuttoor amsam were recently attached for a decree of Rs. 200 against him and kept under the custody of the deputy nazar for five or six days, during which time the latter milked them for his own use. The papers were sent to the sub-court only on the fifth day after the attachment, when, on his furnishing security, the cattle were set free. Afterwards the deputy nazar submitted a bill for Rs. 200 as his cost of feeding the buffaloes. The correspondent remarks that such irregularities as these are not brought to light as the interest of all the members of the court is one and the same. A suggestion is therefore made that, in the interests of the public, the members of the staff should be transferred to different courts in the district.

11. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th November, expresses great pleasure and satisfaction at the news that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock has decided to confer the appointment of the Sheriff of Madras on a Muhammadan this time, and hopes that a well-qualified Muhammadan will be selected for the post.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Nov. 19th, 1896.

The alleged contemplated selection of a Muhammadan for the Madras Shrievalty.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

12. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 16th November, complains that the road leading from the railway station of Kumbakónam to Mahamaham tank is miry and hardly fit for traffic, and requests the municipal authorities to attend to its repair at once.

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Nov. 16th, 1896.

Wretched condition of a certain road in the town of Kumbakónam.

13. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 23rd November, requests the municipal authorities of the town of Negapatam to raise a wall on the north side of the market in order to screen from public view the meat exposed for sale.

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

A request to the Negapatam municipality.

14. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th November, complains that the roads to the south of Velacheri are all very bad and get muddy during the rainy season. He says that injury and hurt are caused to bullocks while dragging carriages over them and that the owners thereof are consequently prosecuted by the agents of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and heavily fined and thrown into jail for default. He asks whether it is not altogether unjust to coerce the poor ryots to pay road-cess in spite of the famine and pay no attention to the roads frequented by them, subjecting them to boot to many difficulties for accidents purely resulting from the bad condition of the roads. If His Excellency will be pleased to ride to Perumbakam, Vengavasi, Ponnur, &c., his gracious attention cannot but be drawn to the miserable condition of the roads and the sufferings of the cattle and of the poor ryots.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1896.

Village roads.

15. A correspondent to the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th November, invites the attention of the Cochin municipality to the insanitary condition of Eraveli desam in the municipality and also to the deplorable condition of the Eraveli-Mattancheri trunk road.

Kerala Mitram, *Cochin*, Nov. 11th, 1896.

Insanitary condition of the Cochin municipality.

### (f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th November, pointing out to Government that the failure of rain has ruined the crops and impoverished the mirassidars of Srívilliputtúr and fearing that the village officers will begin next month to worry the mirassidars for kist, prays Government to cancel the kist due for this year and thus relieve the mirassidars.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1896.

A prayer to Government by the mirassidars of Srívilliputtúr.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

A request to the railway authorities.

17. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 7th November, is glad to learn that the railway authorities have passed a rule permiting third-class passengers to enter the platform as soon as they purchase tickets and that the old system of keeping them outside the platform till the arrival of the train, which was a source of great inconvenience to them, has been done away with. The paper requests the railway authorities to pass rules for the admission on the platform of the friends and relations who accompany passengers for the purpose of bidding them "farewell."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1896.

A request to the South Indian Railway authorities.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th November, requests the South Indian Railway authorities to furnish the railway station of Kolatur (North) with a few benches for the use of the third-class passengers and to put two more lights on the platform and one on the gate outside for the convenience of passengers.

### (*k*) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

A remark on the Earl of Onslow, the Governor-General-elect.

19. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 7th November, announces that the Earl of Onslow, the present Under Secretary for India, has been nominated to succeed His Excellency Lord Elgin as the Viceroy of India. The paper says that the Earl of Onslow had been Governor of New Zealand, Under Secretary to the Lord-in-Waiting of Her Majesty and Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce; that he is a person of great experience although he is only 44 years old; and that he evinces much interest in the well-being of the people entrusted to his care.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1896.

Certain suggestions to the Government of India.

20. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th November, says that many of the Native States in British India are financially solvent, whereas the Government of India always suffers from financial distress, for the reason that it maintains a large army which is not necessary at present. The paper further says that the upkeep of a large military establishment drives Government to the necessity of imposing new taxes which are a source of hardship to the people. The paper advises Government to cut down its military establishment and remarks that agricultural banks opened in Mysore and the system of compulsory education introduced in Baroda are examples worthy of imitation by the Government of India.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1896.

A request to Government to grant rice compensation allowance to the servants on low pay.

21. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 14th November, in consideration of the dearness of rice and other articles of food, requests His Excellency the Governor to grant an allowance of a rupee or a rupee and-a-half as rice compensation allowance to police constables and such other low-paid servants to keep them above temptation even as is done in Bengal.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1896.

Sikharamvari street, Nellore.

22. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th November, writes that in Sikharamvari street in Nellore there are more than 20 houses in the occupation of Hindus and only three or four belonging to Muhammadans and that the mosque is 50 feet from the road. He objects to the new name, "Jumma mosque street," given to it by Mr. Wynne as the Hindu residents in the street are more numerous. He states that this year Mr. Scott prohibited Hindu processions from passing along the street on Dasara days. In issuing this order he followed Mr. Wynne who reversed the orders of Mr. Macleane. In this manner each Collector is acting according to his own whims. The correspondent regrets that the Hindu residents of the street are subjected to great inconvenience, and he does not know why a particular sect should be favoured more than another in the matter of privileges to use a highway under the benign and impartial administration of Her Majesty. He prays

that the Government may call for the records bearing on the subject and grant the Hindus equal and common rights in the use of the various streets of Nellore.

23. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th November, referring to the memorial submitted to the British Postal authorities by the inhabitants of Peringattukara and the neighbouring amsams in Native Cochin praying for the establishment of a post office, says that, as there are many persons in that amsam who get newspapers and money-orders in considerable number from Colombo from persons who have gone from those amsams to that place and as great inconvenience is caused to the addressees by such money-orders being delivered to them only once in ten days by the village post peons, this reasonable prayer of the memorialists should be granted. The opinion is expressed that, if a post office is opened at the place mentioned in the memorial, there will be no loss to Government.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1896.

Wanted a British post office at Peringattukara in Native Cochin.

24. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Macworth Young, the British Resident at Mysore, as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab in succession to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 9th November, congratulates that officer and says the people of the Panjab are extremely fortunate in having such a sympathetic and philanthropic ruler especially at this time of scarcity. During the short period for which he held the office of Resident at Mysore, he conducted his duties in such a manner as to give no room for any complaint. He aided Her Highness the Maharani satisfactorily and adopted such measures for the education of the Maharaja, &c., as will tend to the prosperity and good name of the royal family and of the Mysore province. The *Qasim* hopes that he will be knighted before he reaches Lahore.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

Appointment of Mr. Macworth Young as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

25. Referring to a St. Petersburg telegram, of the 18th November, announcing that some well-known proprietors of newspapers in Moscow have opened a fund, called "The Indian Famine Fund," the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd November, says previous to the present one there occurred many a famine in India yet no measures were adopted in Russia for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India, and it is not known why the Russians have now begun to interfere in matters relating to India. This interference will possibly open a way to Russian trade with India, and, as soon as the extension of the Russian railway line to Herat is completed, there will be a great change in Indian matters.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

Remarks on the establishment of a fund called "The Indian Famine Fund" in Russia.

26. The same paper bitterly complains that the grain-sellers in Madras are daily increasing prices notwithstanding the fact that large quantities of grain are brought every now and then by the South Indian Railway and that some of them are in the habit of fraudulently mixing sand and dust in the grain, and attributes the cause thereof to the indifference of Government in the matter.

Prices of grain.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

27. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th November, wishes that it should be ruled that all cases of defamation brought against the editors of newspapers should be preferred before the criminal courts of the places where such newspapers are printed and issued. The present rule which authorises the complainants in such cases to prosecute the editors at any place they please tends to harass them and to drive them to the helpless condition of effecting a compromise with the complainants. The evil of such a predicament would be that the irregularities of officials would remain unexposed and unremedied.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1896.

Desirability of passing a rule regarding cases of defamation brought against editors of newspapers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1896.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th November, wishes that the Madras Legislative Council should convene its meeting as it is nearly a month since His Excellency the Governor arrived in Madras. It says that as many districts are suffering from famine, it is expedient that the said council should meet as often as it can to concert measures for relief.

Expediency of convening a meeting of the local Legislative Council.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITIRN, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1896.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th November, says that at Trichoor in Cochin cholera, fever and dysentery reign supreme and great anxiety is felt concerning the probable outbreak of the bubonic plague which seems to have rapidly spread in certain parts of Bengal. The correspondent regrets that the authorities concerned have adopted no preventive measures.

A complaint against the municipal authorities of Trichoor in Cochin.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Nov. 19th, 1896.

30. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 19th November, writing about the transfer of Mr. Macworth Young from the Residentship of the Mysore Province, says that it is a matter for much regret that the Residents in Mysore should be transferred as soon as they get some experience of the people and the government of Mysore. No time is allowed for any consistent policy to be followed. The editor hopes that, in future at least, the Government of India will not make such frequent transfers especially at this time when the province is under a regency, but would allow the next Resident at least to remain in that office for some years.

Constant changes in the Mysore Residentship.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 30th, 1896.

31. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th November, says:—The Berars were originally wrested from the Nizam on account of a certain sum of money due by the Nizam and were to be returned to him as soon as the British Government had recouped itself; but, when some years ago the Nizam's Government asked for the fulfilment of this condition, the people who had tasted of the sweets of British administration objected to being made over to the Nizam and hence an agreement was entered into by which the British were to keep possession of the provinces, but were to hand over to the Nizam whatever balance of revenue remained after meeting the expenses of the administration. After this, a good amount of money was paid to Hyderabad. We believe that at one time as much as thirty lakhs of rupees were thus paid over; but, gradually, this amount diminished till now only about four and-a-half lakhs are forthcoming. This is little less than downright robbery on the part of the British Government. The machinery of the rule is of the most expensive description and so the Nizam's share is very small. He is being unjustly treated. It throws a slur on the good faith of the British Government. It makes people say that it does not treat the Native princes as it ought to do.

The Berars.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 11th, 1896.

32. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th November, has a leader regarding the appointment of the next Diwan of Travancore. On the one hand the article strongly protests against the appointment of a Brahman to the Diwanship be he the Chief Justice of the Travancore High Court or one of the Diwan-Peishkars of the State; but, on the other, it dislikes the idea of bringing in a foreigner as the Diwan.

The Diwanship of Travancore.

The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 23rd November, publishes a lengthy correspondence on the same subject. The correspondent severely deprecates the policy of Mr. Sankara Subbayya and says that, in order to redeem the State of Travancore from the low depth into which it has sunk, the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar must be appointed as the next Diwan. In expressing this opinion, the article dwells at great length on the sterling qualifications possessed by Mr. Sankaran Nayar and questions the ability and moral character of Mr. Kristnasami Rao, Chief Justice of Travancore High Court, who is now mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Sankara Subbayya.

33. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st November, says that it regrets to remark that the Sirkars of Travancore and Cochin have not yet taken steps to have the criticisms of the officials which occasionally appear in the vernacular papers of those States brought to their notice just as is done by the Madras Government in regard to the vernacular papers published in that presidency. The article remarks that, if the Sirkars at least get these newspapers and examine them, and if, when a paper contains a criticism of any official's conduct, they send it on to him for explanation, the iniquities of the officials will not only be lessened but they will not dare to do them for fear of being exposed by the press and taken to task.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

Sirkars of Travancore and Cochin to appoint reporters on vernacular newspapers.

34. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th November, speaks of the order of the Diwan of Cochin forbidding the sale of tobacco by Cochin merchants to persons not belonging to Cochin as a most inconsiderate one calculated to subject the tobacco merchants of Cochin to great loss. The article says that this order was given as it was found that certain persons belonging to Travancore, who purchased tobacco from Cochin, were not license-holders. It is the business of the Travancore Government and not of the Diwan of Cochin to see that only such of its subjects as are license-holders deal in tobacco. The order referred to serves only to cause loss to the Cochin merchants, and it is to be hoped that it will be reconsidered.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 14th, 1896.

Tobacco merchandise in Cochin.

35. Referring to the news that His Highness the Nizam has been invited by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India to visit England next year, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 16th November, says it is not known if the Nizam undertakes the journey at an enormous expense of money at this time of scarcity. The *Shams* remarks that it is advisable that the Imperial hostess should pay the expenses of her distinguished guest. Such a gracious act on the part of Her Majesty would be becoming to her rank and dignity.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1896.

The Nizam's visit to England.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

36. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th November, speaking of the impending famine in the northern parts of the presidency, remarks as follows:—It is the duty of Government now to utilise the accumulated balance of the Famine Relief Fund and use every effort to save the people from distress. The responsibility of helping the famine-afflicted should not be thrown on the general public at large. Special officers should be appointed to visit the famine tracts and organise for the administration of relief. If Government would cooperate with Mr. LeFanu, the officer whose duty it is to superintend famine operations, people might pass the year with tolerable ease.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1896.

A suggestion to Government regarding the impending famine.

37. The *Viveka Thivakuran*, of the 15th November, alluding to the impending famine, remarks that time is ripe for the authorities to adopt measures for relief, such as the suspension of taxation, opening of relief kitchens and relief works in different parts of the presidency. The paper says that the reduction by one-half of salaries of officials drawing a pay of Rs. 100 and upwards will bring Government a good saving which may be conveniently utilised for the purpose in question.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Nov. 15th, 1896.

Suggestions to the authorities regarding famine.

38. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th November, referring to the order of Government to open relief works in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chingleput, advises Government to entrust the management of such works to honest, god-fearing and sympathetic officials or to wise municipal councillors. The paper says that during the famine of 1877 the supervision of relief works was entrusted to unscrupulous

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1896.

A hint to Government regarding relief works.

persons who used such works as a means of gain to themselves, and the poor therefore were not benefitted as they ought to be.

PATRIKASARA-PRAKASIKA, *Tuni*, Nov. 15th, 1896.

Famine in Tuni, Godávari district.

39. The *Patrikasaraprakasika*, of the 15th November, states that famine is exerting its full pressure upon the people in Tuni division, Gódávari district; that the practical closing of the grain shops occasions looting and that houses are set on fire. This miserable state of affairs, it believes, may be prevented by compelling the grain merchants to sell their stock of grain at low prices. It further thinks that famine will probably become more severe hereafter, and recommends relief works to be started from January next. In its opinion, the famine relief works as provided for in the Famine Code are more advantageous than Government and Local Fund works, but the construction of water-works and rest-houses may also be taken in hand with advantage in different villages. It observes that prospective rainfall will not avail much, that crops may fairly be considered to have completely withered, that wages are insufficient and that people are suffering from want of food in the neighbourhood. Believing the famine to be severe, it prays the Government to start suitable relief works and the Collector of Gódávari to fulfil his generous promises.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

The several districts affected by famine in the Madras Presidency.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd November, says that in several districts in the presidency the distress is very severe and everywhere riots, dacoities and murders are rife. On the 12th instant there was a grain riot in Guntoor as the bunials of the place had large orders for grain from the North and raised the prices of grain to more than famine rates. In Cuddapah the condition is bad. There has been no cultivation whatever for want of rain. Anantapur is still worse. The ryots here have stored up enormous quantities of grain in the hope of prices still rising. Bellary is another district where relief works are necessary.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

The present famine and the treatment of the famine-stricken people by the officers of Government.

41. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 21st November, remarks thus:—The people in Mysore look aghast at the inhuman measures of the British Government to "dragoon" a famine—such as flogging starving wretches, who ventured to seize grain to allay the pangs of hunger and keep alive the spark of life, and the firing on famine-stricken mobs driven mad by want, and other disgraceful spectacles of inhuman barbarity which British officials have perpetrated in the North. That the Belgians should behave with inhuman barbarity with the wilds of Africa is not incredible when we see the British Government, which esteems itself the most humane and civilised in the world, flogging famine-stricken wretches and firing on crowds driven to madness by the pangs of hunger. The people do not understand the laws of Politcal Economy, and, when they find that grain-dealers form a ring and would not sell grain although they have large stocks of it, they think it the duty of Government to interfere and compel the traders to sell at certain rates as in the good old days of John Company. A sinister feature of the present distress is the readiness of the people to precipitate themselves on the rifles of the police and other myrmidons of authority. Never were riots more frequent or obstinate. Is it because the people are losing faith in the benevolence and justice of our administration that they have become so defiant of authority and so callous to their own personal safety? Our rulers should pause and reflect. "Dragooning" a famine is not only the least humane but the least politic method of grappling with the difficulty.

The famine fund.

42. Speaking of the famine fund, the same paper remarks:—The soundest factor in the famine policy, the famine fund, was abrogated to alleged imperial needs and the money diverted to other purposes. A famine fund is a *sine qua non* for a

country like India, where famines recur with appalling regularity and increasing severity as time progresses. No civilised administration worthy of the name should neglect so obviously indispensable a provision to safeguard its subjects from suffering and death; but, if we have lost the famine fund, we fear we have retained the traditions of the temple famine rations.

43. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 28th November, says:—The present mode of relieving distress by means of feeding-houses, where the poor and hungry are fed with gruel or congee of rice or ragi, is more calculated to induce diseases than to sustain the already exhausted nature. The initiating of organised charity for relief necessarily attracts a large number of people and disturbs the natural economy of labour in the country. A scattering of the labouring and vagrant classes in different directions takes place which is most undesirable. What seems most needed is to leave the people undisturbed, to discourage immigration as much as possible, and for the Government and the charitable persons to do all they can to convey by the most judicious arrangements food-grains to the nearest proximity to the homes of the people. The shops in the rural towns and large villages should be supplied with food-grains from funds contributed by Government and charitable persons. Thus not only will distress be relieved, life preserved, homes and villages saved from desertion and desolation, but diseases, death and other concomitant evils arising from emigrating and wandering will be prevented, and the people themselves left to remain quiet and peaceful in their own homes.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Nov. 28th, 1896.

Famine relief how to be given.

Further, why not revive the good old system of the "nirk," which regulated the market prices in Jack Company's time? May not greater attention be given to irrigation works which will bring under cultivation extensive areas of lands now remaining waste?

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th November, says that the famine all over India consequent on the failure of one single monsoon speaks volumes for the poverty of the people. There are men who do not agree with Mr. Naoroji as to the fact of the growing poverty of the people. This year's famine will show how India has been pumped and pumped and reduced to the last extremity because it has no responsible master to take care of it.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 30th, 1896.

The poverty of the people.

45. The *Sudarshana*, for November, says that great distress prevails in Udipi for want of rain and that there are signs of famine.

Sudarshana, *Udipi*, Nov. 1896.

Distress in Udipi, South Canara.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

46. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 9th November, says that, as the task of nominating a member for the vacant seat in the Negapatam devastanam committee has devolved on the District Judge, it is hoped that he will consider carefully the relative merits of the candidates and select the person most fitted for the office.

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Nov. 9th, 1896.

A hint to the District Judge regarding the Negapatam devastanam committee.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th November, contrasts the constitution of the Government of England with that of India, and the voice and influence which the people of England have in the administration of their country with the little or no political privileges possessed by the people of India in the government of their country, and says that the Congress is organised with the object of demanding from the imperial authority the same political rights and privileges as are now enjoyed by the people of England.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1896.

The usefulness of the Congress.

48. A correspondent to the same paper, speaking of the sufferings of the natives of India in Natal, says that the rule that a native cooly, after the expiration of his term of service, should either return to India or remain there on paying a poll-tax of £ 3 *per annum* must necessarily operate as a severe and stringent measure on the coolies. The correspondent

Maltreatment of cooly emigrants in Natal.

then complains that the present "Protector," an officer whose duty it is to protect the coolies against all kinds of oppression, is not acquainted with Tamil or Hindustani, and this proves an impediment to coolies in representing their grievances to him, and the coolies therefore derive very little help from him. The correspondent then dwells on a few cases of violent treatment sustained by the coolies at the hands of their masters, and remarks that cases of suicide,—a means generally resorted to by the coolies as a way of escaping from the inhuman treatment of their masters,—increase day by day and that it behoves the authorities to pass measures to protect them from such high-handed oppression.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1896.

Invitation to His Highness the Nizam.

49. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th November, remarks that the invitation to the Nizam and other Indian princes to witness the forthcoming celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress affords fresh opportunities for saddling India with heavy expenditure, and observes that as the invitations are strictly private and not of a political character and as India is suffering from a serious famine, the Government of India should take time by the forelock and impress upon the Home Government the necessity of meeting all such expenses from the over-rich British treasury.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

Government of India and native industries.

50. The *Rajayogi*, of the 23rd November, complains that the Government of India is sacrificing the interests of India for the benefit of labourers in Lancashire and others. The articles required for use in India are purchased in the United Kingdom instead of in the cheapest market and instead of native industries being encouraged. It regrets that the Act passed by Lord Ripon for encouraging native manufactures has been nipped in the bud, that it has become a dead letter, and that the prayers of the Indian manufacturers have ever remained unheard. It thinks that great advantages may be secured both to the rulers and the ruled by removing the various restrictions under which native manufactures have been placed ever since the year 1883, and asserts that, with a little help from Government, all the railway materials (now got from England) can be manufactured in India and that neither capital nor labour is wanting for the enterprise. The present law is most unfavourable to the growth of Indian manufactures and needs to be cancelled. Stating that native industries developed themselves when Lord Ripons's Act was in force, it remarks that the present impediments are nothing more than the existing law and the wish of the Secretary of State to favour his countrymen. It is confident that Indian manufactures can be purchased as cheaply as the English ones, and prays the Government of India to abolish the Stationery department attached to the India Office and to encourage native industries and manufactures by creating a demand for them.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

The Congress and Famine.

51. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd November, says that the present famine in the country makes it incumbent on the Congress to take up the question of the Famine Relief Fund formed after the famine of 1877–78. This fund, says the editor, was raised by means of exceptional taxation, and, though some complained of the incidence of this taxation, they felt the cause was a good one and submitted with a good grace; but the Afghan war swallowed up the whole of this fund and something more besides. The people feel that the Indian Government has been guilty of a breach of faith with the tax-payers of the land. It would be well therefore for the Congress to bring the matter forward and have a discussion over it. Another fund should be formed and some method should be found by which to have the money replaced.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

The Collector of Malabar to pay special attention to the memorial of the Ottanaickars.

52. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 23rd November, says that the Ottanaickars (a labouring class) living in certain parts of Palghat and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district have sent in a memorial to the Collector of Malabar, explaining the hardships to which they are put by one Bhadran, a wealthy and influential member of their community, and seeking redress thereof. The

article, in supporting the memorial, invites the attention of the Collector to the desirability of conducting a searching inquiry into the grievances disclosed therein. It appears that the said Bhadran has intimated to the members of his community, residing in the above taluks, that they should pay him an annual contribution and that they should abide by his decisions in matters connected with their caste and society. If the members of this community refuse to pay the above contribution or disobey his orders in matrimonial affairs, the said Bhadran, who is a maistry in some of the coffee-estates in Coorg, takes advantage of his position and gets the authorities in court to issue warrant against them under Act XIII of 1895 (*sic*). Now the warrants issued by the magistrates in Coorg are generally endorsed either by the Collector or the Superintendent of Police before they are sent for execution. As this procedure does not enable these functionaries to ascertain whether the warrant issued against the persons mentioned therein is true or not, an amendment should be made in the law to the effect that, before the execution of any warrant of this sort, an inquiry should be made by the local sub-magistrate or head constable, through whom it is executed, whether the person against whom it is issued has really gone to, and lived in, Coorg. In order to wreak his vengeance, the said Bhadran has had several warrants taken against persons who have not even seen Coorg, and, as his oppression in the matter above described has become intolerable, the Collector should immediately take measures to put a stop to this oppression. If the Collector does not, the Government ought at least to bestow some attention on the matter.

53. A paragraph in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 23rd November, referring to the proposed visit in January next of Eralpad Raja to His Excellency Sir A. E. Havelock, expresses the hope that the Raja may then be accorded such a treatment as may compensate for the grievance caused to him and the people of Malabar by his being lately denied an interview with the Governor at Calicut.

Eralpad Raja's proposed visit to the Governor.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

54. Referring to a London telegram, of the 12th November, announcing that the Russian press is persuading the Russians to afford relief to the famine-stricken people of India, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 16th November, says the Russians wish to have connection with India in some way or other.

The Russian press and the people of India.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1896.

55. Referring to a London telegram, of the 15th November, announcing that as the price of silver is on the increase the London press, in order to save the London bankers from loss, suggests the transmission of sovereigns to India in large quantities, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 23rd November, sarcastically remarks that it is no matter if India suffers.

Price of silver.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1896.

Issued, 12th December 1896.]

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th December 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 130 | 1st Dec. 1896. |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 500 | |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| 4 | "Asthika Dutan" .. .. .. | Mannárgudi .. .. | 225 | 3rd ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 30th Nov. 1896. |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 1st Dec. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 21st and 28th Nov. and 5th Dec. 1896. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 28th Nov. and 5th Dec. 1896. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Dravida Pandiyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 28th ,, 1896. |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 25th ,, and 2nd Dec. 1896. |
| 12 | "Nilulochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | |
| 14 | "Darma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 500 | 28th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | |
| 16 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Devikota .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st and 8th Dec. 1896. |
| 17 | "Parayan" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 650 | 28th Nov. 1896. |
| 18 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 29th ,, and 6th Dec. 1896. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 24th and 27th Nov. and 1st, 4th and 8th Dec. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Prabandhakalpavalli" .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | Not known. | July and Aug. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 30th Nov. 1896. |
| 22 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th Dec. 1896. |
| 24 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 4th and 11th Dec. 1896. |
| 25 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 300 | 25th Nov. and 2nd Dec. 1896. |
| 26 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 29th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 28th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 7th and 14th Dec. 1896. |
| 30 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 7th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 3rd Dec. 1896. |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 2nd ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 804 | 3rd Dec. 1896. |
| 35 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Nov. and 10th Dec. 1896. |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st and 11th Dec. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 28th Nov. and 5th Dec. 1896. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 2nd and 9th Dec. 1896. |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 28th Nov. and 5th Dec. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 30th Nov. and 7th Dec. 1896. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 28th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 29th ,, ,, 6th and 13th Dec. 1896. |
| 45 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 23rd, 26th and 30th Nov. 1896. |
| 46 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 7th July 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 7th December, reports that in German Africa nearly twenty-three Indians had been sentenced to be hanged for having taken part in a riot and that subsequently the punishment of death was commuted to one of imprisonment. The paper prays the Government of India to institute inquiry as to the nature of the offence committed by the accused and the procedure adopted by the German authorities.

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Dec. 7th, 1896.

A prayer regarding the sentence of death passed on some Indians in German Africa.

2. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd December, says that the French Governor of Pondicherry said, at a recent meeting of the *Conseil Général*, that, as the French are put to great loss and trouble owing to an excise duty being levied by the British Government on articles imported into the French territories from the British since 1894, and as the British Government is likely to abolish that duty in case the French levy a tariff equal to that levied by the British, the councillors should pay their immediate attention to the matter.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Dec. 2nd, 1896.

British Government to abolish the excise duty levied on articles imported into the French territory.

3. Referring to a London telegram, of the 1st December, announcing, on the authority of the *London Times*, that the Russian mission sent to Abyssinia has been greatly honoured and that so long as the British Government continues its occupation of Egypt it will remain in Abyssinia, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 7th December, says that the action of the Russian Government is intended to rival the policy of the British Government, the object being to oblige the British Government to evacuate Egypt. It is possible that very bitter enmity will gradually be created between the two powers.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1896.

England and Russia.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Pariyan*, of the 28th November, writes as follows:—The Commissioner of Police for the city of Madras has directed the head constables to observe during their beats and report on the light afforded by the municipal lamps of the town; but the head constables go on their beat only at midnight, when most people are asleep. It would be well if constables who are to be found in every part of the town during the earlier hours of the night be required to report on the state of the municipal lamps when they must be of the greatest use to the public.

Pariyan, *Madras*, Nov. 28th, 1896.

An order of the Commissioner of Police.

5. The *Asthika Dutan*, of the 3rd December, draws the attention of the authorities to the various kinds of mischief caused to passengers by jutka-drivers at Mannárgudi, and wishes the authorities to enforce the Hackney Carriage Act in that place also.

Asthika Dutan, *Mannárgudi*, Dec. 3rd, 1896.

Desirability of enforcing the Hackney Carriage Act in Mannárgudi.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 7th December, says that for some time past there has been no protection for person and property in Malabar, especially in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad. Some of the well-to-do families of the above taluks have deserted their homes and gone to Cochin. The number of dacoities is increasing in Walavanad and Calicut taluks, while many petty robberies are taking place in various parts of the district. During the last Calicut sessions, three cases of dacoity attended with murder were thrown out by the judge for want of evidence. These cases are (1) the dacoity committed in Tavanur Nambudri's illam (house), Calicut taluk,

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 7th, 1896.

Dacoities in Malabar.

(2) the Olavanna theft case in which a mother and her son were murdered, and (3) the case of dacoity in which one Vandur Embrandri was murdered. In all these three cases the police had not, it appears, arrested all the real offenders. If the Government call for a return showing the grave crimes committed in Malabar during the past year, the properties stolen and discovered in each and the number in which convictions were secured, they will readily find that what is stated above is true. The article then condemns the action of the District Superintendent of Police in the matter of the promotion and degradation of certain police inspectors. It appears that the Superintendent has on certain trivial grounds degraded inspectors who have discharged their duties honestly and who look to the welfare of the people, but at the same time supported the cause of those who have gained his favour and in whose divisions grave crimes are largely occurring.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th December, in referring to the dacoities in Malabar, says that there is great excitement and a feeling of horror throughout the district owing to the increasing dacoities and to the rumoured Mappila outbreak. That the British Government, which is so very powerful and which has restored peace to several turbulent countries, is unable to repress the crimes and dacoities committed in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks is really very derogatory to its dignity.

Remarks on the degradation of a police inspector.

7. A correspondent to the same paper writes that it is very unjust on the part of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to have degraded one T. Sekhara Menon, Police Inspector of Kuthuparamba, to the rank of head constable and transferred him to Manantoddy. The correspondent says that Sekhara Menon was not a corrupt police officer as is generally the case. He was an exceptionally conscientious and upright police officer, and it was after his arrival in Kuthuparamba that dacoities and other grave crimes which were rampant in the division were greatly repressed. The people of Kuthuparamba were greatly satisfied with him and his present unfortunate condition is deeply deplored by them.

A leader in the same issue of the paper, while endorsing the opinion of the above correspondent, characterises the action of the Superintendent as unjust.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1896.

Desirability of having two sub-courts in the district of Tinnevelly.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, is of opinion that two permanent sub-judges are necessary in the district of Tinnevelly as litigation in that place has become exceptionally heavy. The paper requests Government to direct the District Judge of Tinnevelly to report on the nature of litigation in that district. The paper wishes that Mr. Sarvothama Rao, the additional temporary sub-judge, should, on receipt of the desired report from the District Judge, be appointed as a permanent sub-judge in that district and give the people the benefit of an additional sub-court.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 2nd, 1896.

Delay in the trial of a petty criminal case.

9. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd December, says that in a certain village in Tanjore a man who had been charged with stealing a few plantain leaves worth a few pies has this criminal charge hanging over him for the last six months and yet the inquiry is still pending.

European officers' partiality to missionaries.

10. The same paper says that in Bengal a certain physician complained to a native Joint Magistrate that his son was kidnapped and converted to Christianity by a missionary, and the Joint Magistrate issued a warrant for the production of the boy; but the missionary wrote privately to the Commissioner of the district (*sic*) and the latter called for the records and not only cancelled the warrant issued by the Joint Magistrate, but transferred the Joint Magistrate himself to some other place.

11. In thanking His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock for the appointment of Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur as Sheriff of Madras, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 7th December, says it is a matter for great gratification that His Excellency has not overlooked the request of the Muhammadan community of Madras.

Appointment of a Muhammadan to the Madras Shrievalty.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1896.

Referring to the same subject, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th December, notes, with great gratification, that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock has fulfilled his promise made to the Muhammadan deputation that waited on His Excellency at the time when His Excellency received charge of the Government of Fort St. George, and says no better selection could have been made as Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur not only possesses educational qualifications but also belongs to the royal family of the late Tippu Sultan. The Muhammadan community of Madras appears very much gratified thereby. The *Jaridah*, after enumerating the services of his father, the late Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, who was for many years an additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council, hopes that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will include his name in the New Year's Honours List.

### (*d*) *Education.*

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, asserts that native physicians or quacks are clever in administering medicine and in diagnosing diseases by feeling the pulse, whereas English doctors are experts only in surgery. The correspondent says that, if medical students were taught both the Native and European systems of medicine, they would not only prove clever surgeons but also skilful physicians, and some of the most painful diseases, which make the life of a man very miserable, for which European medicine affords no cure, would be radically healed.

A suggestion to the medical authorities.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1896.

13. Reviewing the report of the Agricultural College for 1895–96, the *Rajayogi*, of the 30th November, writes thus (in English):—"The reports published year after year show that the number of students instructed is so very small that the enormous sum of 40,000 rupees spent in keeping up the institution every year may be considered to have been very nearly wasted. India is an agricultural country, and, if our educated countrymen had resorted to this noble calling instead of seeking service under the Government, the country would have been threefold richer; but even the very few that seek admission into this college do not do so with the object of taking up the independent profession, but with the object of seeking Government service as revenue inspectors. Unless the Government open a vast field for the employment of people who receive technical education, it will be impossible to attract many students to the Agricultural College, and, unless the institution has at least a hundred students undergoing instruction, it is altogether waste of public funds to maintain a costly institution like the Agricultural College. As it stands at present, we think it is an unnecessary luxury."

The Agricultural College.

Rajayogi, *Cocanada*, Nov. 30th, 1896.

14. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 30th November, says that, with a view to lessening the work of inspection, &c., a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools is said to have recommended the conversion of some of the Malabar district board schools into result schools. The opinion is expressed that, if the board approves of this recommendation and resolves to act accordingly, the expenditure will be increased and primary education will seriously suffer. The article therefore hopes that the president of the board will consider the matter well before introducing any change.

Condemning the proposal to convert the board schools into result schools.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 30th, 1896.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 3rd December, says that the reason why the attempt to spread education among the Mappilas is a failure is that the educational rules on the subject are defective. It is the masses that really

Mappila education.

Kerala Chandrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1896.

require to be educated and the masses are generally extremely poor. The Mappilas in the interior parts of Malabar are so miserably poor that, in order to keep body and soul together, both young and old among them have to work alike. To such, therefore, the idea of sending their children to school for education means depriving them of part of their daily bread. The Mappila schools in the interior parts, therefore, though favourably reported on, do not educate as many Mappila boys of the above description as is desirable. Again, owing to a groundless belief that it may be against the principles of Muhammadanism to allow Mappilas to acquire education from Hindu teachers, the Mappila schools are placed separately under the immediate supervision of Mappila heads. Though it is desirable that Mappila inspectors and other officers should be appointed, the above arrangement certainly is one that should be discouraged, and efficient Hindu and Christian teachers, &c., should be appointed to impart education to the masses of the Mappilas. Mappila schools under the management of Hindu and Christian teachers, &c., produce better results than others is amply evidenced by the prominent place now occupied by two such Mappila schools in Calicut. It is, therefore, hoped that the defects in Mappila education here pointed out will be duly considered and removed by Dr. Duncan after his visit to Malabar to inquire into the present condition of education in that district.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1896.

A reminder to Government regarding the memorial of the people of Villuppuram.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, reminds Government of the memorial of the people of Villuppuram regarding the action of the chairman in transferring their burial-ground to a place far remote and marshy and very inconvenient. He says that it is nearly two months since the memorial was submitted to Government and that the delay in passing orders on it causes great anxiety to the people.

A suggestion to the municipality.

17. A correspondent to the same paper complains that the street leading from Nallatambi Chetti street in the 7th division to Mount Road is so narrow that no two carts or carriages can go abreast, or can clear their way if they happen to meet from opposite directions, and that the inconvenience in the said street is much increased by the presence of a stable. The correspondent says that if the municipal authorities are pleased to take the trouble of removing the western wall of the premises, now occupied by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a road be constructed, it would redress the grievance here referred to.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1896.

Necessity for a road in a certain village in Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th November, requests the authorities to construct a road, in length about a mile and a half, to the south of the village of Achuthamangalam in Nannilam taluk and thus remove a long-felt want.

Pig-styes, a source of insanitation in the taluk of Avanási in Coimbatore district.

19. A correspondent to the same paper complains that there are many pig-styes in the taluk of Avanási, which seriously contribute to the defilement of the place and to the outbreak of such epidemics as cholera. He hopes that the authorities concerned will attend to this subject.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Nov. 28th, 1896.

A grievance regarding the constitution of taluk boards.

20. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 28th November, speaking of the constitution of taluk boards, remarks that, whenever a seat in such boards falls vacant, the president of the board, who is invariably a European officer of Government, without making any notification of it in the District Gazette, generally nominates persons who are wholly under his control, such as a Government official, or a pleader, or one of his own friends, to the vacant seat, and thus rules supreme over that body—a state of things not desirable for the

welfare of the taluk. The paper says that the mirassidars, who contribute to the revenue of the taluk and whose interest in its welfare would be genuine and deep, are never given the opportunity of representing the taluk. This state of things needs a remedy.

21. The *Asthika Dutan*, of the 3rd December, dwelling on the unsatisfactory nature of sanitation in Mannárgudi, says that the appointment of an additional sanitary inspector would do much to improve the sanitation of the place.

ASTHIKA DUTAN, *Mannárgudi*, Dec. 3rd, 1896.

Necessity for an additional sanitary inspector in Mannárgudi.

22. The *Darma Samvarthani*, of the 5th December, describing the wretched and the extremely miry condition of the road leading from Tiruvádi to Kumbakónam in the district of Tanjore, and the dangers sustained by carts and people in consequence, requests the local fund authorities to attend to its repair.

DARMA SAMVARTHANI, *Tiruvádi*, Dec. 5th, 1896.

Wretched condition of the road leading from Tiruvádi to Kumbakónam.

23. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 30th November, states that Vedurupaka, a fertile village in the Gódávari district, has a population of 5,000 inhabitants, paying a land revenue of Rs. 30,000 and a local cess of Rs. 2,000, and complains that such a village has not secured any conveniences from Local Fund Board. Although the village exports paddy and sugar and occupies a central position and although travellers have to pass through it to the neighbouring villages, it is quite destitute of roads, even the passage leading to the Cocanada canal, at a distance of a mile, being sandy, thorny and infested by snakes. The people are therefore obliged to walk on narrow field-ridges often covered with thorns and hedges. He notes that there are roads at a distance of five or six miles from the village, but that there are no branch lines to connect them with the village. The villagers have already submitted a large number of petitions requesting the local board to take in hand at least the road leading to the Cocanada canal and to form the said village and the neighbouring village of Konkuduru into a union and to appoint a teacher to teach English in the village school; but none of their prayers have been heard by the board and the correspondent does not know where to seek for help.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 30th, 1896.

Want of roads, &c., in Vedurupaka.

24. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th December, says that it is a matter for regret that the chairman of the Calicut municipality has not thought it worth his while to consider the reports sent by the town police inspector and the sanitary inspector regarding the insufficient lighting of the municipality. It appears that it is the custom to light the municipal lamps till twelve o'clock at night, and the above inspectors had stated in their reports that even this was not regularly done. The article, while condemning this system of lighting, remarks that it not only inconveniences the pedestrians but also affords ample facilities for thieves to carry on their trade with impunity.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1896.

Insufficiency of light in the Calicut municipality.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

25. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th December, speaking of the resolution of the Government of India concerning the hardships of third-class railway passengers, suggests the appointment of independent travelling inspectors to prevent overcrowding and to see that the provisions in regard to the convenience of passengers are fully carried out, and exhorts the Indians to be a little more self-assertive in the interests of the public at large.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 7th, 1896.

Resolution of the Government of India enjoining on railway companies a greater regard for the comfort of third-class passengers.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

26. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th December, notes that in the district of Nellore 132,000 acres of rice fields are watered by the Pennéru and 118,000 acres more by various

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1896.

Water-supply in Nellore.

tanks and canals. It regrets that even the limited quantity of water that was available in the Pennéru during the months of July, August and September was wasted instead of being collected and preserved. It states that the river was in floods for twenty days in August and that the water flowed over the anicut for six days, and remarks that, if the water had been collected and preserved in tanks and then distributed to the fields, 16,500 acres of land would have yielded a good crop. It ridicules the Government for having made worthless arrangements, in consequence of which not even 1,000 acres could be benefited although 4,000 (?) cubic feet of water flowed in the river. It finds fault with the present system of filling the tanks under the Sangam anicut only after the canals under the Nellore anicut have been allowed a sufficient supply, that is, 8 feet over the latter anicut. By the present system of supplying water to the fields first, instead of collecting it in the tanks, while the river is in freshes, the fields do not get a sufficient supply of water when the canals become dry. The paper remarks that, if there had been proper arrangements, 3,000,000 cubic feet of water could have been collected in July, August and September and a six-months' crop could have been raised over 16,000 acres, *i.e.*, one-eighth of the total area. Instead of doing this, the Government imprudently allowed the limited quantity of water available to be distributed over a large cultivable area and pleaded helplessness when rains failed. The seed sown and the labour expended by the ryots have been thus sacrificed to the imprudence of Government. Cultivation, says the paper, has therefore to be adapted to the supply of water.

### (*k*) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1896.

Desirability of appointing a native as Hindustani Translator.

27. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 5th December, announces that Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, has been appointed as Hindustani Translator to Government. It remarks that it is desirable that the Hindustani Translator also should be a native, Muhammadan by race, even as other Translators to Government are. The paper expresses a wish that the Mahajana Sabha will speak out its mind on this subject, as it was by its representation that the Sanskrit chair of the Presidency College was conferred on a native.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1896.

Vagaries of the adhikaris of Palghat taluk.

28. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th November, referring to the vagaries of the adhikaris of Palghat taluk, writes that, in the matter of registering vakalatnamas, they collect a certain fee from the parties though they are strictly prohibited to do so. It appears that, when a vakalatnama is required for the purpose of filing a suit against the relatives or friends of the adhikaris, they refuse to register it even on payment of the fee usually levied by them. The correspondent gives an instance in which a certain adhikari refused to register a vakalat presented by an *anantravan* (a junior member) of a certain well-known family in that taluk for the purpose of suing his *karnavan* (senior) on the ground that the latter was a friend of the adhikari. The matter was represented by the *anantravan* to the tahsildar, who has called upon the adhikari for an explanation. The correspondent hopes that the tahsildar will take serious notice of the adhikari's conduct so that it may serve as a warning to his brother-officials who might similarly put the people to trouble and inconvenience.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 2nd, 1896.

Inviting the attention of the Malabar District Magistrate to the disturbed state of certain taluks.

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd December, invites the attention of the District Magistrate, Malabar, as well as the local officers to the necessity of adopting immediate steps to check the robberies and dacoities that are now being freely committed in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad. It appears that these taluks have not been restored to order since the last outbreak, and the people being alarmed at the disturbed state

of the country have already begun to quit their homes to settle down in Cochin or Travancore.

30. Referring to the measures which are being adopted by the Russians for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th November, says there is no doubt that by such philanthropic acts on the part of the Russians the people of India will be captivated, and that it behoves England to keep an eye on the tricks and stratagems of the Russians and to be careful that the hearts of the people of India in general be not wounded by any acts of Government.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Nov. 26th, 1896.

The Russians and the people of India.

31. Referring to the annual exodus to the Hills, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 30th November, says that neither any Governor nor the Home authorities have up to this time tried to put a stop to the illegal and unreasonable expenditure incurred annually in consequence of this arrangement. So long as the Government remains on the Hills, the establishment of each Secretary works there up to 7 or 8 P.M., which causes great inconvenience and trouble; the authorities, who have regard only to their own ease and comfort, take no notice of it. It further says that it is now understood that, in order to curtail the expenditure, each Secretary of Government will hereafter take only a few junior and a few senior clerks with him, but such a procedure, the *Shams* thinks, will not tend to reduce the expenditure.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1896.

The annual exodus to the Hills.

## III.—Legislation.

32. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th November, writes as follows:—In the Local Legislative Council the number of the non-official members is twelve, of whom seven are elected by the people and the remaining five are nominated by Government. Among these five men, only three deserve the nomination of Government, viz., the members representing the Planters' Association, the Landholders' Association and the Muhammadan community. The other two may be elected by the people. It is therefore suggested that it should be ruled that in future the Local and Municipal Boards should return six instead of four members as at present, so that on the whole there may be nine members in the council representing the people.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1896.

A suggestion regarding the constitution of the Local Legislative Council.

33. The *Sasilekha*, of the 11th December, remarks that, if the administration of the country is to be carried on satisfactorily, the different existing Acts of Government have to be amended from time to time, and new Acts passed to suit newly-arising circumstances. Tried by this test, it is not possible to say that the Madras Government has been doing its work satisfactorily. The reason for this is that the Government remains on the Hills for eight months during the year, and it is not possible therefore for the Legislative Council to meet more than four or five times in the year. The paper thinks that Government should adopt proper measures for remedying this defect.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1896.

The Madras Legislative Council.

34. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th December, while approving of the Malabar Testamentary Bill recently introduced into the Madras Legislative Council, hopes that it will soon be passed into law. As a law enabling the followers of Marumakkatayam system of inheritance to dispose of their self-acquisitions by will in favour of their children was a long-felt desideratum, there can possibly be no objection on their part to the Bill in question being passed into law. The article further says that another piece of legislation, which is very much needed by the Marumakkatayam Malayalis, is a partition law which will give them power to get their joint-family property divided according to their will, and, if the

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1896.

The Malabar Testamentary Bill to be passed into law soon.

legislature also pass a law to this effect, it will be doing an immense good to the district.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 9th, 1896.

Landlords in Malabar evicting tenants owing to the Tenancy Bill.

35. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th December, writes that, after the visit of Mr. Ross to Malabar in connection with the Tenancy Bill, the landlords are busy sending registered notices to their tenants, stating that, if the latter do not get back the *kanam* amount within the time specified therein and return their lands, civil suits will be instituted for their eviction.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 3rd, 1896.

Ill-treatment of Paraiyas by their neighbours in Mandyada taluk, Mysore.

36. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says that in the village of Madigoudana Koppalu, in the taluk of Mandyada, in Mysore, the ryots, with a view to driving away the Paraiyas that have been living in the village from time immemorial, have filled up with rubbish a well from which the Paraiyas drew their drinking water, thus making it impossible for the poor people to get drinking water and to live in the place. The editor therefore calls the attention of the Government concerned to this outrage and to deal out due punishment to the offenders.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1896.

Remission to be granted in certain parts of Travancore.

37. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th November, publishes the memorial presented by the inhabitants of Alangod taluk in Kottayam division, Travancore, to the Diwan Peishkar of that division, praying among other matters that, as the crops have been entirely destroyed by the heavy floods which occurred in that taluk, the revenue paid by them in money and kind this year might be remitted. The paper hopes that, as there are several lakhs of rupees lying idle in the Travancore treasury, the Maharaja, who is a kind and sympathetic ruler, will grant the prayer of the memorialists and furthermore open relief works in the above taluk, where, owing to famine, the people have been reported by the tahsildar to be in great distress.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Dec. 1st, 1896.

Complaint against the forest officers in Cochin State.

38. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st December, complains of the unusual delay made by the forest officers in Cochin State in stamping timber cut from the Sirkar forests by contractors. As on some urgent occasions the contractors cannot afford to wait until the blocks are stamped by the Sirkar officials whenever they choose, they (the contractors) have no other alternative than carry away the blocks to meet such emergencies which would otherwise put them to serious loss; and, during the transit, the very forest officers, whose remissness obliged the contractors to carry away the timber unstamped, detain the timber and levy black-mail. It appears that, if any person detects contraband timber, the forest officers do not regularly and speedily pay him the reward to which he, under the forest rules, is entitled, and, consequently, the public do not take any interest in the matter. The article invites therefore the attention of the Sirkar to the necessity of adopting measures for checking the iniquitous practice of the above forest officers which causes great hardship and loss to the contractors.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Dec. 5th, 1896.

Remarks on the transfer of officials in Travancore.

39. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 5th December, referring to the frequent transfer of officials in Travancore, says that although the occasional transfer of officials exercising independent powers from one place to another is good to the public welfare, yet the constant transfer of postmasters, schoolmasters, and other ministerial officers, who do not fill places of trust and responsibility, is quite unnecessary as no evil arises from their being retained in one place.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

40. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 21st November, speaking of the impending famine, suggests to Government the advisability of prohibiting the export of food-grains from different stations in the presidency. The paper says that the Native States of Hyderabad and Travancore have followed the same policy.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

A suggestion to Government regarding the impending famine.

41. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 4th December, regrets that the wages paid to the coolies working on Gooty relief works are insufficient for their subsistence and that they are therefore obliged to give up working under the relief system. He observes that Government itself is dependent for its very existence and revenues upon the labours of the coolies that cultivate the soil, and asks how they can be expected to work hereafter if they are driven to starvation during the famine.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1896.

Relief works in Gooty.

42. The *Rajayogi*, of the 7th December, remarks that in times past famines in India were the result of natural causes, but that the present one is the outcome of the impoverished condition of the country. It adds that income-tax is levied for the purpose of defraying the expenses of military expeditions, and that, as a large sum has accumulated from this source, it may be utilised for purposes of famine relief. For instance, the various grains required may be purchased in foreign countries and sold to the people here at normal prices, because the benefit of public choultries reaches but a small portion of the people and relief works attract coolies, while needy classes of respectability would prefer suicide to service on relief works.

Rajayogi, *Cocanada*, Dec. 7th, 1896.

Famine in India.

43. The *Alhami*, of the 6th December, bitterly complains that terrible rumours are being heard from every direction regarding the prevalence of famine throughout India, but the British Government, the Government of India, Local Governments and District officers, instead of adopting adequate preventive measures, persistently deny the severity of the famine. In consequence of this neglect, the people of India are becoming more and more discontented. The mere sympathetic words uttered by Her Majesty, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, the Governors and the Lieutenant-Governors cannot save the hungry from death. According to a telegram (from Reuter) it is understood that measures are being adopted in Russia, which is an old foe of England, for the relief of the people of India. Is this not a disgrace to England? The reason why Government puts forth excuses for not taking up important matters, but attaches great weight to unimportant affairs, is that no one may blame it for "doing nothing." Orders have been recently issued to all Local Governments for the curtailment of contingent charges. This item affects the poor servants of Government, both permanent and temporary, and the slightest reduction therein at this time of scarcity means starving them to death. On the one hand Government servants, who draw small salaries, are clamorous for famine batta, and, on the other, Government is making arrangements for poisoning them and their families. If Government is out of pocket, why does it not stop the compensation allowance and curtail the salaries of highy paid officers?

Alhami, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1896.

Remarks on the prevalence of famine.

*N.B.*—The meaning of this is doubtful.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, hearing that the Government of Transvaal has passed a Bill compelling the Indians, who are settled there, to vacate the place and settle in another locality specially allotted to them, for the reason that they are dirty in habit and therefore do not deserve to live in the midst of Europeans,

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1896.

An advice to the people of India regarding the Indians in Natal.

advises the people of India to hold public meetings throughout the length and breadth of this country and to memorialise the Colonial Secretary to adopt such measures as will prevent the authorities of South Africa from indulging in the maltreatment of the natives of India repeatedly complained of.

45. The same paper writes as follows on the necessity for giving the Congress a permanence:—Although the Congress has been in existence for twelve years, it has not acquired a permanent footing in the country. No rules have been framed yet for giving the Congress a regular constitution. The Congress has existence only during the time that it sits. The delegates chosen by the people meet together for business, and, after the business is over, they disperse and the Congress ends. This is not as it should be. The question of a permanent constitution to the Congress will, as agreed at the last Congress, come up at the Congress of this year. There are some who are of opinion that it is well to leave the Congress to the growth of time and not bind it by fixed rules. They say that in England and France national institutions grew of themselves; but what is good for one country is not necessarily so for another. In America in the United States—the constitution is fixed by law and it works well. In India also it is necessary to give the Congress a form fixed by rules and to arrange for permanent committees, central and subordinate. Such committees are necessary for carrying out the resolutions of the Congress. All things considered, the wisest course would be to give the Indian National Congress a written constitution and a permanently working form.

An exhortation to the congress leaders to make the congress a permanent constitution.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1896.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th November, writes as follows:—It seems that some of the coolies in Natal being unable to bear the maltreatment of their masters proceeded to the city of D'Urban to prefer complaints to the magistrate of that place. A police sergeant of Natal also arrived there with a warrant to arrest the coolies and to take them before the Protector of Emigrants. The coolies, on seeing the police, attempted to hang themselves with the cloths which they had tied around their waist. They did so with the object of escaping the police arrest; but their attempt proved unsuccessful, as the sergeant soon came up to the spot where they were and cut the cloths. After a while the sergeant got them chained and directed the police to carry them on their shoulders, who, being unable to carry them beyond some distance, unmercifully threw them on the road that was full of granite stones which seriously injured them. The sergeant, moved by their shrieks and agonies, ordered the constables to carry them in carriages. Whether this story is true or untrue, it is difficult to tell; but it may not be untrue as the account was published in the *Natal Advertiser* of the 7th October. The fact that the coolies set no value on their precious lives is itself unquestionable proof of the cruel treatment they receive at the hands of their European masters. It is hoped that Europeans in this country will take steps to moderate the severity of their brethren in Natal.

Maltreatment of natives in Natal.

The paper advises Government not to send Indians to Natal and advises its countrymen not to emigrate thither so long as they are allowed no protection against the ill-treatment of the European settlers in that colony.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 7th, 1896.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th December, in a leading article, compares the merits of the present and former English servants of Government and says that the latter were more in sympathy with the people, they knew more about them, and believed they had more interest in the country than the present men. They were sometimes rather rough in their treatment of the people, but on the whole they felt for them and tried to do them good; but the present men, says the editor, owing to the increased facility of communication with England, feel that their sojourn in this country is only temporary and that they have nothing in common with the people and think more of home than of India, and yet they do not take into account

English officials, past and present.

the changed circumstances and expect to be looked up to by the people with the same affection and respect as their predecessors enjoyed. The present officials, says the editor, will, by running counter to the aspirations of the people, lose their influence with all thinking men, and, instead of earning their gratitude may earn just the opposite.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 14th, 1896.

The coming Congress.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th December, in speaking of the coming Congress, blames the Bengalis for their indifference in paying money for the expenses of the Congress, and says that the two questions that will chiefly engage the attention of the Congress are the famine fund and the growing expenditure of the Government. The editor says that no royal commission on the expenditure is necessary to make it plain that the military expenditure of the Indian empire is becoming larger and larger, and asks: "Are all the soldiers now employed required?" If India could do for some time without the force that was sent to Suakim, it must be able to do without it for ever. The editor then exhorts the delegates not to relapse into indifference after the meeting of the Congress is over, but to educate the people in Congress matters.

Another matter which, in the opinion of the editor, should be attended to is education. The Government seems inclined to cut down the amount allotted to education. This must not be allowed. Government should be urged to spend more on technical education. It is becoming harder every year for young men to find employment. It is not much use giving them privileges if they have nothing to eat. They must be provided with work of some kind and technical education alone can give this.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Dec. 13th, 1896.

Russian sympathy for the distressed in India.

49. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 13th December, says that the Russian newspapers have collected about Rs. 17,000 to aid the distressed people in India, but they are very sorry that the English are unwilling to allow them to help the famine-stricken. The English Government, remarks the editor, would neither themselves give nor allow them to give.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 2nd, 1896.

Delegates to the National Congress to be elected, &c.

50. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd December, regrets to find that the people do not take to much interest in the Congress movement as they were doing formerly. Delegates to the Congress are generally elected by the end of October, but this year no preparations have as yet been made in this presidency for convening meetings to elect delegates though there is only one month for the Congress. It would not matter much if the indifference now shown by the people was at the time when there were eminent men in the Congress. Mr. Hume, who was the life and soul of the movement, has owing to his old age finally retired and gone home. Mr. Norton too has practically ceased his connection with the Congress. Men like Messrs. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tyebji, Ranade, &c., who were the pillars of the movement, have became Government servants and so they cannot openly render us any assistance. Lately there was a great loss to the congress in the death of Mr. Mano Mohan Ghose. When such calamities have happened to the Congress, it is needless for us to say what will be the fate of the Congress if all the Indians do not unanimously and zealously work for it. As majority of the people are well aware of the manifold advantages we have derived from the Congress, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. Although the Anglo-Indian editors used to show all the symptoms of a fit when the Congress men urge the improvements to be effected in the administration of the country, yet experience has taught us that our benevolent British Government will not refrain from gradually effecting such improvements as are deemed expedient and feasible.

[Issued 28th December 1896.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 24 of 1896.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st December 1896.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vydya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Dec. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 127 | 15th Dec. 1896. |
| 3 | "Asthika Dutan" .. .. .. | Mannárgudi .. .. | 225 | |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| 5 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 500 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th Dec. 1896. |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 11th and 21st Dec. 1896. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 8 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 12th and 19th Dec. 1896. |
| 9 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 12th Dec. 1896. |
| 10 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 8th and 16th Dec. 1896. |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 9th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | |
| 14 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 91 | |
| 16 | "Dravida Bhanu" .. .. .. | Tuticorin .. .. .. | 500 | 12th Dec. 1896. |
| 17 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 13th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Devikota .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Parayan" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 650 | 19th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd Dec. 1896. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 575 | Nov. 1896. |
| 22 | "Dhimani" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | June, July and Dec. 1896. |
| 23 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Dec. 1896. |
| 24 | "Andrabashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | Oct. and Nov. 1896. |
| 25 | "Sri Sarada" .. .. .. . | Buchireddipálem .. .. | 300 | Sept. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Ráyadrúg .. .. .. | 200 | 25th Dec. 1896. |
| 27 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 625 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Dec. 1896. |
| 30 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th Dec. 1896. |
| 31 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1896. |
| 32 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 300 | 9th and 16th Dec. 1896. |
| 33 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 21st Dec. 1896. |
| 36 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 20th and 27th Dec. 1896. |
| 37 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 26th Dec. 1896. |
| 38 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Dec. 1896. |
| 39 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 10th and 17th Dec. 1896. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 804 | 13th and 23rd Dec. 1896. |
| 41 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 21st Dec. 1896. |
| 42 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 43 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1896. |
| 44 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 14th and 21st Dec. 1896. |
| 45 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 46 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1896. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 47 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th, 21st and 28th Dec. 1896. |
| 48 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 15th, 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 49 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 14th, 15th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 50 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 14th and 20th Dec. 1896. |
| 51 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 9th, 10th, 15th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Dec. 1896. |
| 52 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 16th Dec. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st December, says that Egypt owes to England alone her preservation, and the British occupied the country on the express understanding that they would evacuate it when it could stand by itself. The British have done a great deal for the country, but still it is not yet in a fit state to be left alone. The editor therefore says that, as England has an interest in it, she cannot allow it to relapse into disorders, and that therefore no amount of pressure from France should induce her to evacuate Egypt until the Egyptian Government can be safely left to itself.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Dec. 21st, 1896.

The Egyptian politics.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

2. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 12th December, remarks that whenever police constables are obliged to have recourse to arms they prove themselves to be very bad aimers, and very often kill persons when their object is only to wound them. The paper thinks it desirable that police constables should have rifle practice at least once a week, and hopes that the authorities will adopt measures accordingly.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1896.

Expediency of training police constables in rifle practice.

3. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th December, writes in English as follows:—"We do not know how many persons among the murderers of Andia Pillai, 1st-grade police head constable of Gópichetti-pàlaiyam, were arrested. If they are not arrested and punished we doubt that the lives of Government servants will be safe. We hope the District Magistrate as well as the District Superintendent of Police will take such steps as to arrest the real murderers by deputing Mr. Devarajulu Nayudu Garu or Mr. Mitchel or any other able police officers."

Kalanidhi, *Coimbatore*, Dec. 15th, 1896.

A hint to the District Magistrate of Coimbatore for the arrest of persons concerned in the murder of a head constable at Gópichetti-pálaiyam.

4. The *Lokopakari*, of the 21st December, hearing of the rumour that a second Mappila riot is anticipated and that the police constables of Ernad and Walavanad have a hand in the matter, advises the authorities to have the constables transferred elsewhere as early as possible.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1896.

A suggestion to the authorities.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd December, reports that, on Monday, the 21st instant, a certain turbulent character, while the God was carried in procession at Tiruvettesvaranpetta, struck one of the visitors of the temple with a broken bottle and made him bleed profusely and that not a single constable was there to go to his help. The correspondent, in this connection, makes a general complaint that Tiruvettesvaranpetta is infested with troublesome men—specially the nooks and corners thereof—so much so that people are afraid to go about the streets even in broad daylight. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner of Police will post constables on beat at different parts of this portion of the city.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1896.

A request to the Commissioner of Police regarding the wicked characters who wander about Tiruvettesvaranpetta.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th December, referring to a police bribery case in the North-Western Provinces detected by a Civilian officer and a Deputy Collector, remarks that, as uneducated men of lower classes are taken into service in the Police Department, their standard of morality is naturally very low, and that there has consequently been constant agitation throughout India for a thorough reorganisation of the department. It regrets that the people are not yet destined to enjoy the benefits of such a blessed change.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1896.

Police reform.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1896.

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 18th December, observes that the neighbourhood of Kamalavinayakar's temple, Mint street, Madras, is infested by thieves. It states that, on the night of the 11th December, they attacked five persons returning from Tiruvattiyur and robbed one of the party of a gold watch and chain. It requests the Police Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to trace them out and see them properly punished.

Theft in Madras.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 19th, 1896.

8. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th December, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar and the Superintendent of Police to the highway robberies and assaults that are frequently committed at Ferôk near Calicut in broad daylight by a gang of Mappilas who are backed up by certain wealthy and influential men of that place. It appears that even the local police are afraid of these Mappilas and most of the crimes which occurred in Ferôk have not yet been detected owing to the inefficiency of the police. The article says that the local inhabitants are terribly afraid of going along the public road lest they should be waylaid and assaulted and cites two recent instances in point. If the Collector goes to the place and makes personal inquiries into the matter, several persons will be forthcoming to give the required information about these bad characters and their mischievous doings. It is said that matters have now come to a serious crisis, and, if they are allowed to continue, these assaults and disturbances will develop into murders.

Inviting the attention of the Collector and the Superintendent of Police to the highway robberies at Ferôk, Malabar.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 3rd, 1896.

9. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 3rd December, says that its contemporary, the *Vizir-i-Hind*, states, on the authority of the *Police News*, that it has been urged by competent authorites that whipping is a brutal mode of punishment for the reason that it leaves marks on the persons of those who are punished and that, however honest they may become subsequently, they will always be suspected and treated as bad characters in consequence, and hence suggests the substitution of some other punishment for whipping.

In expressing its concurrence with the above view of its contemporary, the *Qasim* remarks that, if it be not advisable to abolish the whip entirely, cases of punishment by whipping may at least be made appealable.

Whipping.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 7th, 1896.

10. Referring with great gratification to the appointment of Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur to the Madras Shrievalty, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 7th December, thanks His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock for the same on behalf of Muhammadan community, and says Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur is a respectable young gentleman of high qualifications and is connected with the Muhammadan Royal family of Mysore. In connection therewith, the *Qasim* requests the Government of Madras to elevate Muhammadans to the Small Causes and High Courts' benches, respectively, selecting them from amongst the Deputy Collectors who, it says, possess sufficient judicial qualifications. It further notes that the Mysore official world was entirely devoid of the Muhammadan element, but Mr. Bowring, the late Chief Commissioner, introduced it therein with the result that the Muhammadans appointed were gradually promoted to the Town Magistracy and to Deputy Commissionerships where they have proved themselves painstaking and honest. It solicits His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to confer on Muhammadans higher judicial appointments having regard to political grounds as well as to the welfare of the Muhammadan community. This act on the part of His Excellency will tend to the advancement of education amongst the Muhammadans.

The appointment of Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur as Sheriff of Madras.

(*d*) *Education.*

11. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th December, announces that the Connemara Library was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 5th instant, and remarks that it is desirable that Government should, apart from the appeals for help which it has made to the Madras University and to the wealthy classes, do its best to replenish it with a large collection of books on various branches of knowledge and to make it an ornament to the city even as the London Library is at present.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1896.

A hint to Government regarding the Connemara Library.

12. A correspondent to the *Vijayathvajam*, of the 16th December, requests the Department of Education to publish vernacular translations of the Grant-in-Aid Code and *C. Form application*, *Nominal roll*, *Pass list* and *Primary application*, for the benefit of Primary school teachers who are generally ignorant of English.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Devikota*, Dec. 16th, 1896.

Desirability of having the Grant-in-Aid Code and certain forms of application translated into vernaculars.

13. The *Lokopakari*, of the 21st December, alluding to the recent Matriculation examination scandal that was much talked of in the newspapers, advises the Madras University not to be indifferent in the matter lest the evil should seriously impair its prestige.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1896.

An advice to the Madras University.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

14. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 9th December, reports that people living in the town of Manjakuppam (Cuddalore) burn dead bodies in the middle of the bed of the river Pennéru and also in parts of the river which are used as public baths and thus defile the stream. He also reports that jatkawallahs drive their carriages during nights without lights and often indulge in rash driving. The correspondent hopes that the municipal authorities will attend to the matter here complained of.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 9th, 1896.

A complaint that dead bodies are burnt in the middle of the bed of the river Pennéru at Manjakuppam.

15. The *Lokopakari*, of the 21st December, reports that the municipal administration of Palni is very unsatisfactory and that cholera is raging in the locality.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1896.

Unsatisfactory municipal administration at Palni.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd December, complains that the metalled road leading from Arur to Nannilam is in a wretched condition hardly fit for traffic, and requests the authorities concerned to take steps to repair the said road as early as possible. The correspondent says that the President of the Board and its members generally travel by rail and that they can therefore hardly realise to themselves the dangerous condition of the road.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1896.

Wretched condition of the road leading from Arur to Nannilam.

17. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st December, says that the sanitary condition of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is very bad. There is a sanitary officer, but he does not appear to be doing much. His work seems for the most part to consist in making experiments which cost a good deal of money. He wants to have some grand sanitary scheme which will keep the place clear for ever; but, in the meantime, he does not do all that might be done to mitigate the evils that exist, and, should the plague appear, it would have a good field for its operations.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 21st, 1896.

The sanitation of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(*g*) *Forests.*

18. A correspondent to the *Vibudhaarnjani*, of the 9th December, states that the levying of forest fees, when *darkhasts* are made for waste lands, is a great impediment in the way of poor people obtaining them in the

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Dec. 9th, 1896.

Waste lands in the Agency and the applicants.

Gódávari Agency tracts. Such fees may be justified in the case of such useful trees as afford timber, but the poor ryots feel it too hard to have to pay fees even in the case of those trees which can never yield timber and those which are useful only for fuel. Such trees are not saleable. The correspondent says the poor ryots are obliged to borrow money for the said forest fees, and, when the debt accumulates in course of time, the land and cattle are brought to sale by the "sowcar." He prays the Government will show consideration to the poor ryots in charging "fees" on the trees on waste lands yielding timber.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1896.

Harsh treatment accorded by the European stationmasters in the South Indian Railway.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, commenting on the evils of appointing Europeans or Eurasians as stationmasters in the South Indian Railway, cites as an instance in point a case, where a servant of the Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway, who arrived at the Egmore station, was struck on the nose by the European stationmaster at Egmore so severely as to cause profuse bleeding. The paper remarks that, while a servant of a leading official in the same railway service is accorded such brutal treatment, the nature of the treatment which other people are likely to meet with at the hands of such European stationmasters can be better imagined than described.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Dec. 21st, 1896.

A complaint against the South Indian Railway authorities.

20. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 21st December, complains that the space adjoining the booking office of the Villuppuram railway station is too incommodious to afford shelter, specially in rainy weather, to the large number of passengers who crowd in that station, and hopes that Government will draw the attention of the South Indian Railway authorities to this subject.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Dec. 16th, 1896.

Damages from Tammiléru flood.

21. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 16th December, remarks that 4,000 acres of cultivated lands are annually inundated by the floods in Tammiléru to the great loss of the ryots. As the flood runs over the aqueduct of the Kistna canal, it not only sweeps the crops clean away, but creates sandy mounds from one to three feet high, thus making the lands quite sterile. Further, in Ellore taluk, the delta water being unavailable to the upland parts, and as these have to depend upon the rains, they do not yield any crops in certain years and the Government revenue suffers while the ryots are sadly disappointed. To prevent these two contingencies the paper recommends the construction of an anicut over the Tammiléru, near Vijayarayi, and the diversion of Tammiléru water to the upland villages by means of irrigation channels, and remarks that this is a better scheme than the one recommended by some, viz., the digging of a discharge channel to carry the freshes from Tammiléru to Kollair. By the scheme it proposes, the paper is sanguine that the annual injury to 4,000 acres of cultivated area by the floods in Tammiléru would be prevented, and that the crops securely raised in upland parts that are generally dependent on rains would contribute to the prosperity of the ryots, while the Government revenue could be regularly collected and fears of famine obviated.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1896.

A suggestion to the authorities for suppressing drinking.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, referring to the attempts made by Government for the suppression of drinking, remarks that the mere imposition and enhancement of a tax on spirits of local manufacture would be of no avail, but that the imposition of a tax on the imported spirits will go very much to abate the evil of drinking. The correspondent also wishes that the authorities should appoint a commission in each presidency for suppressing the vice of drinking.

(*k*) *General.*

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, requests the authorities to furnish the village of Panchamadevi lying on the river Amarávati with a ferry boat. He says that the river in question is subject to sudden floods and under such circumstances, the villagers, who proceed to its opposite bank either for cutting grass or for any other purpose, are unable to return to the village, and, if they happen to be in the middle of the river at the time of the flood, they are obliged to save their lives at considerable risk and expense. The correspondent, after citing the particular case in which a grass-cutter narrowly escaped drowning in the flooding river, thinks that the sanction of a boat for the village in question will greatly help the villagers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1896.

Advisability of providing the village of Panchamadevi with a ferry boat.

24. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 12th December, requests the authorities to provide the port of Pulicat with an additional boat for facilitating the boat traffic between Pulicat and Coromandel (Karumanal). He complains that one boat is insufficient to meet the heavy traffic between the said places.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1896.

Necessity for an additional boat at Pulicat.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th December, is of opinion that the new rule passed by the Government of India with regard to newspaper book-posts, namely, that for every newspaper not exceeding twenty tolas an half-anna label may be affixed from the 1st January 1897, gives no advantage to the native press, for the reason that the vernacular newspapers rarely weigh twenty tolas. The paper suggests that, if newspaper book-posts weighing ten tolas are allowed to be affixed a postage stamp of three pies and those weighing less a postage of one pie, the measure would benefit the native press which now so largely contributes to the education of the masses.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1896.

A remark on the order passed by the Government of India regarding newspaper book posts.

26. The same paper complains that the draft rules framed by the Board of Revenue underAct III of 1895 (Hereditary Village Officers Act) have not been translated into vernaculars although it is more than a month since they were published in the *Gazette*. The paper says that, as the said rules materially concern the village officers only, they alone are competent to express an opinion on the subject. The paper hopes that Government will give the widest publicity to the administrative measures which it proposes to introduce and practically evince its desire to solicit the opinion of the people most interested in the contemplated measures.

A complaint that certain rules of the Board of Revenue have not been translated into vernaculars.

27. A correspondent to the *Vibudharanjani*, of the 9th December, states that survey operations are being carried on in certain parts of the Agency, and remarks that the ryots cannot obtain justice if the Agency lands requiring settlement of disputes as to title, &c., be surveyed in these days of famine and prays therefore that the operations might be postponed to a future date.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Dec. 9th, 1896.

Survey in the Agency.

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th December, speaking of the intolerable mismanagement of Hindu religious endowments, regrets that Government has undertaken only a partial but not a complete management of them. A complete control might perhaps have aroused popular suspicion and discontent some fifty or sixty years ago, but it would not have such effect now. It is high time, it thinks, for the Government to interfere in the matter of religious endowments, and it humbly suggests that, if Government were not disposed to exercise direct control, it might place them in charge of the local municipalities, the trustees managing the same under the direction of the municipal councils.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1896.

Hindu religious endowments.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 21st, 1896.

Reduction of postage on newspapers.

29. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st December, is glad that the proprietors of the *Madras Mail* have memorialised the Government of India to fix the postage on newspapers weighing less than 10 tolas at 3 pies, and says that the proprietors of almost all newspapers in India would be grateful if the Government could see its way to grant the prayer.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 16th, 1896.

Kalppakancheri sub-registry office to be removed to another locality.

30. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th December, writes that, as the sub-registry office newly opened at Kalppakancheri in Ponnani taluk is held in a building situated in the middle of the market and bazaars, much inconvenience is experienced by women who go to the office for registration. As a more convenient and suitable building can be easily procured for Rs. 6, which is now paid as office rent, the authorities should attend to the matter.

Wanted a post office at Chokkli in Malabar.

31. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of opening a branch post office at Chokkli in Kóttayam taluk as the letter-box kept there is not cleared daily but only once a week. He says that the local inhabitants have now to go to Tellicherry, which is nearly six or seven miles away, to send registered letters, money orders, parcels, &c. The correspondent hopes that the postal authorities will pay attention to the matter as it has been already brought to their notice by means of a memorial.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 10th, 1896.

Establishment of a grain-stall in Bangalore by the (Mysore) Government.

32. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 10th December, mentions that a grain-stall has been established by the (Mysore) Government in Nabipet, Bangalore, where, grain is sold at a cheaper rate than elsewhere and says that the establishment of a similar stall at the Civil and Military Station is much wanted and invites the attention of the proper authorities to the subject.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 14th, 1896.

Complaints against the conduct of military pensioners employed in the Civil Departments.

33. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 14th December, states that under a resolution of the Government of India passed at the instance of Lord Roberts, the late Commander-in-Chief in India, military pensioners have been provided with appointments on railways, in municipalities and in all branches of the public service, but unfortunately complaints come from every direction that they are generally dishonest, that some of them who held appointments in post offices and municipalities as letter-carriers and tax-collectors have been convicted of breach of trust and sentenced to undergo imprisonment, and that recently a military pensioner, who held the appointment of storekeeper in the Lunatic Asylum, has been sentenced to imprisonment for theft. It has been held by a high officer that military pensioners commit breach of trust in such a crafty manner that it becomes impossible to detect the offenders and get them punished. The *Qasim* thinks that all this is due to their indiscriminate appointment without having any regard to their character, and says there are good and bad people in every class. Such being the case, it behoves employers to make thorough inquiry into the character of the persons to be selected and to take some security from them before they are appointed to responsible duties.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 17th, 1896.

Want of a grain-stall at the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

34. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th December, states that the people of Mysore are thankfully taking advantage of the grain-stall established by the Mysore Government, but no attempt has been made by the British authorities to reduce prices or to relieve the starving at the Civil and Military Station, and asks whether it is not the duty of the municipality of the place to establish a grain-stall for selling grain cheap. It inquires whether it is human policy to leave the starving people of the Civil and Military Station, who have the honour of being under the British Government, to the mercy of hard-hearted grain sellers.

35. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 21st December, mentions on the authority of a correspondent that recently a full-grown she-goat was devoured by a rock snake, 12 feet in length, while it was grazing on the bund of the tank in Kávérippakkam, a village in the North Arcot district. The snake was afterwards killed and dissected and the devoured goat was taken out of its belly and eaten by the Paraiyas of the place. The *Shams*, after giving a short description of the said village, says the gigantic bund which was covered with all sorts of thorny bushes and prickly-pear and which gave cover to different sorts of venomous snakes was cleared some years ago when thousands of snakes were killed. Since then bushes have again sprung up harbouring snakes. It finally asks the proper authorities to clear the bund again and offer a reward for killing the surviving mate of the rock snake killed as it causes alarm to the inhabitants.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1896.

Devouring of a full-grown she-goat by a rock snake.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

36. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th December, referring to the proposed Malabar Tenancy Bill, remarks as follows :—The tenants in Malabar hold lands on two sorts of tenures, viz., *kanam* tenure and *verumpattam* tenure, of which the former lasts for twelve years and the latter one year. Whatever may be the tenure under which a land is held by a tenant, the landlord is at liberty to evict the tenant irrespective of the period of tenure. Owing to this insecurity of tenure, the tenants are greatly disheartened and consequently they take no interest in improving their land at their own expense. Moveover, if they make any improvements they not only do not get adequate compensation for them but have also to lose whatever they have in litigation and other purposes. The unnecessary interference of the landlords is the cause of these troubles and it is to check this that Government ought to adopt means. We do not think that, by putting a stop to *melchart* (overlease), this can be achieved. Where there is no *melchart*, there exists a contract system among the landlords which is even more pernicious than *melchart*. Under this contract system a landlord receives money in advance from another tenant on condition that the former should evict the tenant on the land by a suit instituted at his (the new tenant's) expense and lease it out to him on *kanam* tenure. No document is executed by the landlord for the money so received in advance which is only secured by a verbal promise, and, owing to the scarcity of land, the tenant has no alternative but to take the word of the landlord. When the suit is over the landlord does not generally lease out the particular land to the tenant who advanced money unless and until he squeezes out of the tenant all he can possibly do. By this practice the landlords enrich themselves, but the tenants are ruined. The prosperity of the tenants cannot therefore be secured by merely putting a stop to *melchart*. It is only by giving a tenant a permanent right in the land that he can be expected to prosper, and this right should be obtainable by him whenever he takes a land on lease. Landlords should not be given power to evict a tenant from his land on any account except by selling his right in it. If a tenant falls into arrears in respect of his rent or does not pay the proper renewal fee, he should be given a notice to the effect, and, if he does not comply with this notice also, his tenancy right should then be sold in auction before a civil court. Then in that case the landlord can realise his rent in full and the tenant the market-value of his right; but, if, on the contrary, the tenant is evicted he cannot hope to get an adequate price. Some of the landlords say that, if the tenants effect extensive improvements, it is difficult to get buyers, but the loss resulting therefrom cannot in any way affect the landlords alone. So long as there is fixity of tenure it cannot be said that there will be no buyers. Under the circumstances to give an occupancy right to the tenant in the land will not only conduce to the welfare of both the landlords and tenants, but will also improve the land. The fixity of tenure

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 12th, 1896.

Certain suggestions in connection with the proposed Malabar Tenancy Bill.

obtained by the tenant should be renewed every twelve years subject to a slight modification in the existing system. The levying of renewal fees depends upon the wealth of the tenant. As agriculture is the only occupation of the Malayalis, they are very eager to get lands at any cost, and so the landlords get a good chance of making arbitrary demands. A restriction should therefore be made in this matter also. It should be in the following manner. One year's rent should be taken as the renewal fee. Then neither parties will be subjected to any loss. The limitation for *janmam* title is sixty years, and so we do not think that it is necessary to write fresh documents till the expiry of that period. As the *kuchit* document given by the tenant is kept with the landlord, it will be enough for the tenant if the receipt granted by the landlord for the renewal fee paid at the end of every twelfth year is registered and given him.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 12th, 1896.

Considering that the replies given to the questions put in the Legislative Council are unsatisfactory.

37. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th December, refers to the questions asked at the last meeting of the Legislative Council and to the replies of Government thereto and says that there were as usual too many questions, and that some of them were quite absurd and out of place. It also says that the replies given by Government to some of the questions, such as the admission of children of all classes into the railway schools, the training of young civilians as tahsildars, and the taking of minors under the Court of Wards to Ootacamund, &c., are, in the public opinion, equally absurd and unsatisfactory.

Referring to the same subject, the *Manorama*, of the 21st December, expresses a similar opinion.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 26th, 1896.

Suggestions in connection with the proposed Malabar Tenancy Bill.

38. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th December, referring to the proposed Malabar Tenancy Bill, makes the following suggestions to be carried out in drafting the Bill. There are two kinds of *pattam* rent levied by the landlords in Malabar—(1) *kanapattam* (residual rent) and (2) *verumpattam* (simple-lease rent). The balance paid to the landlord after deducting the cultivation expenses, interest for kanam amount and the revenue is said to be *kanapattam*. From *verumpattam* there is nothing to be deducted as interest for any sum. Both these pattams ought to be regarded as the interest paid for the janmam value. Although a scale was formerly fixed for the payment of this interest, yet it is doubtful whether there is now any landlord who acts in conformity with that scale. To squeeze out of the poor tenants as much as possible is the order of the day, and this has pauperised the tenantry. It is therefore absolutely necessary to adopt some remedial measures. It is the opinion of the majority that of the balance, after deducting cultivation expenses and price of the seed-corn, one-third should be allotted to the tenant and three-fifths of the balance then left should go for revenue and the rest to the landlord. No one will say that, in case a proper and reasonable rent is fixed, one-third is not sufficient for the tenant. As there is no fixed system at present for calculating the rent, the matter which ought, to be chiefly considered is how to reduce this to a regular and established scale. Government is now going to fix its revenue and so the landlord's rent should be fixed at a certain proportion of the revenue. If this is done, nobody can possibly take any objection. As the landlord has the right to renew the kanam demise every twelve years, the question to be considered is whether he should not enhance the rent according to the benefit from time to time enjoyed by the tenant. Of course, if the tenant gets more produce, a share of the increase ought to be given to the landlord; but our objection is that it should not be according to the previous scale, for it is owing to the subsequent improvements effected by the tenant that he gets an increased produce. So three-fourths of the increase should go to the tenant and one-fourth to the landlord. As this increased rent is obtained by the landlord without any labour and expense to him, a proportion higher than this can never be given him.

The next question to be considered is how to collect rent from a tenant who falls into arrear. If the rent is in arrear it should be recovered by selling his tenancy right by auction, any balance then left due being realised by selling his moveables. As there is no necessity for prescribing any limitation for such suits, the landlord can proceed against his tenant at any time, and as this becomes applicable only to those tenants who violate the rule it does not matter much how rigorous the law is. If a Bill is prepared on the lines we have suggested there will be no loss and hardship to either the landlords or the tenants and it will be conducive to the prosperity of the district. As the land tenures of Malabar are quite different from those of other districts the special attention of Government should be bestowed upon the matter.

## IV.—Native States.

39. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd December, complains that the amildars in Mysore have so many powers in their hands that they have no time to attend to all of them, while it gives them too many opportunities for oppressing the people. The editor hopes that the Government of the State would relieve them of some of these powers and give them time to attend to their revenue work which ought to be their only legitimate duty.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 23rd, 1896.

The powers of amildars in Native States.

40. In denying the statement of the *Bombay Gazette*, which was to the effect that "the starving people of the different districts of Mysore are coming in large numbers to the British territories in Dharwar," the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 21st December, says the case is quite the contrary, for the statistics prepared by the district officers in Mysore show that the famine-stricken people of British India are coming to Mysore, but not a single soul has yet left Mysore for British territory. A few weeks ago many starving people had come to Mysore from around Dharwar for procuring labour for themselves and pasture for their cattle; perhaps these might have returned to their respective homes after the recent heavy rain. Notwithstanding it was reported that the number of starving people, who had come from Bellary and other British territories to a single district of Chittaldrug, was 360. What more evidence is required of the good government of Mysore? This State has advanced under the management of the sensible, painstaking and wise Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar as is admitted by the British Government. Hence the above statement of the *Bombay Gazette* shows what good feelings the Anglo-Indian papers entertain towards the Native States whose management may be far better than that of the territories under the British Government.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Dec. 21st, 1896.

Denying the statement of the *Bombay Gazette* that "the starving people of Mysore are coming to British territories."

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

41. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 13th December, states that the Executive Engineer, Gódávari Western Division, suggested the improvement of the drainage channels in Bhímavaram taluk for purposes of famine relief, and remarks that there is no necessity for the same as the crops in that taluk cannot be said to have failed. He considers that relief works are more urgently needed in Yernágudem taluk, where the people are greatly suffering from a total failure of crops and scarcity of drinking water, and suggests that "the construction of a project for the Red canal" would not only promote the happiness of the people but would also increase the revenues of Government, protecting at the same time the Bhímavaram and Tanuku taluks against annual inundation.

Desopakari, *Ellore*, Dec. 13th, 1896.

Relief works for Yernágudem taluk, Gódávari.

42. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th December, believes that there will very probably be famine in these districts. The people are much concerned as they have not had any rains while all other districts had

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1896.

Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts.

them. The prices are rising although paddy is being brought in largely from Jaipur. There is not only no water for cultivation purposes but drinking water also is becoming scarce. The labouring classes are suffering for want of work on fields. To remove the difficulty, the paper recommends the construction of railway lines from Chicacole to Parlakimedi and from Vizianagram to Parvatipur as a very profitable concern. It is sure that the existing railway companies will bid for the purchase of the same after they are constructed. A further recommendation is also made to construct anicuts on Vamsadhara and Nagavalli rivers like the Pennéru and Sangam anicuts. By these schemes, the paper thinks that the Government lands as well as inam lands would be greatly benefited while the labouring classes could find work.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 19th, 1896.

Deprecating the custom of levying commissions for cashing currency notes in banks and treasuries.

43. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th December, says that if currency notes other than the Calicut notes are taken to be cashed to the bank or treasury at Calicut they are not cashed unless a commission of about four annas is paid to the treasury officers. There is some fairness in levying a commission if currency notes cashed in British treasury are those issued by a foreign Government, but in the matter under reference it is quite improper on the part of Government to levy a commission on notes issued by its own authority in the same presidency and which eventually go to the same treasury. The article hopes that Government will remove this anomaly.

Remarks on the proposed postal rates on newspapers.

44. A leader in the same issue of the paper, referring to the rates of postage proposed to be levied on newspapers posted under the privilege system, says that, if Government really intend doing good to the newspaper editors at large, they ought to increase the weight carried for three pies from three tolas to six.

Kerala Chandrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 13th, 1896.

Dacoities in Malabar.

45. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 13th December, writes that a day seldom passes without dacoity or house-breaking and theft in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad. Person and property have become insecure. The dacoits not only carry away property, but also inflict severe and heinous torture upon the inmates of the house. In some cases they even outrage the modesty of women. The authorities are trying their best to repress these crimes, but it is of no avail. What would be the fate of the public if the police themselves are beaten and wounded.

The Calicut papers,—the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th December, and the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th December,—also publish two correspondents' letters in reference to the same subject. The losses sustained in some of the dacoities are estimated to be very great. The people are greatly alarmed at these dacoities and the rumoured Mappila outbreak, and the attention of Government is therefore invited to the desirability of adopting such repressive measures as will restore peace in the district.

A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 14th December, writes about some six dacoities which were recently committed in the houses of certain Nambudri Brahmans of Walavanad taluk. Property to the value of several thousands of rupees has been lost. The terror-stricken people of the taluk are seriously thinking of leaving it for some other part of the country. Formerly the dacoits used to go to a house at midnight, but now they reach the house they have in view by 7 P.M. or so and commence their depredations, inflicting severe torture upon the inmates of the house including children and outraging the modesty of women. The people say that their life is not worth living. They have no peace of mind. They have no courage to keep a pie with them. They are dreaming of Mappila! Mappila! During the rule of native princes these Mappilas had not the courage to wag their tails. If the Government do not afford protection to the people of this taluk, it will be

reduced to great distress indeed. It is reported that at this juncture the Sub-Magistrate's court at Cherpalcheri is to be removed to Ottapalam. This will make matters worse.

Referring to the same subject, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 14th December, says that dacoities and robberies are increasing day by day in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad, that only a very few of these are detected and culprits punished, that in cases which are proved only a very small portion of the stolen property is discovered and that a very few of the real offenders are convicted and punished. The Ramzan festival is fast approaching, and there is a general talk that, if precautionary measures are not speedily and promptly adopted beforehand, these dacoities will end in an outbreak which will be even more terrible than the last. The measures suggested by the editor are (1) to transfer elsewhere the police stationed in places where crimes are not detected and to appoint honest and able police officers instead, (2) to take some four or five hundred sepoys from Madras and station forty or fifty of them at each of the affected parts, viz., Manjeri, Pandikad, Tuvar, Kottakal, Tuthakkal, Melattur, Angadipuram, &c., and (3) to take security for good behaviour from persons suspected to be thieves or to be aiding and abetting thieves no matter how respectable they may be.

A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 23rd December, alluding to the above subject, expresses a similar opinion, but suggests that, when the police go to inquire into a dacoity or other grave crimes, a party of sepoys should go with them and that the inspectors and head constables of the Ernad and Walavanad police should be either Europeans or Eurasians.

Authorities to remove the Kallai bar.

46. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th December, invites the attention of the authorities to the necessity of removing the bar at the mouth of the Kallai river as it seriously hampers the timber trade that is extensively carried on there. The article regrets to observe that nothing has yet been done to remove the bar though the matter was represented to His Excellency the Governor during his visit to Malabar and His Excelllency personally inspected the bar and promised to do the needful.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 26th, 1896.

[Issued, 12th January 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 1 of 1897**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th January 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 127 | 1st Jan. 1897. |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 500 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 21st Dec. 1896 and 1st Jan. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 26th Dec. 1896 and 9th Jan. 1897. |
| 6 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 3rd Jan. 1897. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 24th Dec. 1896 and 1st Jan. 1897. |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 30th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 28th ,, ,, ,, 4th and 11th Jan. 1897. |
| 10 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 28th ,, ,, ,, 4th Jan. 1897. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 26th ,, ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Janamitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 2nd Jan. 1897. |
| 13 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 90 | 26th Dec. 1896 and 2nd and 9th Jan. 1897. |
| 14 | "Vijayathvajain" .. .. .. | Devikóta .. .. .. | 1,000 | 24th ,, ,, ,, 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 27th ,, ,, ,, 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 25th and 29th Dec. 1896. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 5th and 7th Jan. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Dec. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Lokabandhu" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 625 | 30th Dec. 1896. |
| 20 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 2nd and 9th Jan. 1897. |
| 22 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 27th Dec. 1896 and 3rd and 10th Jan. 1897. |
| 23 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd ,, ,, ,, 8th Jan. 1897. |
| 24 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 28th ,, ,, ,, 4th and 11th Jan. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 5th, 8th and 12th Jan. 1897. |
| 26 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 9th and 13th Jan. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 4th and 11th Jan. 1897. |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 26th Dec. 1896 and 9th and 16th Jan. 1897. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 31st ,, ,, ,, 14th Jan. 1897. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 31st ,, ,, ,, 6th and 13th Jan. 1897. |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Dec. 1896. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 804 | 2nd and 12th Jan. 1897. |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 2nd Jan. 1897. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 4th and 11th Jan. 1897. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 30th Dec. 1896 and 13th Jan. 1897. |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 9th Jan. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 11th Jan. 1897. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 9th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 10th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 7th ,, ,, |

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

1. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, remarking that police officers in the city of Madras freely resort to concocting criminal cases against innocent persons, in view to convince the public more or less of their great power and the danger of incurring their displeasure, says that it is desirable that magistrates should award exemplary punishment on such police officers as are convicted of the offence in order that it may have a deterrent effect on the whole police force.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1896.

A suggestion to suppress the concoction of cases by the police in the city of Madras.

2. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 26th December, hearing of the rumour that the station-house officer of Tiruvádi (B-II. division, Tanjore district) is to be transferred to Arantángi, observes that the people of Tiruvádi, in consideration of the meritorious service rendered by the said officer, wish that he should be retained there for some time longer. The paper thinks it desirable that Government should comply with the request of the people of Tiruvádi.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Dec. 26th, 1896.

A request regarding the station-house officer of Tiruvádi.

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th December, requests the police authorities of Tiruvárúr to direct police constables to go on beat round the town as the place is infested with wicked characters, who now freely commit theft and incendiarism.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1896.

A request to the police authorities of Tiruvárúr.

4. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th January, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar and the Superintendent of Police to the desirability of recommending Kelappa Menon, stamp-vendor in the Calicut Munsif's court, to Government for a reward as he showed great courage in arresting one of the two Mappila thieves who committed theft in his house at night and was about to run away with the stolen property. The thief, Husain, who was caught, tried his best to escape, but Kelappa Menon did not leave him though he was badly handled by the thief. Husain is an absconded thief and has been living for a long time in a house close to the Kallai police station. Yet the fact that he was not arrested by the police hitherto ought to be seriously considered by the authorities. The editor says that Kelappa Menon deserves some recognition at the hands of Government for the bravery shown by him in arresting Husain and handing him over to the police in spite of the injuries caused to him during the struggle between them both.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 9th, 1897.

Government to grant a reward to Kelappa Menon who caught a thief in the action and handed him over to the police.

5. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 11th January, writes that thefts and robberies are increasing day by day at Ferôk. It appears that it has become difficult for people to go out with money in their pockets. These depredations are alleged to be carried on with the connivance and support of certain so-called respectable and influential men of the place and they in return receive the greater portion of the stolen property. Lately one Cherukatt Achyuta Kurup, who belongs to a respectable family at Ferôk, was not only beaten on the public road, but an attempt was also made to rob him of his money, and the matter is now pending in the criminal court. When a popular and local inhabitant like the said Achyuta Kurup was dealt with in this manner, what would be the fate of others belonging to other parts of the district? It is a matter for regret that the local police do not endeavour to repress these crimes. The rumour is that even the police are afraid of the leader of these depredators. If it is true, how can there be security of person and property in the place?

Manorama, *Calicut*, Jan. 11th, 1897.

Inefficiency of the Ferôk police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1896.

A request to the High Court of Madras.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, observing that nearly 69 original suits on the file of the District Munsif's court of Tiruvárúr have been transferred to the District Munsif's court of Tirutturaippúndi, remarks that such transfers subject the parties to suits to serious inconvenience and unnecessary expense, and hopes that the High Court will give the subject their earnest consideration and adopt measures to lessen the hardship and the expense to which the parties will otherwise be put.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1897.

A remark on the decision of the Guntur conversion case.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, does not approve of the decision in the Guntur conversion case. It says that the decision is based on two points, namely, the alleged immoral character and the old age of the mother which alone do not constitute sufficient ground for vesting the guardianship of the child in the European missionary lady.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1897.

The evil effect of acquitting dacoits so freely by the Sessions Judge of Calicut.

8. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th January, writes that there have been several docoities in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad since the last Mappila outbreak, and, as in the majority of cases the police fabricate evidence and the magistrates before whom the culprits are charged commit them to the sessions on meagre evidence, the judge or the jurors, under the impression that whatever the police do is dishonest, acquit the prisoners freely. Owing to these acquittals an impression has been created in the minds of the law-breakers that they will surely be let off by the Sessions Judge if they are committed by the magistrates and many petty thieves have consequently become full-blown dacoits. Unless adequate punishments are awarded in all cases committed to the sessions there will be no diminution in dacoities which are increasing in numbers day by day. The attention of the Sessions Judge, the High Court and the Government is invited to the matter.

(*d*) *Education.*

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1897.

Lower Secondary examination.

9. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th January, referring to the recent Government order, which is to the effect that applicants for posts carrying a salary of below 15 rupees per mensem should have passed the Lower Secondary examination, and in consequence of which no one can be obtained to fill the posts of constables, remarks that the above order is too rigid and that it is impossible to obtain persons who have passed the Lower Secondary examination for constables' posts. It further says that, in some of the police stations of the City Police, unpassed and incompetent persons hold the posts of station officers and draw Rs. 20 to 30 per mensem, which is contrary to the recent orders of Government. Only those persons should be appointed to these posts who have passed the Matriculation examination and the Police test. It is matter for regret that, notwithstanding the fact that there are hundreds of matriculates and persons who have passed still higher examinations available, such disqualified persons are still retained. It suggests to Government that they should be removed from the Police Department and competent and passed candidates appointed in their stead.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Dec. 28th, 1896.

A request to the Negapatam municipality.

10. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 28th December, describing the wretched condition of Kallukara street and Kathachetti street in the town of Negapatam and the inconvenience suffered by the people in consequence, requests the municipal authorities to have them repaired without any loss of time. As regards the sanitary inspector deputed by the municipality

to remove railway passengers affected by the bubonic plague, the paper is of opinion that he is not competent to test the symptoms of that disease, and that the appointment of a hospital assistant for the work would seem more desirable.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th December, regrets to report that the Tiruvárúr union has directed the removal of Local Fund lights from the town to the great inconvenience and hardship of the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1896.

Removal of the Local Fund lights from the town of Tiruvárúr.

12. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th January, criticises the administration of the Cannanore municipality. He writes that some of the lamps, roads and lanes are not in good order. If any shed is erected in a compound far away from the public place, legal steps are taken against the owner; but, on the other hand, no notice is is taken of houses built on the public roadside without the sanction of the municipality. Although the chairman or the councillors are not individually responsible for such a state of affairs, yet it is in any case disgraceful for the municipal council of Cannanore.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 13th, 1897.

Unsatisfactory administration of the Cannanore municipality.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

13. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of the 2nd January, draws the attention of the authorities to the impoverished condition of the mirassidars of Tanjore and to the damage done to the crop by the floods, and prays the authorities to collect the kist in eight instalments instead of four.

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 2nd, 1897.

A prayer to the authorities regarding the collection of kist in the district of Tanjore.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, publishes a memorial submitted to the Collector of South Arcot by the people of Vanur division, in Villuppuram taluk, requesting him to permit them, in consideration of the damage sustained by the crops owing to the failure of rain in the month of November last and also of the severity of famine now prevailing in India, to pay the kist in four monthly instalments beginning from the month of March.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1897.

A memorial submitted to the Collector of South Arcot.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th January, says that some of the village officials in Malabar are in the habit of giving receipts in cadjan leaf or on bits of paper for the money paid towards revenue, and remarks that, as this practice affords the said officials facilities for defrauding the tax-payers, the Collector should publish in the District Gazette the order No. 3418 of 1886 sent to the officials of Eramam amsam in Chirakkal taluk by the then Tahsildar Annasami Aiyar to the effect that the receipts given by them for the revenue paid by pattadars should be written in printed forms instead of cadjan leaves or bits of paper and that if they disobey the order they will be severely dealt with. The opinion is expressed that the publication of a notice regarding this matter in the District Gazette will be equally, if not more beneficial to the people than that published by the Collector some time ago in the matter of the registration of vakkalats.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 12th, 1897.

Corrupt practices of village officials in Malabar.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

16. The *Lokopakari*, of the 3rd January, in consideration of the prevalence of cholera in the district of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, suggests to the South Indian Railway authorities the advisability of carrying chlorodyne and other cholera medicines in the train and reserving a compartment for the purpose, in order that cholera-stricken passengers may have the benefit of medical help in the train itself.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Jan. 3rd, 1897.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Dec. 23rd, 1896.

17. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 23rd December, states that the railway regulations aim only at making as much money as possible from passengers to make the railway companies rich, but fail to look to the comforts of the passengers. Although there are rules that each compartment ought not to hold more than ten persons on the Madras Railway and eight persons on the Southern Mahratta Railway, yet generally twice the number is quietly thrust into it, and the passengers are frequently obliged to quarrel with each other for want of room, while the weak and the lame helplessly give up journeying by rail.

The wailings of the travellers on Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 2nd, 1897.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 2nd January, while inviting the attention of the Madras Railway authorities to the desirability of making Baliyapatam the terminus of the proposed Calicut-Cannanore line, says that the Madras Railway Company, which has undertaken the construction of the line, cannot hope to make the line financially successful unless and until it is extended up to Baliyapatam, a distance of six miles from Cannanore, as it is a place of large business and affords easy communication between South Canara and Malabar.

Baliyapatam to be made terminus of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 4th, 1897.

19. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th January, while thanking Mr. Caine for all he has been doing on behalf of the people of India in England, does not approve of the object of his mission to India which it considers to be to have the Abkári Department in India abolished. The editor says that Mr. Caine before he can diminish drinking in India must first put an end to the import of European liquor into India, for it is this which is consumed by the higher classes. As regards the Abkári Department itself, the paper says that the department rather checks drunkenness than encourages it by increasing the price of liquor manufactured in the country. The abolition of the department would involve an enormous loss of revenue to Government without any corresponding good to the country.

The object of Mr. Caine's visit to India.

### (*k*) *General.*

SATYA VARTAMANI, *Pasumalai*, Jan. 1st, 1897.

20. The *Satya Vartamani*, of the 1st January, points out the desirability of having one uniform standard of weight and measure throughout the presidency and remarks that each part of the presidency has its own weight and measures—a state of things which greatly helps the practice of fraud.

Desirability of having one common standard of weight and measure in this presidency.

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 3rd, 1897.

21. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of the 3rd January, requests the postal authorities to fix a pillar-box in Mahadeva street, in Tiruvadamarudur, where its absence is much felt.

A request to the postal authorities.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, Dec. 23rd, 1896.

22. A correspondent to the *Vibudharanjani*, of the 23rd December, remarks that civil, criminal and revenue duties are entrusted to the deputy tahsildar in the Agency tracts, while in other districts even criminal and revenue functions are separated; so people do not obtain full justice. He hopes that the Government will give the subject due consideration and grant the needful redress.

Deputy tahsildars in Agency tracts and their several duties.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 31st, 1896.

23. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 31st December, says that it has received a complaint from the inhabitants of Chamarajanaggar against the local postmaster, stating that he does not do his duty properly, treats people who come to register letters or present money-orders very discourteously, and annoys them in various other ways. The paper therefore calls upon the postal authorities to attend to this and redress the grievance.

The conduct of the postmaster at Chamarajanaggar in Mysore.

24. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 31st December, says that in Salem the officials superintending relief works refused to admit Panchamas (Paraiyas) and chucklers into the relief camp; but this fact having somehow come to the notice of the higher authorities strict orders were given that relief should not be refused to anybody on the ground of lowness of caste. In spite of these orders the high-caste Hindus in charge of relief camps still throw obstacles in the way of the poor people joining the relief works. The editor therefore hopes that the conduct of such officers would at once be inquired into and they would be made an example of.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 31st, 1896.

Caste prejudices in famine relief works.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th January, says that the alterations made by Government in the privileges under which newspapers are posted are not just and equitable. The article says that no journals in India except the *Pioneer* will be benefited by the altered rates, for the *Pioneer* is the only paper that weighs nearly 20 tolas. The opinion is expressed that this increase in weight was effected with a view to do good to the *Pioneer*, which is the special organ of the Government or rather of the Anglo-Indians. In conclusion, it remarks that no room will be given for any complaint if the Government either raises the weight allowed for half anna from 3 to 10 tolas or prescribes another weight above 3 and below 20 tolas.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1897.

Remarks on the alterations made in the privilege postal system.

26. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th January, invites the attention of the postal superintendent to the irregularities of the postmen attached to the Alattur post office. As letters, &c., are sometimes entrusted by them to some of the persons who go to the market or bazaars to be delivered over to the addressees, the owners do not get them. The correspondent says that the matter has been represented to the local postmaster, but that he does not take any notice.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 9th, 1897.

Irregularities of postmen attached to the Alattur post office.

27. Referring to the New Year Honours list, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 4th January, remarks that it is matter for regret that the name of no deserving officer of the Mysore State nor that of any Muhammadan of the Madras Presidency has been included in the list and hopes that the claims of the leading members of the Mysore State as well as those of the Muhammadan nobles of Madras will not be overlooked when honours are dealt out in June next, when Her Majesty the Queen-Empress closes the sixtieth year of her reign.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 4th, 1897.

New Year honours.

28. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th January, says that famine is raging in the Central Provinces and that there is not a sufficient stock of food there to last even for three months. In spite of this critical state of affairs, there is no one among the councillors of the Viceroy who is able to suggest remedial measures. The *Shams* regrets that the Viceroy has misrepresented facts to the Home authorities.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1897.

The prevalence of famine in India.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

29. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th January, refers to the rules published under the Malabar Marriage Act. Under these rules the district registrars of Calicut, Tellicherry, South Canara and Madras and all sub-registrars in the several sub-districts in Malabar and South Canara are appointed to be registrars of marriages; but, as some of the registrars are likely to be Christians, Mappilas or fishermen, the paper disapproves of such registrars registering the marriages of Nayars on the ground of their social inferiority. It is a great pity that, owing to excess of zeal in bringing the Act into force, it was decided to break whatever customs and usages were in vogue. A law providing for the registration of marriages of one class

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1897.

Reflections on the rules under the Malabar Marriage Act.

of people by persons belonging to a different class and creed cannot but be unpopular in any country, and it is therefore hoped that this anomaly will be removed at an early date.

## IV.—Native States.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 13th, 1897.

Salaries of teachers in the Travancore Educational Department to be increased.

30. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th January, writes that although the Travancore Sirkar has introduced several desirable changes in the Educational Department of that State, yet it is a matter for regret that the salaries of teachers have not yet been increased. He hopes that the Sirkar will pay its immediate attention to the matter.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Jan. 14th, 1897.

Riots in Anantapur.

31. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 14th January, says that the ryots of Anantapur having been informed in the District Gazette that good rain might be expected during the year sowed all the grain they had; but having been sadly disappointed they think that the Government is responsible for their losses and have begun to plunder and commit riots.

Famine in Cuddapah.

32. The same paper says that although Government has opened relief works in the Cuddapah district, the people are unable to avail themselves of the relief because the locality where relief works have been opened is too far from their homes and they in their poor bodily condition are unable to walk such distances and are therefore dying in large numbers. In some cases the wages paid by Government are so inadequate that they hardly suffice to keep body and soul together.

Shams-ul-Akhar, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1897.

Remarks on the policy of Lord Elgin regarding the existing famine.

33. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 4th January, says that the *Statesman*, of the 31st December, in a long article on the famine in the Central Provinces, states that no sufficient measures have been adopted by Lord Elgin to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-sticken people. The Government inasmuch as it does not exert itself as much as it might to relieve its subjects, neglects its duty and lays itself open to the censure of the world. It is not known what remedial measures have been adopted by the British Government in this respect. Instead of grain a ship full of carrot seeds were sent to India. This shows what wisdom the authorities have. The *Statesman* further remarks that Lord Elgin informed the Home authorities that there was no necessity for collecting funds in England for relieving the famine-stricken people of India as the Government of India could do what was needed to mitigate the famine raging over a part of India. With reference to the above, the *Shams* remarks that Lord Elgin has misrepresented facts and thus deceived the Home authorities, as the famine is raging everywhere in India and the people, especially the poorer classes, are much embarrassed in consequence. In conclusion, the *Shams* observes that it is a pity that the authorities have, instead of concerting relief measures, caused the destruction of the people.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1896.

Desirability of imposing a tax on horses imported from Australia or poll-tax on Europeans.

34. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th December, hearing that the British Government of Australia imposes a poll-tax of £100 on every Asiatic who settles there, suggests to the Government of India the advisability of imposing a tax on horses that are imported from Australia, or a poll-tax of Rs. 100 on Europeans domiciled in India.

35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, reports that, on a certain evening, two Europeans who were drunk were found riding on the pathway lying between the Esplanade and the road near Fort St. George and causing great mischief to the passers-by, such as running their animals at them, throwing off the loads they carried, and startling female passengers, and the like. There were no policemen at hand to stop the mischief. If Europeans are free to annoy people in this manner in the broad light of day, where, says the correspondent, is protection to the poor people of this country ?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1896.

Mischief caused by two Europeans near Fort St. George.

36. The *Janunukulan*, of the 26th December, reports that the Manamohana Nataka Company has been giving performances for the last two weeks in the town of Tanjore. The paper seriously objects to the continuance of such performances which detain the audience till an unusually late hour at night and thereby seriously injure public health at a time when cholera is raging in the district. The paper hopes that the district authorities will adopt necessary steps to stop the evil.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Dec. 26th, 1896.

A suggestion to the authorities regarding a certain dramatic company.

37. A correspondent to the *Satya Vartamani*, of the 1st January, observes that the zamindari of Ramnad is not in a solvent condition, that many of its villages have been sold and mortgaged and that the ryots suffer much in consequence. He says that the mortgagees of villages do not allow the ryots to make use of the forest timber, grass and other vegetable products without payment, rigorously exact the kist and pay no heed to their poverty. The correspondent remarks that during the *regime* of the rajas the ryots enjoyed many privileges and that, should the present unhappy state of things continue longer, the villagers would have to abandon their villages altogether.

SATYA VARTAMANI, *Pasumalai*, Jan. 1st, 1897.

State of things in the zamindari of Ramnad.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, writes as follows :—Can there be such a Viceroy as Lord Elgin ? When owing to the failure of rain all Northern India is suffering from severe famine, the Viceroy alone is calm and says that the distress is not severe as if ashamed to own the existence of famine in the country ruled over by him. Apparently it concerns him little to see millions starving. Yes, starvation and death of the people cannot affect his pay. The subordinate officers of Government from the District Collector downwards to the pettiest village officer will conceal the true state of things and say that there is no famine anywhere. The public press has however been loud in its cry of famine.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1897.

Remarks on the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State with reference to the present famine in India.

The same paper, in the same issue, writes as follows:—When the people of England, hearing of the distress prevalent over a vast area in India, offered their subscriptions for the relief of the Indian people and asked the Secretary of State for India to remit them, he replied that measures were being concerted by the Indian Government for adequate relief being given to the distressed people and that he was expecting a reply from the Viceroy and so forth. The telegram sent by the President of the Congress to England, calling for immediate help, and published in the leading journals of that country, roused the attention of the British public to the gravity of the situation in India, and thus pressure was brought to bear on the Secretary of State who has responded sympathetically to the call and promised to remit to India all funds that may be collected for the relief of the Indian people and to arrange for the proper utilisation of the money for the purpose.

The same paper, in the same number, writes again as follows in connection with famine :—The suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that seed-grains of different kinds should be bought by the Government of India in large quantities in Europe and America and supplied to the ryots in Bengal did not commend itself to the Viceroy who said that such action on the

part of the Indian Government would materially interfere with free trade and prevent merchants from doing their best for importing corn into India from other countries—a policy highly to be deprecated. True, says the paper, that free trade is all important and should not in the least be hampered by any action of Government; but what will the merchants lose by the poor ryots being supplied with seed-grains to enable them to carry on cultivation?

High-handed dealing of the Natal Government.

39. The same paper reports that a telegram has been received that the Natal Government, owing to the agitation made by the Congress, refused admission into its harbours to a steamship which left India last week, carrying native emigrants to that country. The paper asks whether it is reasonable on the part of the Natal Government to treat the Indians in this manner, and whether the Government of India is justified in its attitude of indifference with regard to the sufferings of its subjects in Natal. The paper remarks that it is incumbent on Her Majesty's Ministers to check the high-handed action of the Natal Government.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 11th, 1897.

The Viceroy's refusal to appeal to England for funds.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th January, says:—There is a strong feeling against the Viceroy for his obstinate refusal to appeal to the Lord Mayor for funds. It is said that the Viceroy is obstinate because he thinks that any such appeal will reflect great discredit on the Indian administration in general. His councillors advise him not to appeal. The *Statesman* condemns the policy of the Viceroy and publishes a sad tale with photos regarding the maladministration in the Central Provinces, where it says that more than a lakh-and-half have perished.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 30th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the removal of the Kallai bar.

41. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th December, says that although the difficulties experienced by the timber merchants at Kallai owing to the bar which is occasionally formed at the mouth of the Kallai river were brought to the notice of one or two Governors when they visited Calicut, it is a matter for regret that nothing has yet been done in the matter. In consequence of the bar there has been a great fall in the local timber trade. If Government renders a little assistance whenever it is necessary, this trade is likely to develop into a large one in the near future and also afford means for thousands of people to earn their livelihood. There will be sufficient water at the Kallai bar provided Government cuts a canal from the Mammalli river somewhere below the Manakkadavu ferry and above the Arappuzhakkadavu ferry and takes it along the side of Karuvathiruthi temple joining it to the Mampuzha. The construction of the canal will not put Government to any great expense, for the distance is only two and-a-half miles and there is only one paramba containing fruit-bearing trees, the rest being only fields of no high value. If a canal is constructed in the manner described above, the obstruction to the flow of water will be removed and the merchants, who now bring down timber by a circuitous route, will be enabled to bring it easily and conveniently through a short one.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 13th, 1897.

Dacoities in South Malabar.

42. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th January, writes that the rumour that the dacoities committed in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad are done by the Mappilas alone is not true, for the recent events have proved that one Govinda Panikkar and some persons of certain respectable Hindu families are also behind the scene. Some eighteen dacoits were arrested in the house of a certain Mappila near Cherpálcheri and they not only admitted that all the dacoities in Walavanad taluk were committed by them but also gave to the police officers some of the stolen properties. That the permanent transfer of a certain official should be closely followed by the arrest of the dacoits, who were till then at large, is, observes the correspondent, a matter for great surprise.

[Issued 25th January 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 2 OF 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st January 1897.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Satya Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | From Mar. to Dec. 1896 and Jan. 1897. |
| 2 | "Vydya Bodhini .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Jan. 1897. |
| 3 | "Viveka Chintamani .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | Dec. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 127 | 15th Jan. 1897. |
| 5 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 11th and 20th Jan. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd and 9th Jan. 1897. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 16th „ 23rd „ „ |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 8th, 16th and 24th Jan. 1897. |
| 10 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 10th Jan. 1897. |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 18th and 25th Jan. 1897. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Jan. 1897. |
| 14 | "Janamitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 17th and 24th Jan. 1897. |
| 16 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Devikóta .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th „ 24th „ „ |
| 17 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 20th Jan. 1897. |
| 18 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 90 | 22nd „ „ |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 9th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st and 23rd Jan. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | Jan. 1897. |
| 21 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 575 | Dec. 1896. |
| 22 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Jan. 1897. |
| 23 | "Prabandhakalpavalli" .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | Not known. | Sept. and Oct. 1896. |
| 24 | "Sri Sarada" .. .. .. | Búchireddipálem .. .. | 300 | Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1896. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 15th Dec. 1896. |
| 26 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 500 | 15th Jan. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 17th and 24th Jan. 1897. |
| 28 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 480 | 16th „ 23rd „ „ |
| 29 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 300 | 15th Jan. 1897. |
| 30 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 18th „ „ |
| 31 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 300 | 18th and 25th Jan. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Jan. 1897. |
| 33 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Jan. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 18th and 25th Jan. 1897. |
| 35 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 23rd „ 30th „ „ |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 21st „ 28th „ „ |
| 37 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 20th „ 27th „ „ |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 804 | 21st Jan. 1897. |
| 39 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 11th and 20th Jan. 1897. |
| 40 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 21st Jan. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 41 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 16th and 23rd Jan. 1897. |
| 42 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 18th „ 25th „ „ |
| 43 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 20th „ 27th „ „ |
| 44 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 16th „ 23rd „ „ |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 45 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 860 | 25th Jan. 1897. |
| 46 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 23rd „ „ |
| 47 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 24th „ „ |
| 48 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 24th „ „ |
| 49 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 21st „ „ |

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

1. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd January, advises the authorities to cancel the rule,—now promulgated at Kumbakónam in connection with the "Mahamaham" festival,—that persons committing nuisance shall be charged before the authorities and fined then and there, on the ground that the rule, if enforced, will prove a great hardship and inconvenience to the pilgrims that will resort to the place for the festival. He says that, if a person is arrested for committing nuisance and separated from his friends and relations, the latter, not aware of what happens to him, will naturally be induced to search for him, and thus great confusion will be caused during the festival. The correspondent suggests that constables should be posted in all places where people are likely to commit nuisance and should be instructed to guide them to the latrine.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

A certain order regarding the commission of nuisance during the festival at Kumbakónam.

2. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th January, while giving a detailed account of the capture of Kunhormu and four other notorious Mappila dacoits, who were living within a mile of Manjeri, by Mr. Wilkinson, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malappuram, assisted by the Inspector Vasu Menon and the European head constable Tomlinson, says that Mr. Wilkinson is not only doing his best to suppress dacoities, but has also become a terror to dacoits and known depredators. The capture of the above five dacoits has been a great boon to the country. The article therefore hopes that Government will carefully ascertain the names of the officials who captured these dacoits or assisted in capturing them and give them fitting rewards.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 20th, 1897.

Capture of dacoits in Malabar by Mr. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th January, speaking of the multifarious powers vested in the village officer and the inconvenience suffered by the villagers by the arbitrary exercise of such powers, observes that, as there was a surplus balance of three lakhs and forty thousand rupees in the village fund in the beginning of the year 1896, it might be utilised by Government for appointing duly qualified men as village magistrates without saddling them with revenue work. The correspondent also suggests that appeals to divisional magistrates should be allowed on the decisions of village munsifs.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1897.

A suggestion regarding village officers.

4. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th January, invites the attention of the District Magistrate of Malabar and Government to the corruption, high-handedness and oppression of the sub-magistrates in Malabar. It is said that all the sub-magistrates, with the exception of a few, have now begun to take bribes though bribe-taking was at one time put a stop to. If anybody tries to expose their corrupt practices, they somehow get cases concocted against him and remand him and then convict and punish him according to their will. It appears that some of the landlords taking advantage of their intimacy with certain magistrates to whom they have given *melcharts* or mortgaged their lands have actually concocted cases against their tenants who hold land on some perpetual lease and got it assigned, the tenants under the circumstances having no other alternative but to relinquish their right and hand over the land to the landlords. If these magistrates are allowed to continue their high-handed and corrupt practices for some time more, there will be greater trouble in Malabar than that resulting from dacoities.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

Corruption and high-handedness of the sub-magistrates in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

Iniquitous actions of certain judges in Malabar.

5. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd January, writes that some of the judges, with a view to clear the file of their court, either come to the court very early and take up cases and then dismiss them, saying that the parties are not present, or refuse to grant extension of time in appeal cases even under reasonable circumstances, or confirm the original decree, or dismiss the case for some trifling cause or other. Although these methods are not adopted in all courts, yet some of them are said to be in vogue in the Sub-Court, Palghat, and the Munsif's court, Temmalapuram. The correspondent requests the editor to bring the above to the notice of the judges of these courts as their actions are most injurious to the people.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1897.

Kasaragod taluk in South Canara to be added to Malabar.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 21st January, referring to the removal of the Mangalore Sub-Court to Nellore, strongly supports the proposal to add the Kasaragod taluk in South Canara to the Malabar district. The article says that, if the Kasaragod taluk is brought under the jurisdiction of the Tellicherry District Court, there will be no necessity for re-establishing the Sub-Court at Mangalore. Further, it will be a great boon to the people of Kasaragod taluk, who are mostly Malayalis, if the taluk is added to Malabar and if Malayalam, the language spoken by them, is declared the court language of the taluk instead of Kanarese.

### (*d*) *Education.*

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 18th, 1897.

The pay of Dr. J. C. Bose.

7. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th January, learns that Dr. J. C. Bose's pay is on the two-thirds scale, and says: "What an irony! Fair Science frowns not on his Indian birth, but the Anglo-Indian Government does."

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1897.

A suggestion to the Madras municipality regarding the contemplated erection of a market.

8. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th January, is glad to hear that the Madras municipality has resolved to erect a new market for the city of Madras at a cost of one or one and-a-half lakh of rupees. The paper doubts whether the structure would have an imposing appearance, as the sum sanctioned is small, and thinks it necessary to allot at least two lakhs of rupees for the purpose.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1897.

Complaints against the Tirutturaippúndi union.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th January, speaking of the Tirutturaippúndi union, complains that the lighting of the town is unsatisfactory, that some of the public bathing places on the river Mulliyar have no steps, and that Mariyamman Koil street and certain other important streets leading to the said river are in a very wretched condition. He requests the union authorities to attend to the matter here complained of.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 14th, 1897.

Affairs in Chingleput and the apprehension of the authorities.

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th January, referring to the agitation made by the people of Chingleput with regard to the opening of a municipality in that place, writes as follows:—A deputation, consisting of two hundred persons, waited on the Sub-Collector and represented to him the grievances of the people. The Sub-Collector replied to them that he could not help them in any way in the matter and directed them to address the chairman on the subject. The authorities apprehending that a riot was likely to ensue sent a telegram to St. Thomas' Mount for the despatch of a police force to guard the town. Rumour has it that a military force is also expected. The people all along showed no symptoms of disloyalty, but represented their grievances in a most humble and courteous way. It is also rumoured that the local merchants, owing to their inability to pay enhanced tax, have resolved to close their shops and abandon the town altogether. If no hearing is given to their just representation, Government alone will be to blame.

11. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of the 23rd January, complains that the three roads leading from Védárannıyam to Tirutturaippúndi are in a wretched condition and that the authorities concerned pay little or no attention to their repair.

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

Wretched condition of certain roads leading from Védárannıyam to Tirutturaippúndi.

The same correspondent complains that passengers using the boats which ply in the canal at Negapatam experience great inconvenience, worry and trouble from the boatmen and that it behoves the authorities to adopt remedial measures promptly.

12. The *Susilekha*, of the 19th January, states that the Cooum river and the fort ditch will very soon begin to stink, and that, unless it is prevented, pestilent fevers, &c., will rage and pave the way here for the plague which devastates Bombay. It hopes that Government will take precautions.

SUSILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1897.

The Cooum river and the plague.

13. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th January, speaking of the increasing virulence with which the plague is spreading in Bombay, says that, while some places are preparing against the coming of the disease, nothing is being done in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to prepare the place against an attack of the fell disease.

KARNATKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 25th, 1897.

The sanitation of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

14. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 18th January, says that cholera has broken out in several parts of Malabar and that in the Calicut municipality the epidemic is very largely prevalent. Out of two hundred attacks, nearly one-hundred and fifty have proved fatal. If the municipality had taken proper precautions, there would not have been so many deaths. Several roads and lanes in the municipality are filthy, and it is therefore no wonder if the disease spreads rapidly. There is no time for the chairman to visit all these places, and the councillors very seldom come out at this time for fear of the disease. If the authorities do not thoroughly inquire into the extent of the disease as well as the correctness of the mortuary reports and adopt precautionary measures, cholera is not likely to leave the town of Calicut so soon.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1897.

Cholera in Calicut municipality.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th January, referring to the contest between Mr. Narayana Kurup, B.A., B.L., who is practising in the District Court of Tellicherry, and Mr. Fernandes, head clerk in the Sub-Collector's office, for the chairmanship of the local municipality, remarks that it is not praiseworthy on the part of Mr. Fernandes to aspire to the office of municipal chairman. The article says that Mr. Fernandes should withdraw his candidature; if he does not, the Sub-Collector ought to prevail upon him to do so, or at least the councillors who support him ought to do what justice and expediency require under the circumstances.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 27th, 1897.

The Tellicherry municipal chairmanship.

16. The *Manorama*, of the 25th January, and the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th January, say that Mr. Dance, the Collector of Malabar, disallowed the re-nomination of Mr. K. Kristna Nayar, B.A., B.C.E., a member of the Taluk Board, on the ground that he lodged a complaint against the Calicut police for having detained his carriage on the public road. The papers, while condemning the action of Mr. Dance, invites the attention of Government to the matter. Mr. Kristna Nayar was, it appears, a useful member on the board.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 25th, 1897.
KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 27th, 1897.

Why Mr. Dance, the Collector of Malabar, disallowed the re-nomination of Mr. Kristna Nayar, a member of the Taluk Board.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

17. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th January, writes in English as follows:—"We request the Government to insist on its district officers to show more sympathy for the ryots in their present condition. A correspondent

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Jan. 15th, 1897.

A request to Government regarding the collection of kist.

from Kávérippákkam in the North Arcot district complains of the excessive zeal and vigour with which the collection of kist in the taluk is prosecuted."

*(h) Railways.*

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities.

18. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of the 16th January, does not like to see male and female passengers promiscuously mingling together at a crowded booking office, as they are now obliged to do, even in such an important junction station as that of Tanjore. He requests the South Indian Railway authorities to open a booking office and an egress gateway at the station of Tanjore exclusively for the use of female passengers.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 25th, 1897.

Salaries of the employés on the Madras Railway to be regularly disbursed.

19. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th January, referring to the inconvenience experienced by the low-paid employés on the Madras Railway owing to their late receipt of their salaries every month, invites the attention of the Agent and Manager to the necessity of taking early steps to have their salaries regularly disbursed.

*(i) Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 14th, 1897.

A hint to the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th January, pointing out how agriculture forms the chief source of livelihood for the people of Southern India and how produce of agriculture entirely depends upon the irrigation of the fields under cultivation, regrets to observe that the authorities of the Irrigation Department seldom spend the whole sum sanctioned for a particular work, or pay sufficient attention for securing water in tanks in times of rain which may serve as good reservoirs of water-supply during a season of drought. The paper hopes that the authorities will in future spare no pains to store water in tanks whenever it is available and bestow particular attention to their repair.

*(k) General.*

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 9th, 1897.

A complaint against Mr. Murugesam Pillai, Deputy Collector of Tanjore division.

21. The *Janamitran*, of the 9th January, complains that Mr. Murugesam Pillai, Deputy Collector, Tanjore division, holds his cutcherry in his own house to the great inconvenience of parties and pleaders. The paper wishes that such a procedure should be avoided in future.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

Desirability of exempting newspapers from postage.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th January, after pointing out how newspapers serve to dispel the ignorance of the masses and enable them to appreciate the administrative acts of Government, says that the high rate of postage now levied operates to check wide circulation of newspapers. The correspondent requests the authorities to exempt newspapers from postage altogether even as is done in America.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1897.

A remark on the construction of railways by Government in these days of famine.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th January, does not like that Government should spend its revenue in opening railways in these days of famine, while it can profitably utilise that sum in carrying out works of irrigation which may serve to mitigate the severity of famine.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1897.

The General Hospital, Madras.

24. The *Susilekha*, of the 19th January, remarking that the General Hospital, Madras, is maintained by India and not by England, expresses its surprise to hear that native gentlemen are not allowed there as in-patients, while European gentlemen are admitted as such, being also allowed to occupy officers' quarters till recovery on payment of some fees. It is at a loss to see why

the natives are not allowed to enjoy the same privilege, and is sorry that, though it is maintained at people's cost, it is shut against them and they are denied the said privileges It doubts whether such can be the orders of the Government, and hopes His Excellency the Governor may consider this matter deeply; otherwise, Members of the Legislative Council must, it says, interpellate on the subject.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Dec. 1896.

Mr. Atkinson, the Collector of Kistna.

25. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for December 1896, says there is a rumour that Mr. Atkinson, the Collector of Kistna, is not kind to the people, that he treats them very harshly, that he imposes income-tax very unjustly, that he tortures the ryots and drives them away from their homes by prohibitory taxes and seeks opportunities to oppress the principal members of the district and taluk associations. It complains that the Collector had made a report to the Revenue Board and Government stating that there was no famine when the people were actually starving and that he made the industrial school maintained by the District Board at Bezwada serve the interests of Christians as if it were a missionary school.

A contrast between the Travancore and British Government.

26. The same paper says that in the Travancore Government taxes are very low and therefore the subjects are very happy and peaceful, while the British Government, which thinks that it is allwise and does not care for the people's good-will, increases all sorts of taxes. It is sorry that this procedure will one day bring ruin to it.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

Jamabandi.

27. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd January, regrets to find that no good can result from jamabandi either to Government or the ryot, but that it affords opportunities for Government servants, from the tahsildar down to the village karnam, to extort bribes from the poor ryots. The prayers of the ryots are generally unheeded, and, if at all heard, the reply from the jamabandi officer is that he cannot interfere in the matter, or that he will consider the same in future. Remissions are supposed to be granted, but they are never really granted to any ryot.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

Salaries of postmasters, &c., to be increased.

28. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd January, invites the attention of Government to the necessity of appointing educated men on higher salaries as village postmasters and also of increasing the number of post-peons attached to the post offices. The article suggests that, instead of appointing many postmasters on less salaries, it would be better to reduce the present number of postmasters and give them higher pay and also to increase the number of post-peons. The report for 1895–96 shows that there is a large saving in the department and the reform above suggested could be easily effected without any extra cost to Government. If the pay of the postmasters is increased, educated and competent men, who would satisfactorily and diligently discharge their duties, would be readily available, and then the complaints now made about the irregularities of post-peons in the matter of delivering letters, &c., would be a thing of the past.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th January, while reviewing the administration report of the Indian Postal Department for 1895–96, expresses a similar opinion.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 14th, 1897.

The prevalence of famine in India.

29. Referring to the statements of the Financial Member of the Government of India and of His Excellency the Viceroy made recently as regards the prevalence of famine in India, in which His Excellency promised to make a request through the Secretary of State for collecting funds in England for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India, the *Qasim*, of the 14th January, thanks His Excellency for the promise and says the condition of the starving people of the affected parts of India is such as to deserve sympathy. The relief afforded to them by the Government is

insufficient and this being the case the collection of subscriptions in England is not only a matter of necessity but also of obligation.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1897.

The bubonic plague.

30. Referring to the bubonic plague, which is raging in Bombay and which is now beginning to spread, the *Alhami*, of the 17th January, fears that it will possibly reach Madras also, and hence hopes that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will adopt suitable measures preventing it from reaching Madras.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 23rd January, mentions that a man has died of the bubonic plague at Tellicherry, and, attributing the causes thereof to refugees from Bombay, suggests to Government that measures be taken to prevent inhabitants from leaving Bombay, so that the plague may not reach Madras and other places.

The same paper states that it has been held by the Marine Surgeon of the Government of India that the inhabitants of Bombay should not be allowed to leave Bombay until the plague has been completely suppressed. Referring to this, the *Hindustani* (place of publication not known) remarks that, if the Government adopts the suggestion as it is likely to do, it is feared that the city of Bombay will be completely destroyed.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1897.

The state of Native Princes under Political Agents.

31. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th January, instancing the sad fate of the Raja of Jellawar, remarks that Native Princes in India are almost in a state of serfdom under Political Agents, because of the large powers vested in the latter, and that this unhappy state of things indirectly affects the well-being of the people living in Native States. The paper thinks it desirable that the powers of Political Agents should be greatly reduced.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

The Honourable Mr. Sankara Nayar to be appointed Diwan of Travancore.

32. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th January, referring to the Diwanship of Travancore, says that, as there are several reforms to be introduced in the administration of that State, a foreigner who has no relations of any sort in Travancore and who is capable, resolute, independent, and conversant with the customs and usages of the country should be appointed to the post when the present Diwan Mr. Sankara Subbaiyar retires. The Madras papers, especially the *Madras Mail* has strongly advocated the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Sankara Nayar as Diwan, and this must be due to Mr. Sankara Nayar possessing all the above qualifications. The opinion is expressed that the appointment of Mr. Sankara Nayar as Diwan will be hailed with joy by the people of Travancore in general as well as by the local officials. The article deprecates the idea of appointing Mr. Kristnasami Rao, Chief Justice of the High Court, as Diwan on the ground of his want of independence and force of character and also his old age and want of knowledge of administrative matters. The hope is expressed that the Maharaja will be guided by the popular sentiment in the matter of appointing a successor to Mr. Sankara Subbaiyar, and His Highness' choice will fall upon a deserving and proper person.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, Jan. 11th, 1897.

The Sirkars of Travancore and Cochin to subscribe for the native papers published in those States.

33. The *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 11th January, has a long article on the usefulness of vernacular newspapers. The article says that the encouragement given by the States of Travancore and Cochin to the editors of newspapers published in those States is not as much as might be expected, nor are they bestowing much attention upon the contents of those papers. It is suggested that both the States should buy and furnish all heads of departments with a copy each of the newspapers published in their respective States, so that the officials may know the grievances and requirements of the people often ventilated through them.

34. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 16th January, invites the attention of the Travancore Sirkar to the desirability of supplying drugs to the dispensaries in that State. It appears that almost all the hospitals and dispensaries, except those in important towns, have run short of useful medicines and those constantly required for the last six months, and the patients resorting to them are obliged to go disappointed. The article, after dwelling upon the matter at some length, urges the Sirkar to devote at least a portion of the large sums of money hoarded in the State treasury for the preservation of the health of the people from whom they have been collected.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

Want of drugs in hospitals and dispensaries in Travancore.

35. Another leader in the same issue of the paper, referring to a case now pending in the First-class Magistrate's court at Kóttayam, in which a mortgage-deed was registered by false personation, invites the attention of the Travancore Sirkar to the necessity of introducing the new system of taking finger-tip impressions in documents for purposes of identification of parties.

System of taking finger-tip impressions to be introduced in the Travancore Registration Department.

36. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st January, says that, as under the new stamp regulation in Native Cochin almost all documents are required to be executed on stamp papers, the demand for such papers has become very great. The number of stamp-vendors appointed in the State being very limited and the vendors themselves being scattered far and wide, the people, especially those in the interior, have no reasonable facilities for purchasing papers. The article therefore suggests that the Sirkar should appoint one vendor in each pravarti (village) in the State, and further remarks that, if the suggestion be carried out, a greater number of stamp papers will be sold and the income derived by the Sirkar under the head will consequently be increased.

KERALA MITRAM, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1897.

The Cochin Sirkar to increase the number of stamp-vendors.

37. A leader in the *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 20th January, referring to the insanitary condition of some of the important towns in Travancore and Cochin and also to the unsatisfactory way in which the conservancy system now in force in those States is worked, invites the attention of the Sirkars to the necessity of introducing British municipal laws in both the States.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanum*, Jan. 20th, 1897.

The British municipal laws to be introduced in Travancore and Cochin.

38. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th January, bitterly complains that some Muhammadan graves in the Hyderabad Residency bazaar have been converted into a public latrine to the great annoyance of the Muhammadans and attributes the cause thereof to the utter neglect of the present Prime Minister of Hyderabad, who, it says, burdens the subjects of the State with heavy taxations, grants increments to his favourites and confers very high appointments on foreigners to the great prejudice of the Muhammadans. It finally draws the attention of the Resident to the matter complained of, and requests that officer to direct that the latrine may be removed and the graves be enclosed.

TILISM I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1897.

Conversion of some graves in the Hyderabad Residency as a public latrine.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

39. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th January, remarks that in the Gódávari district dry crops have altogether failed and that drinking water is very scarce so soon before the approach of summer. It complains that Government officials represent matters as if there were no famine in the district, with the selfish motive of securing the good-will of Government. It prays that an officer may be appointed to inspect the dry taluks of Ellore, Yernagúdem, Peddápuram and Rajahmundry for the purpose of granting remissions to the suffering ryots and for starting relief works in the district.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1897.

Distress in the Gódávari district.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 18th, 1897.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th January, says that the famine is most severe in the Central and North-Western Provinces and that it is to be feared that the authorities in the former country are not alive to the responsibilities thrown upon them. The paper expresses great satisfaction that private charity in England has come to the aid of India and hopes that a regular organisation will be formed to distribute the money thus collected, so that it may be used for the relief of those who cannot for some reason or other join relief works. It believes that during the last famine a good deal of money fell into hands that ought not to have received it and hopes that such misappropriation will be prevented this time.

The Indian famine.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SATYA DUTAN, *Madras*, Jan. 1897.

41. The *Satya Dutan*, for January 1897, says that in the State of Denmark there is a law making it obligatory on the part of Government to protect poor artisans, who are above sixty years of age, by granting them a pension. The paper thinks it advisable to have a law similar to it passed in India.

A special law in the State of Denmark.

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 9th, 1897.

42. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of the 9th January, reports that the palace affairs in Tiruvadamarudúr are badly managed, as Bavani Bai Sahib, the widow of the late Raja of the place, is a strict gosha lady. The correspondent requests Government to appoint an efficient person to manage the palace affairs and also to adopt measures to enable Bavani Bai Sahib to do such acts of charity as she pleases.

A request to Government to appoint a manager to look after the palace affairs in Tiruvadamarudúr.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th January, regrets to report that Mr. Gandi, who advocates the cause of the Indians in Natal, on landing in Natal, was rudely treated by the Europeans of the place, and remarks that such brutal treatment reflects great discredit on their civilisation.

Rough treatment sustained by Mr. Gandi in Natal.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1897.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st January, complains that Government does not allow the natives of India, however great their birth and station in life may be, to join the volunteer corps and reserves the higher appointments in the Police, Salt and Abkári Departments to Europeans only. The paper regards this policy of Government as the outcome of the mistrust which it entertains towards the natives of the country. The paper further says that the British Government has been ruling over India for over a period of one hundred years, during which time it has had ample opportunities to understand the people aright, and that it is a wonder that Government should yet cherish such a feeling of mistrust.

Mistrust entertained by Government in the natives of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras* Jan. 23rd, 1897.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd January, writes as follows:—Government has spent away the accumulated balance of the famine relief fund—a collection intended to relieve the poor and distressed in times of famine—in Kabul expedition and in supplying the Amir and his son with all their requirements. Now when famine is raging in India, Government pleads poverty and feels unable to help the distressed people and drives them to the extreme necessity of appealing to British charity. Government ought to reduce its military expenditure, put a stop to the grant of compensation allowance, and thus, by all possible means, increase its resources and help the people instead of leaving them in starvation and despair.

An advice to Government regarding the impending famine.

46. The same paper writes as follows:—One year's drought and failure of crops have caused a severe famine. This fact sufficiently proves the extreme poverty of the people and their declining material condition.

A remark on the Forty Years' Review.

This is a bitter commentary on the conclusion arrived at by the author of the Forty Years' Review, Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar. How true, on the other hand, is the assertion of Mr. Naoroji that India is miserably poor.

47. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for December 1896, says that it is unjust that the post office should press the proprietors who enjoy newspaper privileges to pay postage for three months in advance. It begs the Government to extend the privilege from three tolas to at least five tolas, and to issue orders to post offices to receive the postage only when each issue of the paper is posted.

The newspaper privileges.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Dec. 1896.

48. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th January, says that Indian women are taken from the Negapatam harbour to foreign countries to be sold there for immoral purposes. Unless this kind of slave trade is put down with a strong hand, says the editor, India cannot rise high in the scale of civilisation.

Slave trade in India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 27th, 1897.

49. The same paper says that the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar as Acting Advocate-General has given great satisfaction to all natives of India and that the Government of Madras is entitled to their hearty thanks.

The Acting Advocate-Generalship.

50. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th January, reviews the Government order on the last Mappila outbreak in Malabar. It points out that Mr. Winterbotham, who is ever ready to attribute the Mappila outbreak to agrarian discontent, has himself admitted in his report embodied in the above Government order that, on a careful inquiry, he has ascertained that the agrarian discontent was not the cause of the particular outbreak. Yet Mr. Fawcett, the District Superintendent of Police, Malabar, who figured so conspicuously in the Calicut torture case, has in a long essay recorded, among other matters, that the oppression of landlords is the chief cause of the outbreak, and this essay, with an endorsement of the Inspector-General thereon, has also been incorporated in the report. It is a great misfortune to Malabar that Mr. Fawcett, who is a penman and who has the knack of making true things false and false ones true, was not transferred from the district along with his companions Mr. Moberly and Dr. Carruthers.

Reviewing the Government order on the last Mappila outbreak.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 25th, 1897.

[Issued, 8th February 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 3 OF 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th February 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahmagnana Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 127 | 1st Feb. 1897. |
| 2 | "Asthika Dutan" .. .. | Mannárgudi .. .. | 250 | 20th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1897. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st Feb. 1897. |
| 4 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 600 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 1st Feb. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan. and 6th Feb. 1897. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 30th Jan. and 6th Feb. 1897. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 26th ,, ,, 1st and 8th Feb. 1897. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd Feb. 1897. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 230 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1897. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patriká" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 1st Feb. 1897. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 30th Jan. and 6th Feb. 1897. |
| 13 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1897. |
| 14 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Devikóta .. .. .. | 1,000 | |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 438 | 31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1897. |
| 16 | "Janamitran" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 600 | 30th ,, 1897. |
| 17 | "Arya Jana Pariyan" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 8th Feb. ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 26th, 28th and 30th Jan. and 2nd Feb. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Jan. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 1st Jan. 1897. |
| 21 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 30th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 25th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1897. |
| 23 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1897. |
| 24 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 300 | 29th Jan. and 5th Feb. 1897. |
| 25 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 31st ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 242 | 30th ,, ,, 6th and 13th Feb. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Jan. and 3rd, 6th, 10th and 13th Feb. 1897. |
| 28 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th Feb. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi (South Canara) .. | 400 | Jan. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1897. |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 13th Jan. and 6th Feb. 1897. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 11th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 10th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 804 | 31st Jan. and 10th Feb. 1897. |
| 35 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th ,, 1897. |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st Feb. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 30th Jan. and 6th Feb. 1897. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1897. |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 30th Jan. and 6th Feb. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 1st and 8th Feb. 1897. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 30th Jan. and 6th Feb. 1897. |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 31st ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 25th and 28th Jan. and 4th and 8th Feb. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Indians in Natal.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th February, speaking of the refusal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to interfere with the Government of Natal on behalf of the Indian emigrants, who are ill-treated there, says that this refusal is very unsatisfactory. The colonists ought not to have been given the liberty to prevent British subjects from settling in their countries. The objection of the colonists seems to be that the Indians, who settle there, do not spend the money earned by them in the colony, but send a part of it to their own native land. If this were a good objection, says the paper, Englishmen ought to be made to spend in India every pie they earn in this country. The way in which Indians are treated in Natal at the present time is a disgrace not only to the colonists but also to the people and Government of England.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 8th, 1897.

The Czar's attempts to win over the people of India.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st February, says that it is a remarkable circumstance that in St. Petersburg a concert has been held under the patronage of the Czar on behalf of the famine-stricken people of India and that large quantities of Russian grain from the State depôts will be sent to this country. This is interpreted by the paper as preparing the way for the Russian propaganda in Asia.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 1st, 1897.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Advisability of posting constables on beat at paracheries.

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, complains that a riot between two sections of Paraiyas living in Valaparacheri, Madras, ensued on the 29th January at about half-past one in the afternoon, when stones were very freely exchanged and one of the Paraiyas was seriously injured, so that he bled profusely. The correspondent is surprised to see that there was not a single constable to go to his rescue although the police station was within two furlongs from the scene of the said riot. The correspondent suggests the desirability of posting a constable on beat at paracheries as riots are likely to break out in such places.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1897.

Dacoities in Malabar and the police.

4. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th February, says:—Owing to the special attention bestowed upon the affected taluks of Ernad and Walavanad by the authorities, there is now a great diminution in the number of dacoities in these taluks. Although the majority of the dacoits are the poverty-stricken Mappilas, yet there is no doubt that there are some influential men to back them up. Without the strong support of some influential men it is impossible for these Mappilas to commit so many dacoities and retain the properties. As the majority of the village police are the dependants of these influential men, the latter have no reason to be afraid of the former. Owing to the mischievous propensities of the Mappilas, the word law-breaker has become identified with the names of that class; an impression has therefore been created in the minds of some of the influential members of other classes that whatever crimes may be committed by them the blame will be thrown upon the former. As the Mappilas have earned a bad reputation, opportunity has been afforded to other classes to do anything. Some of the influential Nayars of Ernad and Walavanad and their followers have become more notorious depredators than the Mappilas themselves. Almost all the people know thoroughly well that these are the real offenders, but, as they are afraid of the latter and as the police secretly support them, they are very reluctant to give out the names of these publicly. As the district officers, the military and the police are moving from place to

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 6th, 1897.

place in these taluks, there is a temporary cessation of dacoities in them; but, if the dacoities are to be completely repressed, it is absolutely necessary that the authorities should arrest the above influential men and deal with them severely as far as the law permits.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that although several men have been arrested by the police in connection with dacoities and riots, yet the police arrest and torture some of the respectable and innocent men alleging that they have received stolen properties from the dacoits and let them off in case they give bribes to the police. This is a matter for great regret. The correspondent gives two instances in which two persons, one a Mappila and the other an oil-monger, were so arrested and tortured at the instance of certain Nayars and then let off when each of them gave bribes to the police.

*(b) Courts.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Regretting the rumoured transfer of Mr. O'Farrell, District Judge of Calicut.

5. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th January, referring to the rumour that Mr. O'Farrell, the District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, will shortly be transferred from that district, says that his departure from Malabar will be a matter of great regret to the public. The opinion is expressed that a judge who has so much legal knowledge and discrimination has not for a long time past adorned the bench of the Calicut District Court. Some judges are very clever in civil, and others very clever in criminal matters; but the case is quite different with Mr. O'Farrell. He is equally clever in both civil and criminal work, and his decisions are impartial and just. Considering the present state of South Malabar it is highly desirable that Mr. O'Farrell should be retained at Calicut for some time more.

The grievances of the accused under trial.

6. A leader in the same paper says to the following effect:—It is the common custom to remand to jail the accused under trial in the Sub-Magistrates' courts in some cases as soon as they are arrested and in others after framing the charge-sheet. Although, after the examination of the witnesses for defence and the hearing of the arguments of vakils, it may be proved that the accused is not guilty, yet it is the general practice of the magistrates to keep him in jail until judgment is pronounced by them. It is needless to say that this is a great grievance to the parties. It is very unjust that innocent persons should suffer for the delay or neglect of the magistrates. If the magistrates discharge their duties justly and with a feeling for the sufferings of others, the parties would never be put to such trouble. It is surprising that the circumstances above referred to have not come to the notice of the higher authorities. In conclusion, the article hopes that the Collector, the Sessions Judge and the Government will pay special attention to the matter.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1897.

Mr. P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, the newly-appointed Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

7. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st February, mentions that Mr. P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, who was appointed as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, assumed charge of his office on the 25th ultimo, and remarks that the Mudaliyar is a highly qualified and well experienced officer.

*(d) Education.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1897.

A request to Mr. N. Vaidyanadha Aiyar regarding the annual reduction of pay of schoolmasters.

8. The *Lokopakari*, of the 1st February, while thanking Mr. N. Vaidyanadha Aiyar of the valuable service he has rendered to B.A. students in causing the repeal of a certain bye-law, which required failed students to join colleges again, requests him to plead before Government the cause of teachers of schools also. It says that Law students do not scruple to accept any teacher's post for a small pay and this induces the managers of schools to

reduce the pay of permanent teachers year after year without paying the least consideration to their past services, and that this annual reduction of pay works a hardship on teachers.

9. The *Janamitran*, of the 30th January, remarks that teachers of salary result schools in the district of Tanjore get very low pay, hardly sufficient for their own sustenance, and that they are obliged to purchase registers about half-a-dozen times a year and pay postage, &c., from out of their own petty salary. It further says that the said schools are not well provided with ordinary school furniture and that the absence of peons for those schools increases the hardship of the teachers.

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Observation regarding the salary result schools in the district of Tanjore.

10. A correspondent to the same paper reports that Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, compels the teachers of schools to buy his text-books even as Dr. Bradshaw used to do. He asks whether there is no remedy for this way of making extra income.

A complaint against Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

11. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 30th January, draws the attention of the municipal authorities of Bangalore to the insanitary condition of the slaughter-house of that place which is unfortunately located in the most crowded part of the city.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Insanitary condition of the slaughter-house in Bangalore.

12. The *Janamitran*, of the 30th January, says that the residents of the town of Tanjore feel it a very heavy burden to pay the water-cess that has been newly imposed, in addition to other assessments, in these days of famine, and that the municipal chairman is obliged to be hard on them if the said cess is to be collected. The paper says that, if the chairman is lenient, Government takes him to task, and, if he is strict in the collections, he is exposed to the heart-burning abuse of the people. To avoid such unpleasantness, the chairman resorts to the easy remedy of resigning his office. The paper regrets the existence of such a state of things in the municipality of Tanjore.

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Chairmanship of the Tanjore municipality.

13. A correspondent to the same paper complains that cess-pools in the streets of Negapatam are not properly cleaned and this facilitates the outbreak of cholera.

A complaint against the Negapatam municipality.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, reporting that cholera is severe in Coimbatore, suggests to the medical authorities that it is desirable that the bedding and clothing of cholera patients should be carried in air-tight tubs to some distant and uninhabited place and should be reduced to ashes there rather than be allowed to be burnt in the very residence of the patient, as such a procedure is likely to facilitate the spread of the disease.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the prevalence of cholera in Coimbatore.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 31st January, regrets that Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, B.A., B.C.E., who was a member of the Calicut Taluk Board, was not renominated by the Collector at the expiration of his term though Mr. Krishnan Nayar was asked whether he liked to be renominated, and he replied that he was willing. The article, after dwelling upon the matter at some length, requests Government to grant the public the privilege of electing at least half the members of taluk boards, as otherwise local self-government will be a farce.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 31st, 1897.

Taluk boards to be given elective franchise.

16. The *Alhami*, of the 7th February, with reference to the proposed demolition by the Bombay municipality of the mosque at Narulwari (in Bombay), remarks that this palpable encroachment on the religious

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1897.

Proposed demolition of the mosque at Narulwari in Bombay.

rights of Muhammadans or undue interference in religious matters is likely to produce very serious results and is certain to irritate Muhammadans greatly. The *Alhami* urges the municipality to abandon their insensate project and suggests that Muhammadans should one and all appeal to Government for the redress of their grievances in this matter.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1897.

A remark on the collection of kist in the taluk of Villuppuram.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, regrets that the authorities in the taluk of Villuppuram collect kist in that place with great rigour notwithstanding the heavy damage sustained by the crops by the severe drought of last year. It is the heavy assessment and severity in the collection of land revenue that so impoverish the people as to reduce them to starvation when the rains fail even during a single year.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1897.

A request to the South Indian Railway authorities not to overcrowd compartments during the ensuing Mahamakam festival at Kumbakónam.

18. The *Lokopakari*, of the 26th January, referring to the ensuing Mahamakam festival at Kumbakónam, particularly requests the railway authorities not to allow overcrowding in the railway compartments, as is generally done in times of festival, for overcrowded carriages not only cause great inconvenience to the passengers, but facilitate the outbreak of epidemics. The paper wishes that the South Indian Railway authorities should see even in ordinary days that each compartment is occupied by not more than eight passengers as in the Madras Railway.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1897.

Advisability of constructing urinals in the third-class carriages of the South Indian Railway.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th January, reports that, on the 20th January, as the mail train which left Cuddalore was passing midway between Madurántakam and Pattalam stations, a third-class passenger opened the door of the carriage in view to enable his child to ease itself, and that, as the child lost its balance, it dropped down from the carriage and was picked up dead. The paper remarks that, owing to the absence of a urinal in the third-class carriages, passengers are obliged to open the doors, and requests the South Indian Railway authorities to provide third-class carriages with urinals even as is done in the third-class carriages set apart for female passengers.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Mr. Caine's charge that Government encourages drinking among its subjects..

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, publishes an extract from the article written by Mr. Caine and published in the *Abkári*, in which Government is charged with encouraging drinking among its subjects and refers to facts and figures in support of this statement of Mr. Caine. The paper remarks that it is the bounden duty of the people to take steps to prevent Government from encouraging drinking.

### (*k*) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

A request to the authorities regarding the relief works at Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah.

21. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 16th January, feels sorry to learn that coolies working in the relief works at Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah are obliged to walk daily a great distance to reach their scene of labour, and requests the authorities to adopt measures to avoid such hardship.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1897.

A complaint against the Serishtadar of Chittoor.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th January, complains that the present Huzur Serishtadar of Chittoor is bent upon appointing his own relations in the collectorate, that he did the same while he was serishtadar in the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, and that, in order that he may

exercise his authority over the whole district, he declines to accept a Deputy Collector's post when it is offered to him.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th January, reports that the gun practice in the Fort battery has seriously affected the walls of the new High Court buildings and that many cracks have been formed in them, which render the structure unsafe. The paper says that the edifice was constructed at a cost of sixteen lakhs of rupees and that it should be incapable of withstanding the vibrations caused by the gun practice in the Fort speaks very much against the engineering skill of those responsible for its stability. The paper blames Government for squandering its revenues on such weak buildings, while it is unable to render a little to help the poor in times of famine.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1897.

Damage caused to the walls of the new High Court buildings.

24. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 23rd January, observes that the rulers of the Native States of Mysore and Hyderabad send their leading officials to such parts of their territory as are affected by famine and direct them to relieve the famine-stricken subjects, be the cost of relief what it may. The paper wishes that the same policy were tried in the Madras Presidency also.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

A suggestion to Government regarding famine relief.

25. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 30th January, objects to the sale in the Madras markets of dates imported from Bombay as thereby the plague may be imported into Madras. The caution adopted by the postal authorities of disinfecting letters coming from Bombay may be wisely extended to all articles likely to spread the infection.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Inadvisability of selling dates imported from Bombay.

26. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of the 30th January, referring to the ensuing Mahamakam festival at Kumbakónam, makes the following suggestion:—That one or two postal clerks be stationed in some central building in the town, such as the office of the registrar of births and deaths, and be required to receive letters for registration and money orders, &c.

JANAMITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

A suggestion to the postal authorities.

27. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 6th February, hears that the Sub-Collector of Vellore, on a prayer made by the Muhammadans of that place, permitted them to use a certain mosque which had been closed for public worship for a long time on account of a riot that took place several years ago; but, as the loud noise of the devotees was unbearable to him, he has withdrawn his permission and the mosque has again been closed for public worship. The irregular procedure of the Sub-Collector, or other officer who is responsible for this, requires the attention of Government.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1897.

A request to Government regarding a certain mosque in Vellore.

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th January, referring to the order requiring Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors to keep saddle horses and to the present practice of these officers going to sleep in their carriages while touring and submitting false reports of inspection, suggests that it would be advantageous to substitute horse allowance in the place of travelling allowance and recommends that the same might be allowed to the Deputy Tahsildars also.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Equine equipage.

29. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st February, after pointing out that the present famine in India will necessarily cause a considerable reduction in the revenue for some years to come, suggests that savings may be effected in one or two directions. It says that the army is too large, and, as Mr. Caine says, ten British regiments may be dispensed with. The native army might also be cut down to a great extent. The country is now covered with railways and troops could be sent with ease from one part of the land to another.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 1st, 1897.

Famine expenses—how they may be met.

In the next place, says the editor, many of the salaries are too high and could with much propriety be cut down. They are higher than the country can pay and are believed to be higher than in any other country in the world, and this too when the country is one of the poorest in the world. Then again there are many useless establishments which might be abolished without the least inconvenience to the country or to the Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 6th, 1897.

The Officiating Advocate-General of Madras.

30. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th February, is glad to notice the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar as the Officiating Advocate-General of Madras and remarks that, as His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock has, by appointing Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar, removed the doubt whether a vakil can fill that office which has been hitherto held by a European barrister, the people of India should be ever grateful to His Excellency.

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 10th February, expresses a similar opinion.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 28th, 1897.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and the grain-sellers.

31. Referring to a remark of His Honour Sir Dennis Pitzpatrick to the effect that the grain-sellers, who had been storing up grain in large quantities in the hope of selling it at famine prices and thus making their fortunes, had been committing a great blunder and would possibly suffer loss, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 28th January, remarks that the Muhammadans consider a king for the time being as the shadow of God, whereas the Hindus consider him only as a tenth part of Ishwar (God). No man can deny that none can be a ruler of hundreds of thousands of people without the special favour of Almighty God, and hence anything proceeding from the mouth of such a high personage must have some truth in it. Likewise, the *Qasim* observes that His Honour's prophecy has been fulfilled, and these grain-sellers, who disregarded his advice, are selling the grain which they collected at a loss in consequence of the recent rains.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 20th, 1897.

Bubonic plague.

32. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 20th January, says the bubonic plague, which has been prevailing in Bombay for the last four months and committing great havoc there, has also spread to Karachi, Poona and Surat. Such being the case, if effectual preventive measures are not adopted, it is feared that it will spread throughout the length and breadth of India. The heaven-born people of Europe, it says, do not mind its spreading here; but they fear Europe may become a second Bombay, and, to avoid the infection, a notification has been issued by the European monarchs that no commodities shall be imported into their countries from the affected ports. The European monarchs are adopting every possible measure to prevent the disease reaching Europe, but it is a wonder that no effectual preventive measures have been adopted in India. Thousands of terror-stricken people are leaving Bombay for other towns—Bangalore, for instance, where it is feared the disease will break out in consequence. It is not known whether the refugees are detained in quarantine and their clothes, &c., are disinfected. The placing of a hospital assistant at railway stations with orders to find out whether any infected person comes from Karachi or Bombay is defective, inasmuch as no infected person will admit that he has been attacked by the plague. The report submitted by these hospital assistants to the effect that no affected person has up to this time arrived is entirely untrustworthy. It is therefore advisable that a high medical officer with some subordinates may be placed at the railway station of each city for the purpose of carefully examining the passengers from Bombay, Karachi, Poona, &c., and placing them in quarantine for at least four days.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Jan 30th, 1897.

Picture of the prophet at the Calcutta Museum.

33. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th January, quotes an item from the *Paisa Akbar*, of Lahore, as follows:—The Superintendent of the Calcutta Museum is perhaps unaware that Mussalmans are not pleased at seeing the pictures of their prophet Muhammad, and from a religious

point of view consider that to keep or even to look at a picture of the prophet is a sin. They regard a picture of this sort as a reproach to their religion. To hang pictures of this description in the Calcutta Museum grieves by the heart many loyal subjects of Her Majesty. The editor of the *Paisa* says that he himself saw the picture of the prophet and of the two imams, Hasan and Husain, among the other pictures in the museum and that the picture of the prophet represented him as beardless and having long moustaches. It need scarcely be said that such a representation is simply absurd and preposterous and shows the stupidity and ignorance of the artist.

34. The *Alhami*, of the 7th February, in an article on the dismissal from the Ceylon Civil Service of Mr. Lee Messurier, who has lately embraced the religion of Islam, regards with regret the action of the British Government and Parliament and their refusal to his repeated remonstrances against the harsh and unjust order passed in his case, and remarks that it is incumbent upon the British Government to protect and uphold the religious interests of all parties; but, on the contrary, its action in the case of Mr. Lee Messurier casts a slur on the fame and justice of the British Government and offends the religious feelings of all Muhammadans. The article winds up by saying that Muhammadans condemn the action of Government in the case in question.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1897.

Mr. Lee Messurier of the Ceylon Civil Service.

35. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th February, mentions that the *Englishman*, referring to the bubonic plague, remarks that traders have suffered a heavy loss in consequence of the plague and they will suffer still more if it continues, and hence suggests to Government the adoption of every possible remedial measure and the expenditure of as much money as is required for the purpose.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1897.

The *Englishman* and the bubonic plague.

The *Shams*, in concurring with the above suggestion of its contemporary as reasonable, observes that the development and progress of every empire depend entirely upon education and trade.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

36. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st February, speaking of the statement that the Resident of Hyderabad has a sum of a lakh and sixty-five thousand rupees ready to be handed over to the Nizam as surplus revenue of the Berars, asks if there is no means of obtaining a guarantee from the Nizam's Government that the surplus will be spent for the benefit of the people of Berar, who paid the revenues, and will not be squandered away for the pleasure of the Nizam himself or for the benefit of his favourites.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 1st, 1897.

The surplus revenue of the Berars and the Nizam.

37. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 6th February, requests that the Government would be pleased to publish the report made by Mr. Biddulph on his inspection of the accounts in the office of the Comptroller, Mysore.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Feb. 6th, 1897.

Inspection report upon the accounts in the Comptroller's office, Mysore.

38. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 11th February, speaking of the administration of the Native States generally, says that the Native States form an important portion of India, and, when they were independent, their sovereigns were in constant dread of enemies and were therefore obliged to secure the good-will of their subjects by good government lest these latter should rise and overthrow their sovereigns with the help of other Rajas. Now that the British Government has given to every State absolute security from all enemies, external and internal, the native sovereign does not feel himself bound to his subjects for anything but his revenue, which he can exact from them with the British power on his back. The subjects cannot revolt against the oppression of their sovereign without incurring the wrath of the British Government. The Rajas can therefore act pretty much as they please with their subjects, and, when the Political Agents

VRITTANTA PATHIKA, *Mysore*, Feb. 11th, 1897.

The administration of the Native States and the British Government.

sympathise with the subjects as against the ruler, a cry is raised that the Political Agents are unnecessarily interfering with the internal administration and annoying the ruler. Thus good administration in a Native State has become a mere matter of chance. The native Rajas of the present day do not think it necessary to take any part in the administration of their States. Once, when a certain Raja was asked why he was always travelling away from his province, replied that he was not a daily labourer working to earn his wage. Such sovereigns look upon their States as their own personal property and think that their subjects pay taxes for their personal enjoyment.

It is, therefore, incumbent on the British Government to bring these sovereigns to a sense of their responsibility, to make them feel that they are the paid servants of their subjects, that they should give an account of their stewardship every year, and that they should always live among their subjects and that the good administration of their province is their bounden duty.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Feb. 10th, 1897.

Extraordinary powers granted to Mr. Plowden.

39. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th February, is informed that Mr. Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, has obtained from the Government of India power to go into any telegraph office and see all telegrams received within the State. He has further ordered that all telegrams received by any of the newspapers should be submitted to him before being published. The editor remarks that people are disgusted with the arbitrary powers exercised by the Resident in a province belonging to a native Prince.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Feb. 1st, 1897.

Cochin Sirkar to discontinue the practice of catching elephants at its expense.

40. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st February, while deprecating the practice of the Cochin Sirkar catching elephants from the State forests at its own cost, says that, as the expenses involved in catching elephants sometimes exceed the sale-proceeds thereof, it should be left to private enterprise, a royalty being levied per head of elephants so caught. If the Sirkar adopts this method, it could grant the waste lands now reserved for catching elephants for cultivation to persons who had applied for such lands times without number, and thus get additional revenue.

Vagaries of the Changanasseri police.

41. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the Travancore Sirkar to the vagaries of the Changanasseri police. It appears that illiterate persons, such as Pulayas and Paraiyas, who take vegetables, firewood, &c., to be sold in Changanasseri market, are very much harassed by the local police if they refuse to part with the things at the prices offered by the latter. The correspondent adds that the oppression of the police has become more intolerable than that of a gang of Mussalman bad characters who live by plundering these poor persons of what they carry to the market for sale.

Cochin Sirkar to pass an Abkári law in that State.

42. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper says that, as there is no law at present in the Native Cochin for controlling the administration of the Abkári Department or for the collection of the abkári revenue, the abkári contractors make their own rules for the conduct and guidance of sub-contractors, toddy-drawers, &c., and levy such rates from vendors as are determined by themselves. As this anomalous practice affords ample facilities for the contractors and sub-contractors to oppress the toddy-drawers and levy fees from them arbitrarily, it should be put a stop to. It appears that, owing to the illegal and exorbitant demands of these contractors, even riots have occurred occasionally. The correspondent therefore invites the attention of the new Diwan of Cochin to pass an Abkári law at an early date.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Recommending the nomination of certain gentlemen as Fellows of the Madras University.

43. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 30th January, while remarking that the nomination by Government last year of Mr. Sankara Subbaiyar, Diwan of Travancore, and Mr. Govinda Pillai, a Puisne Judge of the Travancore High Court, as Fellows of the Madras University, says that, as

the time for nomination of Fellows this year is fast approaching, it will not be out of time now to mention the names of some more distinguished gentlemen deserving that honour, and cites the names of Martanda Varma, B.A., First Prince of Travancore, Mr. Nagam Aiyar, B.A., Settlement Peishkar, Professor Sundram Pillai, Mr. Thanu Pillai, M.A., Chief Secretary to the Travancore Sirkar, Mr. Kuruvila, a retired Engineer of Travancore, and Mr. Ponnan (Barrister-at-Law), the late Zilla Judge of Ernakulam.

44. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th February, writes that cholera is largely prevailing in and around Tiruvillamalai in Native Cochin, and invites the attention of the Sirkar to the desirability of establishing a hospital there and of deputing some medical men on cholera duty till that epidemic subsides.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 6th, 1897.

Cochin Sirkar's attention invited to cholera prevailing in Tiruvillamalai.

45. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 6th February, says that, as it is quite inadvisable to appoint persons other than those employed in Civil Courts as commissioners for estimating the value of improvements, &c., claimed by parties to suits, the High Court of Travancore should invite the attention of the zilla judges and munsifs in that State to the necessity of discontinuing the practice of appointing outsiders as commissioners and of submitting to it a list containing the names of clerks and others in their courts who are competent to act in the capacity of commissioners.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Feb. 6th, 1897.

Remarks on the appointment of commissioners in civil suits.

46. Another leader in the same issue of the paper referring to the irregularities in the Registration Department in Travancore invites the attention of the Sirkar to the matter, especially to the corruption prevailing in the copying department.

Irregularities in the Travancore Registration Department.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

47. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 4th February, says that the havoc caused by famine and cholera in the Central Provinces can be judged from the number of deaths occurring there. In the district of Jabalpur, out of a total population of 76,000, so many as 27,000, died of starvation and 20,000 of cholera.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Feb. 4th, 1897.

Severity of the famine and cholera in the Central Provinces.

48. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 6th February, says that, although relief works have been opened in Cuddapah, the suffering people cannot avail themselves of them as the place where such works are opened is situated at a great distance from the homes of the sufferers, many of whom being unable to walk the distance die on the way or in their homes. In many cases the famine wages are so low that they are quite insufficient for the maintenance of the sufferers.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Feb. 6th, 1897.

The unsatisfactory state of the famine relief in Cuddapah.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th January, regrets that the Government of India has sanctioned for the Madras Government only a crore and twenty thousand rupees—a sum which is only a half of what was sanctioned during previous years—for being spent on public matters. The paper thinks that this sum would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of this presidency in matters concerning the giving of grant, Public Works, &c., and requests the members of the local Legislative Council to pay heed to this subject.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1897.

A hint to the members of the local Legislative Council regarding the sum sanctioned by the Government of India.

50. The same paper is glad to hear that Legislative Councils are to be opened in Burma and the Panjab from the 1st of May. It says that from its first sitting the Congress has been urging upon the attention

Opening of Legislative Councils in the Panjab and Burma.

of the authorities the desirability of giving to the Panjab and Burma a local Legislative Council and a High Court. The paper regrets however to learn that the members of these councils will not be representatives of the people, but will be appointed by Government. The paper hopes that the Central Provinces may soon be given a local Legislative Council, that the Panjab may have a High Court of its own, and that Burma may enjoy the benefit of a University.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1897.

Observations on the proposition moved by Sir William Wedderburn at the last meeting of Parliament.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th January, regrets to learn that the proposition moved by Sir William Wedderburn at the last meeting of Parliament for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sufferings of the Indian people caused by sowcars (money-lenders), heavy taxation, and court fees was lost. The paper observes that Sir William Wedderburn is fully acquainted with the actual condition of the people of India and that his assertions therefore cannot be incorrect. The paper further says that it is a fact that the bulk of the people in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay are on the verge of insolvency owing to heavy taxation, and mentions, in proof of the statement, the present famine caused by a single year's drought.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1897.

A remark on the Ecclesiastical Department.

52. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th February, regrets that Government should spend every year nearly Rs. 34,00,000 on Ecclesiastical Department—a large sum which might be conveniently utilised in relieving the famine-stricken poor. The paper says that Government is not justified in lavishing its revenues in this manner and appealing to British charity under the pretext that famine in India is the result of excess of population.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Madras slave trade.

53. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th January, regrets that some merchants in Negapatam are exporting slaves to Rangoon and that the police secretly connive at the same. It states that these slaves are young women of lower classes, purchased from the villages in the neighbourhood of Negapatam. They are taken to Burma under some pretext or other and there sold to the highest bidders at private auctions to be kept by them as their concubines. It refers to a case in which a Negapatam woman is in the possession of a Paraiya in the Government kitchen at Rangoon and another in the possession of some other person in the cantine (?) cantonment. The Government is therefore earnestly solicited to put a stop to this horrible trade by issuing strict orders to the police and customs officers in Rangoon, Madras and Negapatam to closely inspect every ship arriving at, or leaving, those ports.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1897.

Traffic in slaves.

54. The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd February, referring to the same subject, prays that Government may put a stop to this traffic in slaves.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Unauthorised establishment and collection of a toll by a private individual near Temmalapuram in Palghat taluk.

55. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th January, writes that, under the orders of Kannampra Nayar, a toll of four annas is levied on all carts passing over a certain bridge on the foot-path leading from Kannanurpattola amsam in British territory to the Cochin State. The bridge in question was out of order and it was repaired by the said Nayar. It may, perhaps, be owing to this that he levies the toll above referred to. The land, where the toll is levied, is the janmam property of Kannampra Nayar and lies within the British territory. As it is not in conformity with the policy and justice of Government that any private person should establish and collect an unauthorised toll like this, the matter is brought to the notice of the Collector and Government through the medium of this paper in order that it may be put a stop to.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 1st, 1897.

How to put a stop to Mappila outbreak ?

56. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 1st February, while reviewing the Government order on the last Mappila outbreak, says that the statement of Mr. Fawcett, in his essay on the Mappila outbreak,

embodied in the Government order, that agrarian discontent is the cause of the Mappila outbreak is quite incorrect. The article gives a translation of the war song sung by the fanatics which Mr. Fawcett has extracted in his essay, and remarks that one of the effective measures for putting a stop to these outbreaks is to appoint educated Mappilas, such as Syyed Sanavulla Mukkti Tangal, to give lectures in the affected taluks on the true principles of Islam, to translate the Koran into Malayalam and to print and distribute it among the Mappilas in order to make them understand that the preachings and writings of the ignorant mullas are quite unfounded and absurd.

Public ferries in Malabar.

57. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 10th February, referring to the next auction sale of public ferries in Malabar, says that although the ferry rules framed by Government are good and beneficial, yet in the administration of those rules great irregularities prevail. It appears that the renters do not keep a sufficient number of boats in readiness at each side of the ferry, and passengers, animal and goods are unnecessarily delayed. As mails and Government servants are expeditiously ferried over, the authorities have no opportunity to realise the extent of the inconveniences and difficulties to which the passengers, &c., are put by the renters. As some of the renters do not employ an adequate number of men to work the boats, the passengers themselves have to work them sometimes. The article, in inviting the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the desirability of taking steps for removing the irregularities above referred to, suggests that the men employed to work the boats should be appointed and paid by Government, the sum so paid being credited to the account of the ferry contractors.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 10th, 1897.

[Issued, 23rd February 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 4 OF 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 28th February 1897.

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| Malpractices of sowcars in Madras .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Indian Parliament .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| The famine .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Brahmagnana Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 127 | 15th Feb. 1897. |
| 2 | "Asthika Dutan" .. .. .. | Mannárgudi .. .. | 250 | |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 600 | |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th Feb. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 13th and 20th Feb. 1897. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 16th Feb. 1897. |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 10th and 17th Feb. 1897. |
| 9 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 230 | 15th Feb. 1897. |
| 10 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 15th and 20th Feb. 1897. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 13th Feb. 1597. |
| 12 | "Dharma Samvardhani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 15th and 22nd Feb. 1897. |
| 13 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Devikóta .. .. .. | 1,000 | 16th Feb. 1897. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 439 | 14th and 21st Feb. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 13th Feb. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 16th and 18th Feb. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | Feb. 1897. |
| 18 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 576 | Jan. ,, |
| 19 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Feb. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 15th Feb. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 8th and 15th Feb. 1897. |
| 22 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 300 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 242 | 20th Feb. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 19th and 23rd Feb. 1897. |
| 27 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th, 20th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 15th and 22nd Feb. 1897. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 18th Feb. 1897. |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 18th and 25th Feb. 1897. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 20th Feb. 1897. |
| 34 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 20th Feb. 1897. |
| 35 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 11th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 13th and 20th Feb. 1897. |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 775 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 752 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 40 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th and 22nd Feb. 1897. |
| 41 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 575 | 11th, 15th, 18th and 25th Feb. 1897. |
| 45 | "Munshur i-Muhammadi" .. | Do. .. .. | 350 | 21st Dec. 1896. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th February, says that the Russian project of constructing a railway through Siberia will make the Russians practically masters of the whole of Asia, and with China and Japan as their allies they can conquer any country they like on the continent.

Trans-Siberian railway.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Feb. 25th, 1897.

2. The *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 22nd February, publishes a rough sketch map of the Turkish empire and Greece, and states that Greece, which was formerly under the Sultan of Turkey and afterwards declared independent by the European powers, has been sending troops to Crete against the Sultan with the intention of annexing the island; recent telegrams, a translation of which it inserts, show that Greece has been exceedingly disrespectful to the Sultan and the powers. The editor does not know what will happen after the despatch of Turkish troops and war vessels to the island, but thinks that the powers will interfere and prevent the breaking out of hostilities, which, if declared, will tend to a general war.

Turkey and Greece.

Shams-ul Akbar, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1897.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

3. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd February, regrets to hear that there is no such harmony between the district bench and the bar at Calicut as could be desired. It appears that, when one Sivarama Kristna Aiyar, District Court Vakil, was arguing a case before Mr. O'Farrell, the District and Sessions Judge, some dogs began to bark from outside the court compound, and the Judge, who, as is widely known, could not bear any noise, even that of a crow, seemed to have remarked: "I cannot hear your arguments unless the barking of those unlicensed vakils outside is put a stop to." If what the Judge is alleged to have said to the vakil is true, it is doubtful whether there is any more aggravated form of insulting that could be offered to a vakil. It had been frequently brought to the notice of the editor that Mr. O'Farrell more or less ridiculed the vakils of his court at different times, and these vakils patiently and coolly submitted to it. As this remark of the Judge has enraged the vakils, who are already in a state of excitement by the constant sarcasms and abuses from the bench, some of them recently convened a private meeting for the purpose of concerting remedial measures. The opinion is expressed that, if the District Judge did really say so, he ought to withdraw his remarks.

The Calicut bar resenting certain remarks of the District Judge, Mr. O'Farrell.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Feb. 22nd, 1897.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th February, referring to the same subject, condemns the conduct of Mr. O'Farrell and remarks that, as it is the innocent parties who have to suffer on account of the strained relations between the bench and the bar, the High Court ought, as a matter of necessity, to bestow its attention upon this affair.

4. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th February, says:—The Quilandy Sub-Magistrate is a Graduate in Arts. In a case, which was recently tried at his residence, he had to examine a Pulaya (slave). The magistrate thought that even on the occasion of trying a case, according to the English laws, he could not, at the end of this nineteenth century, violate the Hindu custom which requires a Pulaya to stand at a distance of sixty-four feet from a Brahman. We know, as a matter of fact, that the Pulaya in question was ordered to stand at the distance enjoined by the

A Malabar sub-magistrate examining a low-caste witness through the medium of a court peon.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Feb. 24th, 1897.

custom and examined through the medium of a court peon. Although this procedure is allowed in Cochin and other Native States, the attempt to put it into practice in British territory is rather audacious or inconsiderate.

### (*d*) *Education.*

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Feb. 25th, 1897.

Tax on private school-buildings and play-grounds.

5. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th February, says that the resolution of the Madras Board of Revenue to tax buildings and play-grounds of private schools is very unjust.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Feb. 27th, 1897.

School Inspectors and text-books.

6. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 27th February, speaking of the question asked at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council concerning text-books published by Inspectors of Schools, says that the question elicited something not very creditable. The paper is of opinion that though there is always a danger of Inspectors using their influence with the managers of schools to get a good sale for their books, yet it cannot be denied that Inspectors of Schools are by their experience best fitted to bring out text-books to meet the requirements of the schools within their circles.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 10th, 1897.

Wretched condition of a certain portion of the Salem frontier road.

7. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 10th February, describing the wretched condition of that part of the Salem frontier road, which extends from the 54th to 73rd mile, requests the authorities concerned to repair the said road and to plant avenue trees on both sides of it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1897.

Bad condition of a certain road leading from Palamcottah to Nágalápuram.

8. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th February, draws the attention of the authorities to the bad condition of the No. 2 road leading from Palamcottah to Nágalápuram *viâ* Vilathikulam, and requests them to get it repaired so as to make it fit for traffic.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1897.

Inadvisability of exacting Government dues from the ryots of the Gódávari district.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, requests Government to take a lenient view of the memorial submitted by the managing committee of the District Board of Gódávari, describing the severe damage caused to the crops by the floods in the month of August and the heavy loss sustained by the ryots in consequence and pointing out the inadvisability of exacting from the ryot land-tax and water-cess under such circumstances. The paper says that nearly 40,000 acres of nanjai land and 10,000 acres of punjai land were severely damaged by the floods and the whole district of Gódávari has been reduced to a state of pauperism, and that, in these circumstances, it would be extreme hardship to the ryots if they should be made to pay the land assessment now.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the transfer of patta to the heirs of a deceased pattadar.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, dilating on the various disadvantages of the present joint patta system, is glad to learn that Government, in view to avoid the great delay which is now made by revenue officials in cases of transfers of pattas, has ordered the tahsildars and other revenue authorities to give their special attention to such cases. This order, the paper says, will remove a great hardship.

The same paper observes that, in the case of a patta being transferred to the heirs of a deceased pattadar, Government generally transfers the patta to the heir who manages the family to the exclusion of the other members. As this system gives rise to many inconveniences and difficulties in the collection of kist, &c., it is suggested that, in such cases, the patta should be transferred to all the heirs jointly, and that the Revenue Regulations should be modified accordingly,

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th February, describing the poverty of the ryots living in Malayankulam in Madurántakam taluk caused by the failure of crops, thinks it desirable that the authorities should postpone the collection of kist in that place till the next harvest season.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 18th, 1897.

A hint to Government regarding the collection of kist at Malayankulam in Madurántakam taluk.

(*h*) *Railways.*

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th February, reporting that cholera has broken out in Vadakkancheri, requests the authorities to subject the railway station of Shoranur to a quarantine, and also to appoint there an hospital assistant to treat persons who may be suffering from cholera.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the outbreak of cholera in Vadakkancheri.

13. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th February, invites the attention of the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, to the inconveniences experienced in getting passes for goods booked at the Tanur station. The correspondent adds that, if the station employés are not given bribes, they receive the freight of the goods from the consignors and order them to present themselves the next day for the pass. It appears that, if the goods are left at the station, the contents thereof are partly extracted by the porters.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 20th, 1897.

Complaint against the railway employés of the Tanur station.

14. The *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 22nd February, states that, on the 9th idem, on the arrival of a passenger train at the Hyderabad station, some passengers reported that, while coming from Wadi, they lost some six thousand rupees in cash and jewels, and says that thefts like this rarely occur on other lines for the reason that the police keep passengers on the alert awakening those who are asleep every now and then. The *Shams* suggests the immediate adoption of the same measure on the above line.

SHAMS-UL AKBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1897.

Theft in a passenger train.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, writes as follows:—In the district of Kurnool there is very little sale for toddy at present owing to the prevalence of famine. Toddy shops have been leased at low rates; but the vendors, though paying for the license, are obliged to close their shops, as there is little consumption of toddy. The abkári rules require that a licensed vendor must keep his shop open. The Collector of the district, Mr. Mullaly, in spite of the recommendation of the Deputy Collector, Mahdi Husain Sahib Bahadur, insists on a strict compliance with the rule. This proves a hardship on the lessees, for they have to pay at high rates to the owners of toddy-drawing trees, draw toddy, keep it unsold, and throw it away. None benefits by the strict enforcement of the rule, while the contractors suffer a heavy loss. In a time of famine like this, poor people deserve consideration.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1897.

A severe order of Mr. Mullaly, Collector of Kurnool.

16. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th February, publishes a newsletter in which it is stated that, when the Sub-Inspector of Salt and Abkári, Manantoddy Range, inspected the local liquor depôt, he found some difference in the strength of the liquor in the depôt and that sold in shops. The sub-inspector accordingly brought a charge against the depôt-keeper, but curiously enough the depôt-keeper was let off by the sub-inspector the next day on the ground that it was not a case in which he could be charged. The writer of the article says that he is at a loss to understand why such a clear case detected by the sub-inspector was given up, and hopes that the inspector will see to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 13th, 1897.

Complaint against the Sub-Inspector of Salt and Abkári, Manantoddy.

(*k*) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 10th, 1897.

A request to the postal authorities.

17. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 10th February, suggests to the head of the Postal Department the advisability of making the experimental post office at Sirupakkam in the taluk of Vriddháchalam a permanent office, with a peon for delivering letters.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1897.

A remark on the attitude of Government regarding the suggestions of Mr. LeFanu, Famine Commissioner.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th February, does not like that Government should disregard the suggestions of Mr. LeFanu, the Famine Commissioner, who is earnestly working to afford relief to the famine-stricken people. The paper remarks that it is unseemly that Government should indulge in finding fault with his suggestions.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 18th, 1897.

A suggestion to Government regarding the publication of fortnightly reports on vernacular newspapers.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th February, suggests that reports on vernacular newspapers, submitted by the various Translators to Government, should be published once a week instead of once a fortnight as at present. The same paper requests the said Translators to represent to Government the grievances of the ryots caused by famine by giving an accurate translation of the salient portions of the account given in the vernacular newspapers.

Delay by the Board of Revenue in the disposal of the memorials submitted by the ryots for the postponement of the collection of kist.

20. The same paper asks the Board of Revenue why it has not as yet disposed of the several memorials submitted by the ryots praying for the postponement of the collection of the arrears of kist due for the current fasli year. The paper remarks that such long delay in the disposal of the memorials must cause heavy grievance to the ryots, especially at a time when they feel themselves unable to pay their Government dues owing to failure of crops, and the revenue officials are very active in the work of collection. The paper hopes that the subject will attract the notice of Mr. LeFanu, and calls on the English press and the Government Translators to help the ryots by representing to Government their grievances which are really unendurable.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Feb. 22nd, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the famine.

21. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 22nd February, thinks it advisable that schools and colleges in Madras should be moved to subscribe for the Famine Relief Fund even as was done in Bengal at the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction of that province.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Jan. 1897.

Income-tax in North Arcot.

22. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for January 1897, observes that the Head Quarters Deputy Collector, North Arcot, imposed an income-tax of Rs. 245 on the Zamindar of Bangarupálaiyam and dismissed his appeal for default a few days after it was filed without giving him any notice of the date of its hearing. The paper hopes that the Government will take the matter into consideration.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 13th, 1897.

Irregularities in the Manantoddy post office.

23. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th February, publishes a correspondence inviting the attention of the postal authorities to the inconvenience experienced by the people going to the Manantoddy post office to buy postage labels and embossed envelopes. It appears that, whenever the people go to the post office, the doors of the office are found to be shut and they have therefore to return disappointed.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 20th, 1897.

Promotions in the Registration Department.

24. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th February, invites the attention of the Inspector-General of Registration to the injustice done to M. S. Rama Pattar, B.A., who has been a clerk in the District Registrar's office, Calicut, for the last three years nearly and who has passed all the departmental tests for the post of a sub-registrar, by the

overlooking of his claims in filling up five vacancies that had from time to time occurred in the Malabar district since he entered the department. This Rama Pattar is said to have acted as sub-registrar on three or four occasions, but he has not been given a permanent sub-registrarship nor a promotion in the clerical line.

The *Manorama*, of the 22nd February, referring to the same subject, expresses a similar opinion.

Patan murderers.

25. The *Qasim-ul Akbar*, of the 11th February, writes that a Patan killed with a dagger Mrs. Band, the wife of a signaller of the telegraph office at Lahore, while she was coming out of some shop, and that, on seeing this, the husband attempted to seize the dagger, but the Patan dealt him a severe blow on his hand and escaped. A native pluckily seized the murderer who confessed his guilt and made a statement before the magistrate that he had come from Peshawar to kill all the Feringhis (Europeans). The editor regrets that these "wild frontier Patans" invariably commit similar crimes and that Government takes no steps whatever to prevent them.

QASIM-UL AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Feb. 11th, 1897.

Enlistment of natives in the volunteer force.

26. The same paper, in mentioning with great pleasure on the authority of the English newspapers that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock has sanctioned, as a tentative measure, the enlistment in the Madras Volunteer force of Mr. C. Sankara Nayar, Narayana Rao and M. Venkatasami Nayudu, observes that the gentlemen selected are not congresswallahs and that presumably their fidelity was tested by Government prior to their enlistment, and hopes that they will prove themselves second to none in fidelity to Government. In conclusion, the *Qasim* hopes that Government will sanction the enlistment of some more deserving and capable gentlemen in the volunteer force.

Murder at Rawalpindi.

27. The same paper writes that Lieutenant Powell, of the 23rd Pioneers, at Rawalpindi, having lost his box and gold watch, suspected his Gurkha servant of the theft of the articles and reported the matter to the police. The police arrested the butler, who afterwards admitted the theft. The police, thereupon, asked him to show the place where he had secreted the articles. The culprit along with three police constables went to his master's bungalow. Here he took up a revolver, shot one of the constables who died, and wounded the other two. Thence he proceeded to his own house, shut the doors, killed his wife and finally shot himself. With reference to the above, the editor remarks that crime of this kind is still rampant in Rawalpindi city, and this proves the carelessness of the police at Rawalpindi which in this case resulted in the loss of five lives.

The Muhammadans and the British Government.

28. The *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 15th February, quotes as follows an article from the *Overland Mail*:—"The Indian Muhammadans are with great enthusiasm making preparations to celebrate the jubilee of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Imperial Majesty. The action taken by England against the Sultan of Turkey in connection with the recent Armenian atrocities has slightly hurt the feelings of the Moslem subjects of Her Majesty, but they have at last come to the conclusion that the above action was not intended to extirpate or injure the Moslem religion, but only to compel the Porte to provide for the better government of his country. In short, the Muhammadans are beyond doubt faithful and loyal subjects of the British Government. The editor, in echoing the above sentiments, remarks that Moslems are not only faithful and loyal, but forbearing and contented, and that, because of their love for the British Government, they do not co-operate with other classes of the population in any political movements, and it is therefore only fair that Government should look to their well-being and prosperity."

SHAMS-UL AKBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1897.

29. The same paper writes that the strong protest of the Madras Government, the Madras Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, Harbour Trust Board, Trades Association and the Mahajana Sabha to the effect that the port of Madras should be closed to pilgrims has so far not been attended with success inasmuch as the Government of India, by a telegram, dated Home Department, 6th February (Sanitary), expresses its opinion that there is nothing to prevent intending pilgrims from embarking on steamers lying in the Madras harbour as most of them do not belong to the infected tracts, and directs the Government of Bombay to isolate for ten days in Nasik or in some suitable place pilgrims who intend to embark on steamers lying either in Madras or in Calcutta harbours, and orders the Government of Madras to adopt measures to remove from the railway train and isolate in some place any pilgrim who may attempt to disobey the order. The Government of India is not willing to pass any orders that may prevent people from undertaking the pilgrimage to Mecca, or to interfere in any way with the religious sentiments of Moslems. With reference to the above, the editor tenders his sincere thanks to the Government of India and says that all intending pilgrims should also feel very grateful, inasmuch as the Government of India, in spite of the terrors of the plague, has vetoed the suggestions made by local Governments and considered it impolitic to interfere in this matter, and thus offend the religious susceptibilities of the pilgrims, and, in conclusion, strongly hopes that the British Government will adopt the policy of "non-interference" with respect to other religious matters however trivial and insignificant they may be.

Pilgrimage to Mecca.

The same paper says that a public meeting was held in the Victoria Hall with the President of the Municipal Commission in the chair, at which it was resolved to ask Government to prohibit the embarkation of pilgrims from Madras. The editor remarks that the pilgrimage to Mecca is not enjoined by religion on poor men, but only on the rich.

SHAMS-UL AKBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1897.

30. The *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 22nd February, mentions that at Bombay a disease, which is very much like the bubonic plague, has broken out amongst the horses which have been recently brought from Australia, and observes that, as the disease is contagious, the authorities should try to prevent the horses from being sent to other places.

Horse disease in Bombay.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Jan. 1897.

31. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for January 1897, states that the wages paid to the coolies working on relief works are too insufficient for their subsistence and that they are therefore unwilling to serve on the works. It considers that the cooly rates in the Famine Code should be modified.

Famine Code.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 20th, 1897.

32. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 20th February, while commenting upon the questions put and the replies given at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, remarks to the following effect:—While the honourable members could very well have gathered from Government records and reports the information sought for, it was discreditable to them to have put such questions and to have been referred by Government to such records. It is to be regretted that, as some of the members do not show much discretion in exercising the right of interpellation conferred upon them by the new Councils Act, opportunity is afforded to Government and the public to laugh at them. Formerly the Muhammadan members of the Legislative Council were not breaking their silence at the council meeting, but that the present member, the Honourable Muhammad Sharif Khan Bahadur, is not a man of that stamp is clear from the number of questions put by him at the last and the previous meetings of the council. At the last meeting he asked not less than twenty eight questions, and, although several of them were conducive to the welfare of the Muhammadan community, yet nearly half of them were absurd and out of place. As regards the answers given by Government,

Right of interpellation is said to be abused by the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council.

it should be said that it disposed of the majority of questions by replying "yes" or "no" or "Government has no information on the matter." The Government knew very well what the object of the questions was, but it did not depart from its traditional custom of replying. We do not think that such absurd and unconnected replies will in any way help the administration of justice. It is to improve the administration of the country that the right of interpellation has been granted, and, if this fact is kept in view both by the Government and the honourable members, that object can be achieved. When we hear the replies of Government to certain questions that "Government has no information on the matter," we are led to believe that Government shuts its eyes to the irregularities prevailing in the departments under it. Whose duty is it to take notice of such irregularities? Is it not the duty of Government as the controlling head of all the departments? Is it not the bounden duty of Government to make inquiries and give proper replies if it is not in possession of the information asked for? At the last meeting just before the questions were put and answered, the Honourable the President said that, although, according to the rules, the members were required to send in their questions six days prior to the meeting, yet, as the great bulk of the questions were sent just within that time, great difficulty and inconvenience were experienced by Government in giving accurate and complete answers. We very well remember Government to have given the same stereotyped reply "Government has no information on the matter" even before this. If a member puts the question whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a certain article in a certain paper, the Government replies that the article referred to is anonymous and not an editorial. Granting that it is not such, is it not incumbent upon Government to inquire and ascertain whether the allegations therein contained are true or not? Again, in the matter of certain questions, the Government desired the members who put them to repeat those questions at the next meeting of the council. What earthly benefit is there by repeating those questions? In the matter of certain other questions, the Government declined to answer on the ground that they were of a confidential nature. If the Government considers certain questions to be of a confidential nature, is it not better for it to disallow them rather than give unsatisfactory replies?

In referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, the *Manorama* and the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th, 15th, and 17th February, respectively, express similar opinions. The last-named paper, the *Sanchari*, says that the reply given by Government to the Honourable Mr. Rangayya Nayudu's question ("Will the Government be pleased, in view to the present disturbed condition of the Ernad and Walavanad taluks in Malabar, to appoint a special officer to deal with the grave crimes in those taluks?") was very appropriate. An impartial observer can never deny that the present Collector and other officers are exerting their utmost to repress crimes in the affected taluks, and the inhabitants of those taluks have already begun to enjoy the fruits of the extraordinary labour of those officers. It is easy for a person, who is far off from the scene, to criticise and say that the disturbances in those parts should be immediately put down, but that it is in fact a difficult task cannot be denied. The opinion is expressed that the above reply which was given by Government appreciating the hard work of the district officers will be a strong incentive to them to work with increased zeal in future.

## IV.—Native States.

33. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th February, says that the condition of Hyderabad is most deplorable; that although Sarwar Jung has been expelled, there is still great corruption among the officials and the delay in business is fearful; that justice is very badly administered, the magistrates being all corrupt and even the High Court not above suspicion; that Government interferes in the decisions of judicial courts; that a large part of the country being under nobles, who are all independent of the Nizam

The administration of Hyderabad.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 15th, 1897.

and paying him nothing out of their revenue, the people who are directly under the Government of the Nizam have to bear the whole of the burden of taxation; that the finances of the State are mismanaged, only one-third of the money collected finding its way to the Nizam's treasury; and that the State is burdened with heavy debt and has lost its credit. The paper, therefore, calls upon the Government of India to set matters right.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 22nd, 1897.

The wants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

34. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd February, complains that the frequent change of Residents in Bangalore is detrimental to the good government of the place, because there is no continuity of policy, and the Residents as well as Assistant Residents are unacquainted with the wants of the city. The Municipal Commissioners' opinions are treated with scant respect. The city has been asking for a water-supply for the last fifty years and still the Government has not done much. The sanitation is bad. The editor therefore hopes that Residents may be appointed for fixed periods in future.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, Feb. 10th, 1897.

Inviting the attention of the Travancore Sirkar to the extension of a certain road.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 10th February, while noticing that the Travancore Sirkar has sanctioned two and-a-half lakhs of rupees for the repair of the Kóttayam-Peerimid road, says that, instead of spending such a large sum of money for the upkeep of a road which passes through forests infested with wild elephants and through uninhabited localities, and which is not consequently much used by the public, it is better to extend the Kóttayam-Punhattur road to Peerimid. It remarks that the Kóttayam-Punhattur road is in a good condition, and, as the construction of a new road from Punhattur to Peerimid, a distance of thirteen miles, will not cost more than fifty thousand rupees, the Sirkar could save nearly two lakhs out of the sanctioned allotment above referred to.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 13th, 1897.

Inviting the attention of the authorities to the scarcity prevailing in Malabar.

36. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th February, while referring to the scarcity of food-grains in Malabar, says that as rice, which is the staple food of the district, is now sold at very high prices, it would be a blessing if Government would take early steps to collect a fund and make the merchants import rice from Burma and other places and sell it at a moderate price. It remarks that the object of Government in appointing Collectors as members of the Madras Famine Committee was to enable such officers to immediately bring to the notice of Government the distress, if any, prevailing in their own districts; but, as Mr. Dance, Collector of Malabar, is obliged to spend his whole time in wandering about from place to place in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad, he could not possibly devote his attention to the scarcity existing in the district. The article hopes that the authorities will speedily adopt the necessary measures before the matter assumes a serious aspect.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 20th, 1897.

Cholera in Temmalapuram, Malabar.

37. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th February, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the desirability of sending a medical officer to Temmalapuram, where cholera is said to be largely prevailing. The correspondent adds that the neglect in this matter of the Collector may perhaps be due to the matter not having been reported to him by the local officers. It is said that, as the Kollangót hospital, which is situated at the fartherest end of Temmalapuram, is unable to cope with the diseases occurring in its immediate neighbourhood, it is vain on the part of the people of Temmalapuram to expect any medical aid from it.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

38. The *Swadesamitram*, of the 11th February, regrets to learn that the three native gentlemen who joined the volunteer corps, artillery section, were obliged to resign their connection with it because of the cry raised by the Eurasians who constituted the corps that they would rather cease to serve as volunteers than work with natives and be placed on a footing of equality with them. The paper adds that, whatever be the spirit of the principle of equality enunciated in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858, where racial prejudices exist, Government has to shape its rules so as to avoid the fostering of such prejudices. The paper concludes by advocating the formation of pure native volunteer corps, as the natives of India have given ample proof of their devotion and unswerving loyalty to the throne of England.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1897.

Expediency of granting the natives of India the privilege of forming a volunteer corps of their own.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th February, says that His Excellency Lord Elgin, at first, persisted in ruling that Madras and Calcutta should be pilgrim ports, but afterwards changing his opinion has ruled that no Muhammadan pilgrim leaving Bombay can take ship for Mecca either at Madras or at Calcutta, and that, if any such pilgrim should be found in either of these ports, he would be sent back to his country at the expense of the State. The paper presumes that the agitation made on the subject, both in Madras and in Calcutta, must have induced the Secretary of State to direct His Excellency Lord Elgin to pass the order referred to. The paper regrets to remark that the Viceroy should place himself in the position of being overruled by the Secretary of State for India.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 18th, 1897.

A remark on a certain order of His Excellency Lord Elgin.

40. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 20th February, makes the following complaint against the sowcars or money-lenders in Madras. When a person pawns a jewel with a sowcar he is not given a receipt for the pawned article, and the consequence is that, when he takes the money to the sowcar for the redemption of the jewel, he is often told that no jewel has been received from him. Again, the rate of interest demanded by the sowcars is simply ruinous. The subject deserves the serious attention of Government so that the sharp practices of these greedy men may be checked and poor and helpless men may be saved from their grasping hands.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1897.

Malpractices of sowcars in Madras.

41. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for January 1897, observes that the British people are incapable of dispensing political and administrative justice unless their actions are controlled by a checking body like the "Parliament." It therefore believes that the formation of an Indian Parliament is absolutely necessary.

Hindujana-samskarini, *Madras*, Jan. 1897.

Indian Parliament.

42. The same paper remarks that, as early marriages are formed only among the Brahmans, the same cannot be said to be a sufficient cause for famines occurring in India as has been stated by the English papers. The paper is of opinion that the famine is due to the imposition of taxes at the maximum limit. It observes that, if the English Government is afraid that India will fall into the hands of the Russians, the military expenditure must be met by money from the United Kingdom.

The famine.

The same paper asks why there should be such a frequent breaking out of famines when the British Government is reputed to be the best of all the administrations that have existed in India, and further asks why on the mere approach of famine the people die of starvation. It is shameful of Government to raise money by subscriptions, while it is skilful enough to exact money from the people by enacting laws. It regrets that the beneficent British rulers have no mercy to protect their servants, while even a private master is ashamed to see his own servants suffer. Why should the wealth of India,

asks the paper, be squandered away and why should even the revenue expressly collected for the purpose of famine relief be spent otherwise. It regrets that the present condition of India is obviously the natural outcome of the vain and useless expenditure in various ways and of the bestowal of all higher appointments on Europeans for want of confidence in the natives, and of the importation of foreign merchandise into India and of the transmission of the wealth of India in various ways.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 20th, 1897.

The deteriorated state of the Malabar District Gazette Press.

43. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th February, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the necessity of improving the District Gazette Press. It appears that, as the types, both English and Malayalam, are very old and worn out, the characters are not legibly impressed on the paper and consequently it is very difficult to read what is printed for publication in the monthly gazettes.

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[Issued, 9th March 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 5 OF 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th March 1897.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | Jan. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 127 | 1st Mar. 1897. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Asthika Dutan" .. .. .. | Mannárgudi .. .. | 250 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 20th Feb. and 1st Mar. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 27th Feb. and 6th Mar. 1897. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 230 | 1st Mar. 1897. |
| 10 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 1st and 8th Mar. 1897. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 27th Feb. and 6th Mar. 1897. |
| 12 | "Dharma Samvardhani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 1st and 8th Mar. 1897. |
| 13 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Devikóta .. .. .. | 1,000 | 24th Feb. and 1st and 8th Mar. 1897. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 439 | 28th ,, 1897. |
| 15 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 10th Mar. ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 20th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Feb and 2nd, 4th and 6th Mar. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Sarada .. .. .. .. | Tallapudi (Godavari) .. | 150 | Jan. and Feb. 1897. |
| 19 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Feb. 1897. |
| 20 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Mar. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 180 | 15th Jan. 1897. |
| 22 | "Kistna Newa" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 15th Feb. and 1st Mar. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 242 | 27th Feb. and 6th Mar. 1897. |
| 24 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 8th Mar. 1897. |
| 25 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 450 | 28th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1897. |
| 26 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 26th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 22nd Feb. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 26th Feb. and 2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th Mar. 1897. |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd, 10th and 13th Mar. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 1st, 8th and 15th Mar. 1897. |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 6th and 13th Mar. 1897. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 2nd and 12th Mar. 1897. |
| 36 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 27th Feb. 1897. |
| 37 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st and 11th Mar. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 27th Feb. and 6th Mar. 1897. |
| 39 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 1st and 8th Mar. 1897. |
| 40 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 775 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 752 | 27th Feb and 6th Mar. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 42 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 1st and 8th Mar. 1897. |
| 43 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 27th Feb. and 9th Mar. 1897. |
| 44 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 11th Mar. 1897. |
| 45 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 7th and 15th Mar. 1897. |
| 46 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 550 | 1st, 8th and 13th Mar. 1897. |
| 47 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. | 400 | 15th Mar. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 3rd March, says that the offer of a loan by England to Egypt has given offence to the Governments of Russia and France, inasmuch as such a loan would tend to the permanent establishment of the British power in Egypt.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Mar. 3rd, 1897.

The British occupation of Egypt.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st March, says that the affairs of Europe are in a most complicated and unsatisfactory condition. The rule of Turkey is bad and the people of that country, both Christians and Muhammadans, want a change, and the affairs in Crete are such as to lead to a great war in Europe in spite of the precautions the powers may take.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 1st, 1897.

European complications.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th March, says to the following effect:—The Ramzan festival was over without any disturbance in the affected taluks of Ernad and Walavanad. The Collector returned to Calicut. Mr. Fawcett and other officers also will shortly go back. Many were afraid that there would be an outbreak in those taluks this year also, but it is a matter for great congratulation that the Ramzan ended without the slightest disturbance. It can be said without the least fear of contradiction that the timely arrangements made by the Collector and others for maintaining peace and order in the affected parts were highly commendable and effective. We hear that it was due to the fearless action of the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Wilkinson in particular that the campaign was so speedily brought to a termination in such a highly commendable manner. Mr. Wilkinson first arrested some of the leading dacoits and placed them in the lock-up, which not only created great terror in the minds of the other dacoits, but also cowed them down. If there be one European officer always in the district who knows the state of the country and the circumstances of the people as well as Mr. Wilkinson does, the Mappilas will not be so bold as to cause any disturbance, much less can they succeed in it. It is difficult to secure another European like Mr. Wilkinson who is so thoroughly acquainted with the ins and outs of these two "Mappila taluks," and so the permanent retention of Mr. Wilkinson in these taluks should form one of the chief measures adopted for the repression of crimes in them. We know as a matter of fact that some of the respectable and influential Hindus secretly assist the Mappilas in committing dacoities, and it appears that some of the Mappilas who are now in custody have also given out the names of certain of the abettors. If these persons who are known to be behind the scenes and who assist the dacoits are arrested and punished, and if those who buy for nominal value properties acquired by dacoity are also removed from those parts, dacoities and robberies will greatly cease.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Mar. 10th, 1897.

Remarking that the arrangements for repressing dacoities in Malabar were highly commendable and that the credit is due to Mr. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malapuram.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

4. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 1st March, referring to the rumour that the District Judge of Calicut intends closing all the courts for midsummer vacation on or about the 17th May next, says that the proposal of the judge to close the courts just at the beginning of the rainy season might suit his own convenience, but it will seriously inconvenience the parties, vakils and the court establishments, inasmuch as they would have to attend the courts in the

Manorama, *Calicut*, Mar. 1st, 1897.

Remarks on the closing of courts in South Malabar for the midsummer vacation.

hottest part of the weather to avoid which the midsummer vacation is allowed by Government; the authorities should therefore rule that the time when the vacation should begin should not be altered by the judges according to their convenience.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 6th, 1897.

The reason why the Sessions Judge of Calicut throws out the majority of dacoity cases, &c., committed to the sessions.

5. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th March, says that some of the dacoity and robbery cases which were committed to the last Calicut sessions by the Magistrates of Ernad and Walavanad taluks were thrown out for want of evidence. It says that as the police had purposely manufactured evidence with the view of having the cases thrown out, and as the magistrates who committed such cases had not weighed the evidence properly, the Sessions Judge had no other alternative than to acquit the prisoners in most of the cases. It appears that the Government Pleader had to withdraw a certain dacoity case during the trial at the sessions as he found that the case could not stand on the flimsy evidence brought forward by the police. The editor remarks that the police simply care for the case being committed to the sessions, and the evidence put forth by them serves only that purpose; but they do not care whether the prisoners are convicted or not.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1897.

Certain suggestions regarding the criminal court vakils.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 2nd March, says that as some of the unlicensed vakils practising in criminal courts are unpassed men who have been dismissed from the lower ranks of the public service and who do not possess the necessary legal knowledge, the High Court should prescribe a Third-grade Pleaders' Test examination for such vakils, persons who are not matriculates not being eligible to appear for the test. If such an examination be introduced and persons other than those who have passed it are forbidden to practise in criminal courts, the tone and character of the criminal court vakils who are of very great use to parties who cannot afford to engage first and second grade pleaders for high fees will be greatly improved.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1897.

A hint to the educational authorities regarding the publication of Nithimanjari.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th February, observes that the publishers of Nithimanjari, a Tamil text-book prescribed for the Lower Secondary examination, give different versions of one and the same stanza and thus mislead the young pupils. The correspondent suggests that the editing of the work may be entrusted to some one competent scholar, and that an authorised edition may be used in all schools, even as is the case now with regard to the Tamil text-book for the Matriculation class.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1897.

Remarks on the report of Dr. Duncan on the education of this presidency.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th March, makes a few remarks on the report of the Honourable Dr. Duncan on the progress of education in this presidency during 1895–96. The paper regrets to concur with the Director of Public Instruction in thinking that female education is at present in a very unsatisfactory condition, and opines that it cannot thrive well in this presidency unless Government encourages it by the offer of liberal grants. The paper observes that primary education is not as it ought to be as the local and municipal boards to whose charge its maintenance is entrusted reduce their grants year after year. In the continental countries of Europe, such as France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Greece and Switzerland, primary education is in a flourishing condition chiefly for the reason that it is compulsory, and that its cost is borne by the State. As regards the proposal of Dr. Duncan to introduce in this presidency a compulsory system of education, to be maintained by a special tax levied from the people, the paper is of opinion that Government should first see whether its present resources are not adequate for the purpose before resorting to the imposition of a special educational tax.

9. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th February, says that the Calicut public have prepared a memorial to be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction protesting against the retention of two male teachers on the staff of the Moyan Girls' Training school, Calicut, and hopes that as the prayers of the memorialists are just and reasonable the Director would give a favourable decision in the matter. The article remarks that, owing to there being two masters on the staff, several respectable persons refuse to send their girls to the above institution for training. It is said that the retention of these two masters in the school would seriously interfere with the education of several girls.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 27th, 1897.

The two male teachers on the staff of the Moyan Girls' Training school, Calicut, to be removed.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

10. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 28th February, requests the Chairman of the Nilgiris Municipality to direct his attention to the unsatisfactory lighting of the town as well as that of the market and hopes that remedial measures will soon be adopted.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengód*, Feb. 28th, 1897.

A request to the Chairman of the Nilgiris Municipality.

11. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th February, complains of the unusual delay made in compounding and giving medicine to persons who are in large numbers attending the out-patients' ward in the Calicut municipal hospital. It says that as one compounder is unable to cope with the increased work in the out-patients' ward, the District Medical Officer should ask the municipality to appoint one or two additional hands. It is further complained that the required drugs are not to be had in the hospital and consequently the mixtures given to the patients do not generally contain all the drugs mentioned in the prescription. If the patient is an acquaintance of the compounder the latter tells him that a particular drug has not been added, which he could buy at Boyce & Co.'s and mix it with the medicines given from the hospital. The opinion is expressed that if the present state of affairs continues the native public will lose faith in the hospital treatment and the maintenance of the hospital will be in vain.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 27th, 1897.

Mismanagement of the Calicut municipal hospital.

12. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 6th January, in noting with pleasure the appointment of Sufdar Husain Sahib, Deputy Collector of Kurnool, as the revenue officer of the Madras Municipality in place of Diwan Bahadur P. Ramaswami Chetty, observes that Sufdar Husain Sahib, besides being an able officer, is also very popular and that the municipality should be congratulated for obtaining the services of such an able, energetic and popular officer.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1897.

Appointment of Sufdar Husain Sahib Bahadur as revenue officer.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd February, reports that kist is being collected with great rigour in Vayalpad, Cuddapah district, and no consideration is given to the actual miserable condition of the ryots caused by failure of crops. It says that the Board of Revenue has ordered the revenue authorities to begin the collection of kist from January instead of from December and to collect it in three instalments instead of four. The paper regrets that the order of the Board subjects the ryots to great hardship and that the procedure of Mr. Tate, the Collector, who ignores the real condition of the poor ryots, only tends to make matters worse.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1897.

Rigour of the collection of kist in Vayalpad in Cuddapah district.

14. The same paper remarks that the mirasidars in the Bengal presidency are in an affluent condition owing to the settlement being a permanent one, whereas in this presidency revision of assessment is made once in every twenty-five years and that this

Settlement and its effect on the material condition of the ryots.

system tends to reduce the material well-being of the ryots. The paper asks why should this presidency be subjected to the ordeal of frequent settlements? The paper regrets to observe that the authorities in this presidency provoke misunderstanding between the mirasidars and their tenants by the introduction of new laws and enactments and that the mirasidars are in consequence obliged to spend their capital in litigation. The paper concludes by saying that the treatment accorded to the over-taxed people of this presidency is unquestionably harsh.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1897.

A suggestion to His Excellency Lord Havelock.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th February, attributes the present famine to the excessive rates of assessment imposed by settlement officers who unscrupulously raise the land-tax from time to time, and asserts that the English Government is responsible for the poverty of the people of this presidency. It says that so long as this high assessment continues, famine and suffering will also continue unabated in this presidency, and that all the beneficial acts of Government, such as the construction of railways, opening of post offices, &c., will do no substantial good to the people. The paper regrets that Mr. Stokes, who is in charge of the Famine department, pays no attention to the suggestions of Mr. LeFanu, that, in fact, the two officers never agree with each other, and that this want of agreement seriously affects the well-being of the famine-stricken people. The paper says that during the famine which broke out some twenty years ago, all the operations connected with relief were directly managed by Lord Buckingham, the then Governor, and that the people enjoyed great relief thereby. The paper hopes that His Excellency Lord Havelock will follow a similar course.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1897.

Comment on the appointment of a new Secretary on a salary of Rs. 2,500.

16. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th February, referring to the appointment of an additional Secretary on a salary of Rs. 2,500—a post reserved exclusively for civilians—says that it is rumoured that Rs. 2,000 of this salary would be paid from out of local and municipal funds. The paper asks how has Government which pleads want of funds for opening hospitals, repairing roads, and giving grant to pial schools, and the like been able to spare Rs. 2,000 a month for a new Secretary? It concludes with the remark that it is a matter for surprise that Government which would not sanction one rupee for the purchase of curds or butter-milk to be used in public water sheds has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for the employment of a civilian.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1897.

An appeal to Government regarding the famine-stricken people in the northern parts of the presidency.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th February, appeals to Government as well as the famine committee to protect the famine-stricken people in the northern parts of this presidency which His Excellency recently visited. The paper requests the authorities to extend their help even to those respectable persons whose past condition in life makes them feel it an indignity to go out for relief and who are therefore starving in their homes. The paper strongly advises Government not to be guided by the opinion of Mr. Tate regarding the present famine.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1897.

A suggestion to Government regarding the condition of the weaving classes and the poorer class of ryots.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th February, makes the following remarks on the effects of famine:—The classes most affected by famine are the poorer ryots, such as those who pay an annual kist of Rs. 30 and below, and the weaving classes. In the Ceded districts and Salem their present condition is one of extreme suffering. It behoves Government to give its best help to these suffering sections of the population by remitting their taxes, by feeding them while in distress, and by giving to the weavers advances of money for carrying on their trade.

19. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st March, writes in English as follows:— "We are glad to hear that our Collector, Mr. Herbert Bradley, while he went to Dharapuram on jamabandi, rode on a bicycle from Pulladam to Dharapuram with a view to inspect local fund roads, fields and cultivation thereon. So the bicycle is also a blessing to the public. We hope other Collectors and Presidents of our presidency will imitate this profitable example.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Mar. 1st, 1897.

Bicycle a blessing to the public.

20. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 6th March, complains as follows:—A certain youth named Ponnusami Naicker attended the Monegar Choultry with his females at about half-past eight on a certain day and took a prescription from Mr. Ramasami Mudaliyar, First-class Hospital Assistant. After sending away the females home in a carriage he waited for about a quarter of an hour at the dispensary, and as no medicine was given to him he referred the matter to "H. A. compounding in charge 3rd C.," and got a reply that he could not get medicine unless he waited for half an hour longer. Ponnusami Naicker thereupon resolved to return home. On the matter having been reported to Mr. Halge, the apothecary, he and the dresser met Ponnusami Naicker, and, addressing him as "stupid" and "impertinent," seized the prescription from his hand and asked the peon to drive him out in a very insulting manner. Ponnusami Naicker waited for half an hour more to represent his grievances to Dr. Walker, but, as the gentleman did not turn up, the said Ponnusami Naicker returned home with a heavy heart. The correspondent asks "is it to insult people that a hospital is opened and maintained from out of the funds collected from us"?

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1897.

A complaint against medical officers in the Monegar Choultry.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th March, gives due credit to Mr. Dance for the efficient arrangement he has made for preventing, as far as possible, a Mappila riot during Ramzan in Walavanad and Ernad. The paper says that insecurity of life and property is still felt by the people of those parts and advises Mr. Dance not to transfer Mr. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, from the district as he is a capable officer likely to prove useful where he is by reason of his local knowledge and experience. The paper also advises Mr. Dance not to proceed to Palghat or Calicut as soon as the Ramzan should be over under the impression that all danger would be then at an end. The paper says that plunder and bloodshed are still indulged in by Mappilas, as well as by some Hindus, and that it is rumoured that some respectable persons aid and abet them secretly, and requests the authorities to adopt every measure not only to prevent danger and anxiety to the people, but also to bring to punishment all those men who work from behind the scene and instigate lawlessness.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1897.

Plunder and bloodshed in Malabar.

22. The *Sasilekha*, of the 26th February, remarking that the rule under which people above the age of 25 are debarred from entering Government service is seriously affecting them, asks why persons even in temporary employment should be bound by the said rule, while the Europeans, Eurasians, Probationary Deputy Collectors, and Pleaders and Vakils seeking District Munsif's places are free from the operation of such a rule. It argues that as people acquire mature powers of understanding only at about the age of 25, and as the grant of pension depends not upon one's age but upon one's service, the rule is useless, nay, it is a serious impediment in the way of young men anxious to prosecute their studies. It therefore recommends the cancellation of the rule.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1897.

Age limitation for public service.

23. The *Messenger of Truth*, for March. stating that village schoolmasters are entrusted with village postal duties also on an additional salary of Rs. 2 or 3 per mensem, remarks that, though the said arrangement may profit the Postal department, it is wholly prejudicial to the education of the pupil children, as the schoolmasters are obliged to attend to postal duties both at night and during school hours. It suggests that Government will do well to entrust the postal

MESSENGER OF TRUTH, *Madras*, Mar. 1897.

Schoolmasters and post offices.

business to other persons, granting decent salaries to schoolmasters so that they may not be under the necessity of seeking additional employment to obtain an increment to their salaries thereby.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1897.

The panic-stricken people of Bombay.

24. The *Alhami*, of the 7th March, states that large numbers of people are daily leaving Bombay by boats, &c., for other countries and suggests to Government that it should issue a preventive order in the same way that it has in the case of pilgrims, otherwise, it says, fear and consternation will never subside.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1897.

A suggestion to appoint Mr. Plowden as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

25. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th February, observes, with regret, that although Mr. Plowden, during his five years' tenure of office as the Resident of Hyderabad, conducted the administration of the State admirably Government did not reward him with promotion. The vacant Lieutenant-Governorships have all been filled up. The junior officer, Mr. Macworth Young, some time Resident in Mysore, superseded Mr. Plowden as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. Mr. Young, who has gone home on leave, is, owing to his ill-health, not expected to return to his duties in March and now the editor thinks that Mr. Plowden should be appointed in his place.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Mar. 11th, 1897.

Suspension of the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

26. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th March, reports, with great pleasure, that the Muhammadans of Madras held a meeting on the 8th instant under the presidency of Nawab Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur in which a resolution was passed to send a telegram to the Secretary of State informing him that the suspension of the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz had greatly wounded the feelings of the Muhammadans, and stating that the meeting fully concurred with the measures taken by Government for the suppression of the bubonic plague and requesting permission for the Madras pilgrims to proceed on the pilgrimage on such conditions which His Lordship might think it proper to impose.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1897.

The Sultan of Turkey and Anglo-Indian papers.

27. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 6th March, on the authority of the Persian newspaper, *The Habl-ul-Mateen*, of Calcutta, writes that certain Anglo-Indian papers states that the Shiahs do not regard the Sultan of Turkey as their lawful Caliph, and remarks that this statement is incorrect inasmuch as both Shiahs and Sunnis are at one in sympathy with the Sultan and that the British Government should beware of taking as correct the statement of hypocrites and flatterers who, actuated by political motives, assert the contrary.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1897.

Expediency of amending section 206 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd February, suggests the expediency of so amending section 206 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to make it apply only to first and second class magistrates. The correspondent is of opinion that third-class magistrates are not competent to try cases that are likely to be committed to the sessions. He says that head clerks of Collectors' offices, whose knowledge of criminal law is generally imperfect, are usually appointed as third-class magistrates, that the responsibility of their office makes them timid and nervous, and that consequently their investigation is unsatisfactory. The correspondent remarks that the section of the Code in question subjects third-class magistrates to great risk and trouble.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1897.

Comment on the draft Bill on Hindu devastanams by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ananda Charlu.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th February, rejoices to hear that the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ananda Charlu has prepared a draft Bill for the better management of Hindu devastanams and is trying to have it passed by the legislature. The paper observes

that the Bill in question as it makes it obligatory on the managers to publish accounts of receipt and expenditure of devastanams, aims at removing many of the grave irregularities in their present management, and hopes that the Bill will be passed ere long.

## IV.—Native States.

30. A correspondent to the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 4th March, draws attention to the fact that certain roads in the Mysore Province are infested with robbers who have caused a great panic in the neighbouring taluks of Simoga, Sagar, Theerthalli and others. The robbers are said to be very powerful and attack even Government officers as they pass by those roads.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Mar. 4th, 1897.

Highway robberies in Mysore.

31. A correspondent to the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 13th March, says that robberies and dacoities are being committed on a large scale in the west of Mysore and gives a number of instances of such crimes committed in the taluks of Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Kadur and on the roads near those places.

Mysore, Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Mar. 13th, 1897.

Robberies and dacoities in Mysore.

32. The *Suryodaya*, of the 11th March, in speaking of the burning of the Mysore palace, insinuates that the fire could not have been accidental and that some interested person or persons must have been at the bottom of the whole affair to serve their own ends. The reasons which it assigns are thus stated :—

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, Mar. 11th, 1897.

Fire at the Mysore palace.

It is a very curious and suspicious circumstance that the fire should have occurred at a time when the Auditor-General was about to examine the palace accounts.

There seems to be no reason why some loyal and respectable citizens who offered to extinguish the fire in the very beginning should have been prevented from entering the palace. It could not have been from any fear that the palace jewels might be stolen by them, for they offered to go in with only a single piece of cloth on their body and to be searched before being let out. Moreover in the beginning it was not necessary for them to go into the room where jewels were kept, because the fire was confined at first only to those rooms which contained nothing but furniture.

It is also noteworthy that the water-supply to the palace had been stopped on the day on which the fire took place so that no water could be had immediately to extinguish the fire.

It is not true, as a correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*, that some members of the royal household were seen attempting to appropriate the jewellery in the palace when the latter was on fire. This is only what some people have said in order to induce the Government to drive these princes out of the palace. There are no more loyal subjects of the Maharaja than these princes.

The key of the strong room in the palace was missing just when it was wanted and Mr. Fraser had to break open the doors by force.

This is the first instance of a fire breaking out in a royal palace in the history of India.

The Viceroys and Governors in British India are changed every five years, but in Mysore the Diwan has been in office for fifteen years and yet he is as far from being retired as when he first entered on the duties.

The paper therefore calls upon the representatives of the people of Mysore to assemble together in Mysore and, on discussing the cause of the fire, to wire to Her Highness the Maharani-Regent and the Viceroy what they consider to be the true state of things.

33. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th March, strongly protests against the maintenance of *Ottupuras* (feasting houses for Brahmans) in Travancore and Cochin at the expense of those States. It appears that these *Ottupuras* which have been established in every taluk were originally intended for feeding Brahman travellers *gratis*, but now even the

Kerala Mitran, *Cochin*, Mar. 11th, 1897.

Ottupuras in Travancore and Cochin to be abolished.

Brahmans who are permanent residents of the place are also fed therein daily. The article, while criticising the matter at some length, remarks that it is quite improper and unjust on the part of the Sirkars of these two States to spend a large portion of the revenue collected from the people of various castes and creeds for the sole benefit of one particular caste—the Brahmans—and suggests that, if the expenses involved in maintaining these *Ottupuras* be utilised in establishing orphanages for children of all denominations, it will be highly beneficial to the people at large.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1897.

The notification of the Government of India suspending the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

34. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th February, reports that on the 25th February a meeting was held in the Falaknuma Palace, Hyderabad, under the presidency of the Nawab Viqar-ul-Umra, the present Prime Minister, for the purpose of considering the notification of the Government of India suspending the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz this season, and says the notification has been approved unanimously and proposals passed for inviting intending pilgrims to a general meeting to be held in the People's Park and explaining to them the reasons for the suspension. It has also been proposed by the Prime Minister to feed pilgrims and give them money for their return journey to their respective homes. The editor, in expressing concurrence with the notification, observes that no better arrangements could have been made during the present state of affairs.

Military expenditure of the Government of the Nizam.

35. The same paper states that there is no doubt that the military expenditure of the Nizam's Government is enormous. The cost of the irregular troops is fifty lakhs, whereas that of the regulars inclusive of the Imperial Service Troops is twenty-five. These items do not include the expenses of the subsidiary force and of the contingent, which are met from the revenues derived from the Balaghat, the Northern Circars and Berar which have been ceded for the purpose. The editor remarks that it is now understood that the Resident suggests the curtailment of the expenditure by a reduction in the strength of the army and wishes to relieve the Government of the Nizam from the charge of the Imperial Service Troops as in the case of the contingent which was organised for the purpose of rendering aid to that Government but which has since been considered to belong to the British Government. The editor further observes that the expenditure incurred on account of the irregulars is extravagant for the reason that they are useless and, in time of need, instead of preserving peace, will create disorder; but troops are necessary for the internal administration of the country and the preservation of peace. Expenditure may be reduced by turning the irregulars into regulars who will become serviceable for the frontier defence and this measure will promote the diginity of the State.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Mrs. 11th, 1897.

The proposed appointment of the Honourable Maulavi Jabbar Khan as the Prime Minister of Bhopal.

36. Referring to the proposed appointment of the Honourable Maulavi Abd-ul Jabbar Khan, of Calcutta, as Prime Minister to the Begam of Bhopal, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th March, says no better selection could have been made and enumerating his services under the British Government, requests the Government of India to approve of the proposal.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1897.

Suggesting to grant money with grain to the famine-stricken people.

37. Referring to the order of the Government of Madras passed on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue for granting grain in lieu of food to some people of the Ganjam district, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st March, requests Government to give them something in cash together with the grain.

38. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th March, states that an Indian contemporary on the authority of the *Almuvied* (Arabic paper of Egypt) observes that since India came under the British Government the people of India have seen nothing but poverty and starvation. They have been burdened with heavy taxes. The British Government have outwardly made every arrangement for bettering their condition. Railways and roads have been constructed, but it has not done that which the Spaniards have for the Arabs. The British merchants have enslaved thousands, who are paying half their income by way of taxes, whereas they paid only one-sixth during the time of the former kings. If anybody fails to pay the taxes his property is forcibly taken away. In the Madras Presidency alone four crores are levied for the army and five sent every year to England.

Condition of the people of India.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1897.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th February, reports that the great mass of evidence placed before the Royal Commission appointed for inquiry into the expenditure in India shows unmistakably that the expenditure of the Indian Government on the military is excessive. The paper remarks that if Government does not strive to reduce this high rate of military expenditure, it will always be in financial insolvency. The paper adds that the British Parliament is not justified in burdening the Government of India with the cost of maintenance of the British troops in India.

A remark on the expenditure in the Military department.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1897.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th March, speaking of the approaching movement of the Government of India to Simla, says that while famine is raging in a large part of India and the local officers are all working hard the Government of India is failing in its duty and has already made arrangements to flee to the hills. The editor thinks that the people would appreciate the self-denial of the Viceroy and those about him if they would make up their minds to show their sympathy with the people by remaining amongst them in their sufferings. The moral effect of the step contemplated by the Viceroy would, in the opinion of the editor, be very detrimental to the well-being of the country and be one of the greatest of the several blunders committed by the present Viceroy. He therefore trusts that Lord Elgin will even now change his mind.

The exodus to the hills condemned.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 8th, 1897.

41. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th March, says that the admission of the three native gentlemen who offered themselves for admission into the Volunteer Corps having been objected to by the Eurasians against the wishes of their officers these officers have resigned their commands in the corps and the paper thinks that the case deserves to be taken into consideration by Government.

The admission of Indians in Volunteer Corps.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 10th, 1897.

42. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th March, says that at a recent meeting held at Calicut under the auspices of the local port officer it was proposed that as the present Calicut pier is situated nearly three-fourths of a mile away from the business centre of the town, and as the merchants are consequently put to much inconvenience and expense in sending and receiving goods by sea, it should be pulled down and a new one constructed near the old customs house, a locality which is said to be more convenient than the present one. The article, while approving of the above proposal, suggests that if the work be undertaken at once it will be a great relief to the poor who are in distress on account of famine.

Remarks on the construction of a new pier at Calicut.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 6th, 1897.

43. A correspondent to the same paper writes that, owing to the untiring efforts of the European officials, robberies and dacoities are not now heard of in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad. The correspondent

When dacoities will cease in Malabar.

adds that if the Collector, the Superintendent and the military should leave these affected taluks before arresting some of the influential persons who are assisting the robbers, the matter will assume a serious aspect again. These influential persons are said to include some of the chieftains, vakils, Pattar Brahmans and police officers.

How to repress dacoities in Malabar.

44. A correspondent to the same paper writes that although it is for the good of the people that a company of sepoys has been stationed on the Kottupara Hill near Pandalur, yet it has on the other hand become a source of trouble to them. It appears that some of the notorious dacoits captured by the sepoys are left off instead of being kept in lock-up. There may perhaps be no outbreak this year, but one thing is certain—that whatever little money the people have earned by the sale of ginger and pepper will be carried away from those parts as was done by the head constable who came to inquire into the outbreak that occurred some two years ago. The correspondent adds that unless all the suspected dacoits as well as some of the influential Hindu and Mappila supporters of thieves are either arrested and transported or bound down for good behaviour, the dacoities and robberies in the affected taluks of Ernad and Walavanad can never be repressed.

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Issued 24th March 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* No. 6 OF 1897

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st March 1897.

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Complaint against the railway employés of the Calicut station .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

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Nil.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári*—

Nil.

(*k*) *General*—

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
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| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vydya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Mar. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 127 | 15th Mar. 1897. |
| 3 | "Austhika Dutan" .. .. .. | Mannárgudi .. .. | 250 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Satya Vartamani .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 600 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th and 20th Mar. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 27th Feb. and 6th Mar. 1897. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 13th and 20th Mar. 1897. |
| 9 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 10th Mar. 1897. |
| 11 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 450 | 8th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 230 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Mar. 1897. |
| 13 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 15th Mar. 1897. |
| 14 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 13th and 20th Mar. 1897. |
| 15 | "Dharma Samvardhani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 439 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th and 18th Mar. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Municipal and Local Boards' Journal." | Rajahmundry .. .. | Not known. | Jan. 1897. |
| 19 | "Hindu Sati Parijatamu" .. .. | Do. .. .. | Do. | ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 300 | Mar. ,, |
| 21 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 576 | Feb. ,, |
| 22 | "Sathya Samvarthani" .. .. | Rajahmundry .. .. | 1,050 | Jan. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 15th Mar. 1897. |
| 24 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st and 15th Feb. 1897. |
| 25 | "Patrikasaraprakasika .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 28th Feb. and 15th Mar. 1897. |
| 26 | "Sri Dharmasamrakshani" .. .. | Guntur .. .. .. | 50 | 23rd Aug., 7th and 21st Sept., 6th and 21st Oct., 4th and 20th Dec. 1896, and 3rd Mar. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 300 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Mar. 1897. |
| 28 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 242 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 650 | 14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 12th Mar. 1897. |
| 31 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Mar. 1897. |
| 33 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th, 20th, 24th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 22nd and 29th Mar. 1897. |
| 35 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 22nd Mar. 1897. |
| 40 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th and 20th Mar. 1897. |
| 41 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 21st Mar. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 42 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 13th, 20th and 27th Mar. 1897. |
| 43 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 15th and 22nd Mar. 1897. |
| 44 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 775 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 752 | 13th, 20th and 27th Mar. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 46 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th, 24th and 29th Mar. 1897. |
| 47 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapetta do. .. | 600 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 48 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane do. .. | 50 | 15th and 25th Mar. 1897. |
| 49 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 21st ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 50 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd Mar. 1897. |
| 51 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 19th and 29th Jan. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 17th March, thinks that, as the attempts made by the combined powers of Europe to persuade the Greeks to give up the war against Turkey have been unsuccessful, the Government of Greece must have the secret support of the Russian and British Governments, as otherwise such a small power as Greece would not dare to go against the will of the whole of Europe without such a moral support.

War between Greece and Turkey.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Mar. 17th, 1897.

2. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 27th March, expresses surprise at the news it has received that England is sending large quantities of war stores to Malta and the Cape, and that Russia has mobilized the Black Sea fleet and two army corps in the Southern Provinces and that the allies of Russia are also preparing for war. The editor finds an explanation for these war preparations in the telegraphic news that Russia is urging Turkey to attack Greece, and thinks that, since public opinion in England would never permit an attack on Greece in concert with Turkey, a war between Russia and England is inevitable. Russia has already defeated England in diplomacy in China and Turkey, and England cannot count upon any allies in Europe. If the designs attributed to Russia are founded on fact, there is little doubt that England would be compelled to evacuate Egypt.

War preparations in England and Russia.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Mar. 27th, 1897.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th March, speaking of the affairs in Crete, says that the Greeks have received assurances of support from some of the Members of Parliament and they are therefore defying the powers of Europe, but the paper thinks that Greece cannot afford to do this and she would have to yield; for, if she does not, a European war would certainly follow. On the other hand, if the powers should decide to allow her to take possession of Crete, it would not put an end to the difficulties in the island, for then the Christians would oppress the Muhammadans and thus the strife would continue, only the parties now fighting will change places. The only solution seems to the editor to be to bring about a radical change in Turkey.

Affairs in Crete.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 29th, 1897.

4. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 15th March, while giving a short account of the telegraphic summaries of the crisis in Crete appearing in the English newspapers, remarks that when Greece is conscious of her weakness among the nations of Europe and is thoroughly aware of her inability to successfully wage a war with Turkey, she would not have prepared for the Cretan war had it not been for the strong support she has behind. The rumour has it that England and Russia are secretly backing Greece though they outwardly condemn her procedure, and the public meeting at Hyde Park in London denouncing the policy of the Sultan and extolling the action of Greece and also the departure of the English volunteers to Crete to assist Greece sufficiently tend to confirm that rumour. The article, after dwelling at some length on the subject, asks that if the Christian Governments in Europe consider it their duty to adopt measures for relieving the Christians from the oppression of the Sultan, why don't these governments think of affording relief to the Hindus and Mussalmans who are suffering great hardships at the hands of the Christian rulers and the Christian population of Natal, Cape Colony and other countries of South Africa? Is it because of their knowing that the Hindu princes and the Sultan of Turkey are unable to adopt retributive measures that the oppression and the ill-treatment of the Indians in South Africa are steadily carried on? If the British Government is a Government that dispenses justice impartially, it could have very easily interfered and put a stop to these iniquities.

Remarks on the crisis in Crete.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Mar. 15th, 1897.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1897.

5. Referring to a London telegram, of the 20th March, announcing that, in the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury alluded to the gravity of the statement made by Lord Kimberley in a speech at Norwich, and said that it was impossible to treat the solemn pledges given for the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey as waste paper, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd March, says that it appears from the speech (made by Lord Kimberley) that the European powers will never allow Turkey to exist. The island of Crete forming a part of Turkey has been separated from it as announced by the telegrams of the 18th and 19th instant. All the powers are tyrannizing over Turkey and the results are yet to be seen.

Cretan affairs.

Alhami, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1897.

6. Referring to the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join the other powers in the blockade of Crete, the *Alhami*, of the 21st March, hopes that His Lordship will not stick to his opinion in this matter and will not fall under the influence of Russia relying on the unjust and unreasonable speeches of Mr. Gladstone, as such a procedure will not only be productive of very serious results but also wound the feelings of the Indian Muhammadans and thus jeopardize the safety of the British empire.

Blockade of Crete.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 22nd, 1897.

7. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd March, reproduces a letter written by Zya-ud-din Akmal from Europe to the *Paisa Akbar*, of Lahore, in which the writer bitterly complains that thousands of Mussalmans of Crete and of Turkey are being daily massacred indiscriminately and yet the Mussalmans of other countries do nothing, and says their inactivity alone has been the cause of emboldening England and the other European powers to resolve on the ruin of Turkey. There is no reason why they should fear Europe which is no match for a capable invader. The writer also states that, by writing this note, his object is not to stir up sedition, but to make Muhammadans in general acquainted with the true aspect of Turkish affairs, to which, he asks the Muhammadan press, to give wide publicity in order that the British Government may not think that the Muhammadan world is indifferent to Turkish matters.

Turkish affairs.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Mar. 13th, 1897.

8. The *Jananukulan*, of the 13th March, reports that there is some misunderstanding between the police of Pattukkóttai in the district of Tanjore and the people of the place, and cites, in support of the statement, a number of criminal cases mutually lodged against each other. The paper trusts that the matter will receive due attention at the hands of the higher authorities and good feeling will be restored. The paper quotes the remark of the *Madras Standard* on the subject, which is as follows:—"Reports are rife about the misdeeds of the police in the Pattukkóttai taluk of the Tanjore district. Mr. Agar, the Police Superintendent, is not likely to tolerate them."

Want of harmony between the police and the people of Pattukkóttai in Tanjore district.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1897.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th March, recommends the discontinuance of the present practice of allowing the so-called private vakils to conduct criminal cases in the courts of subordinate magistracy. A private vakil is an unpassed man, often ignorant of law and procedure and owing his practice to the favour of the magistrate before whom he appears. In these days, when passed men are available in large numbers, there does not appear to be any necessity to allow unpassed men to conduct criminal cases.

Remarks on the system of private vakils and a few suggestions in respect of them.

In the district of Tanjore, for instance, in which there are hundreds of passed men, the correspondent asks, where is the necessity for encouraging the *private vakils?* And yet in every Sub-Magistrate's court they are found practising.

The correspondent proposes that, if unpassed men are found necessary at all, their practice may be confined to courts located in rural tracts unconnected by railways and that they should be required to pass some examination at least in law, and that license to practise should not be given them by sub-magistrates.

A few suggestions regarding village munsifs.

10. A correspondent to the same paper writes as follows:—Village administration is at present far from satisfactory as the office of the village munsif has lost much of its dignity owing to the post being conferred on incompetent men. It behoves Government therefore to amend the Act relating to village officers so as to make them really useful to the people. In most villages there are only a few persons who are competent to discharge the onerous duties of a village munsif; but these persons seldom wish to be appointed as village munsifs for the reason that the office is honorary, that the officer is not respectfully treated either by the people or by revenue officials, and that he is subjected to great hardship in collecting kist, in rendering accounts to superior revenue officials, in attending to works of irrigation, in supplying provisions to jamabandi officers and in several other ways. The post therefore falls on poor and incompetent men. To improve matters the following suggestions are made:—

(1) The same person should not be a village munsif and a monigar.
(2) Men appointed as munsifs should be required to pass an examination and be paid a monthly salary ranging from Rs. 10 to 30 according to the population and importance of the village or group of villages or town in which they may be employed.
(3) Their courts should be public.
(4) To meet the proposed cost of pay, &c., a stamp fee may be levied.
(5) The office of a munsif should not be hereditary.

Desirability of increasing the salary of village munsifs.

11. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 20th March, describing at length the multifarious duties discharged by the village munsif, remarks that the salary paid to them is highly inadequate. He recommends some increase to their pay.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

Considering that the trial held by the District Judge of Calicut in respect of the confiscation of properties belonging to certain Mappila rebels was mere sham.

12. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th March, referring to the trial that was recently held by the District Judge of Calicut in respect of the confiscation of properties of those 39 Mappilas who were shot down in Pallikurup temple in 1894 says that judicial proceedings partaking so much of the nature of sham could never have been witnessed in a British court of justice. It appears that the cases against these 39 offenders were disposed of on the strength of the deposition of an only witness—the head constable Kumaran Nayar. There is no doubt that the Mappilas who were killed in the temple of Pallikurup had committed offences against the State, and that the Government has therefore every right to confiscate their property in accordance with the law, but such a ludicrous trial as was held in the district will only give the public cause for great dissatisfaction. As the Collector has had power to give orders to shoot down these Mappilas who rose in arms against the Government, it would have been better to have empowered that officer to hold a summary inquiry and confiscate their property rather than allow such a mock trial. If the Government thinks that the property should be confiscated only after a due judicial inquiry, then that inquiry ought to be conducted to the satisfaction of the public. It is a matter of common experience that the evidence of the police cannot, as a rule, be accepted as true. Such being the case, how

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

far will the evidence of a head constable be credible? The editor says that he referred to the matter at such a length as he is of opinion that it is disgraceful for Government to treat lightly of matters to which it ought to give serious consideration.

*(d) Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1897.

An injustice done to some candidates for the Primary School examination.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th March, complains that pupils sending in their applications for the Primary School examination as private candidates in consequence of their not having attended any school for the prescribed number of months are not allowed to appear for the said examination, nor are their fees refunded to them, and thinks it unjust to decline to refund the fees of those who send in their applications from ignorance of the rules.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 1st, 1897.

Private candidates for B.A. and Matriculation examinations.

14. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 1st March, referring to the following resolution of the Cocanada Teachers' Association that "in view of the removing of the hardships worked by the present system of disposing of applications for exemption to appear for Matriculation and B.A. examinations as private candidates, the Cocanada Teachers' Association strongly recommends the adoption by the syndicate of definite rules to guide them in granting such exemptions, in order that candidates fulfilling the conditions laid down in those rules may, as a matter of right, claim the exemption," writes thus in English:—"We endorse the resolution word for word. We are strongly of opinion that the way in which the exemption applications are disposed of is arbitrary. In the case of Matriculation, when several candidates satisfying the same conditions apply for exemptions and get their applications supported by one and the same man, competent by the rules, only some of them get the exemption. Is there any secret rule to grant exemption only to a small number of the applicants? If we are to understand that the number of private candidates has a limit, we should like to know if they would be rejected, if they were sent up from recognized schools.

"We know of one notorious case of high-handed arbitration, and we had almost said tyranny, barefaced tyranny. It deserves a full mention here. In 1893 a boy studied in the sixth form of a recognized institution, and for some reason or other sought exemption through the head of another high school, who happened to know him closely. Exemption was first given, but was withdrawn on the representation of his Principal to the Registrar that his age was only 18. The boy then produced a certificate, we learn, from the District Medical officer, who declared his age to be 21; but the Registrar would not believe that a certificate which is conclusive evidence in all age disputes in law courts. The Registrar's card to the boy was as laconic as it was, what shall we say? *No heed will be paid to further correspondence on the subject*, we quote, as if any heed had been taken of the previous correspondence . . . This monstrous piece of injustice can be measured only by the sanctity of the cause of education.

"Since the unfortunate boy's case was lost on the ground of insufficiency of age (!), we feel called upon to say a word on this point though we first reserved it for separate notice. When we put side by side the maximum age for the intellectual ordeal of the Covenanted Civil Service and the minimum age required for the insignificant Matriculation, and, when we see the Indian graduates of 17 and 18, we cannot pretend to be able to reconcile the Matriculation age minimum to reason . . .

"Coming to the private candidates for B.A., we see no definite rules, except of course that they should be F.As. Here, as in the case of Matriculation, some get the exemption and some do not, though under similar circumstances. We would be obliged for a satisfactory reply to these queries. Why should an exemption granted be tenable only for one year? Why should the same candidate once exempted be in some cases refused exemption a second time?

"As things stand at present, the candidates for B.A. and Matriculation are put in considerable suspense of the result of the applications, and, in the cases of refused exemption, the money and labour spent on the examination books are a waste."

15. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th March, learns that the head-master of the Calicut school refused to admit a Paraiya boy into the school in spite of the order of the Assistant Inspector of Schools on the ground that the admission of a Paraiya would drive away all high-caste students.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 18th, 1897.

Admission in a Government school refused to a Paraiya boy in Calicut.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th March, says that the Government Order, No. 31, Educational, dated 18th January last, prohibiting the issue of a "Teacher's certificate" to K. Kannan Nayar, a teacher in Parlakimedi school, is very severe. It remarks that when the "trained teachers' certificate" granted from the Teachers' College, Saidapet, after Kannan Nayar's undergoing the necessary course in that institution as a Government stipendiary student is in force, the above order is not only conflicting but is also unjust and unreasonable. The article is of opinion that if the offence which he committed in 1887 in his capacity as a police officer then and for which he was convicted had been committed after the Madras Act No. III of 1889 came into force, no charge could have been laid at his door. The remark is made that when the lightness of the charge that was brought against Kannan Nayar and the manner in which he was convicted are taken into consideration, the Government Order above referred to cannot but be viewed with great dissatisfaction by the public. The editor hopes that Government will reconsider the hard case of Kannan Nayar as the order in question is likely to affect his occupation which he after so many years of toil and hardship has secured in a distant country.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 13th, 1897.

Considering that G.O., No. 31, Educational, dated 18th January last, is unjust and unreasonable.

17. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th March, referring to the list of University Fellows who were recently nominated says that it is a pity that not a single person from Malabar was nominated though there are several persons there deserving that honour. The persons suggested by the paper are Messrs. T. V. Anantan Nayar, B.A. and B.L., Mulizil Krishnan, B.A. and B.L., and U. Achyutan Nayar, B.A.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 24th, 1897.

Recommending certain Malayalis to be nominated as Fellows of the Madras University.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th March, referring to the indifference of the Educational department in the matter of encouraging both the higher and elementary education of the country, say that it is greatly to be regretted that the Government does not devote its attention to the education of the masses as much as it used to do before. The undue raising of the school fees in college classes and the constant changes in text-books have, it is remarked, placed higher education beyond the reach of the middle classes and the reduction of results-grants given to village schools is also said to have seriously retarded the progress of primary education in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 27th, 1897.

Government to devote more attention to education.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th March, observes that the people of Poonamallee are pressed by the authorities to pay land revenue, income-tax, and house-tax, all at the same time, and that the majority of them being poor are unable to meet so many demands. The correspondent requests Government to inquire into the actual condition of the people and have the house-tax either abolished, or its collection postponed till next year.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1897.

A suggestion to Government regarding the collection of house-tax in Poonamallee.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL BOARDS' JOURNAL, *Rajahmundry*, Jan. 1897.

Private latrine reform.

20. The *Municipal and Local Boards' Journal*, for January (received on 16th March), remarks that, by taking care not to expose the filth in latrines to air or sunlight and by making arrangements to remove the same to the fields outside the town or village, great improvement in sanitation might be effected and the number of diseases largely diminished. It hopes that the District Medical and Sanitary officers will consider the question deeply and offer necessary advice to the municipal and local boards concerned.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

The municipal budget of the Civil and Military Station for 1897–98.

21. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 20th March, finds fault with the municipal budget of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for the coming year for making unnecessary additions to the salaries of the municipal employés this year again. Some two years ago, when similar increases were proposed, the Resident refused his sanction, but the increases were drawn in spite of the orders of the Resident. This year again the Commissioners have betrayed the same contumacy in the preparation of their budget. The paper therefore thinks that, if Government made them pay the unauthorized expenditure from their own pockets, it would be a justifiable and equitable proceeding.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 17th, 1897.

Mr. O. Raman, pensioned tahsildar, to be appointed chairman of the Cannanore Municipality in preference to Mr. Sorabji, a rival candidate.

22. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th March, referring to the resignation of Mr. Rego, Chairman of the Cannanore Municipality, says that the rate-payers will not regret his resignation as they were very much dissatisfied with his administration and were longing for his resignation. It appears that Mr. Oyitti Raman, pensioned tahsildar, and Mr. Sorabji, a pleader, are both trying hard for the chairmanship, and of these two the appointment of Mr. Raman as chairman is strongly recommended by the editor as he has more experience in administrative matters and more leisure than Mr. Sorabji and he is *the* proper person to bring the municipality to a better state. The article therefore hopes that Government will appoint Mr. Raman as the chairman.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1897.

Difference between the British Government and the French Government of Yanam as regards settlement and collection of land revenue.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, says that, in former days, mirasidars were in a happy and prosperous condition for the reason that lands yielded rich harvest and Government received its revenue in kind, and the kist was limited to one-fourth of the harvest realized; whereas, in these days, the payment of kist in cash, heavy assessment under the recent settlement and frequent failure of crops have seriously affected the material condition of mirasidars and reduced them to poverty. The paper adds that, unless the land assessment is reduced and the settlement rules are revised, there is no chance of any improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes. The same paper then contrasts the land assessment in British India with that in the French Settlement of Yanam, and declares that land-owners living in the French Settlement are more prosperous than their brethren of British India for the following reasons:—

(1) The settlement of Yanam is permanent, Government receiving as revenue one-fourth of the produce realized. Lands are so fertile that eight acres produce a harvest worth about Rs. 150, and Government assesses these eight acres at Rs. 37–8–0 including water-cess at the rate of Rs. 4–11–0 per acre. In the adjoining district of Gódávari mirasidars are obliged to pay one-third of the produce as land-cess together with Rs. 4 per acre as water-cess.

(2) In Yanam pasture lands and uncultivated lands intended for the benefit of cattle are assessed at the rate of ten annas per acre. Under the British Government, however, no such distinction is observed.

(3) When there is a failure of crop, total or partial, the French Government grants a remission; but in the British dominions a ryot is obliged to pay full kist how little soever may be the yield of the land.

(4) In Yanam assessment is collected in four instalments in the months of February, April, October and December when grain sells at a higher rate in the market; but in British India no such concession is allowed.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th March, remarks that Paraiya passengers in the South Indian Railway meet with rough treatment at the hands of high-caste passengers while they pay the same fare as the latter. The correspondent suggests to Government as well as the South Indian Railway authorities the advisability of reserving a carriage for Paraiyas as is done for Eurasian and European passengers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1897.

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities.

25. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th March, complains that the East Coast Railway servants are not paid their salaries at proper time. It hears that the salaries for January were paid on the 27th February, and, observing that the railway servants on small salaries are put to considerable inconvenience, it prays the railway authorities will remedy the evil.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1897.

East Coast Railway servants.

26. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 22nd March, says that, as the rule which requires passengers desirous of engaging compartments in railway carriages to buy eight tickets even if the number of passengers going therein be less than eight operates very heavily upon a person who cannot afford to spend so much but who for some reason or other wishes to travel with his wife and children, say sometimes four in number, in an engaged compartment, the railway authorities should introduce half compartments and attach a certain number of them to every passenger train. The article says that if this system is introduced many persons travelling with their families will avail themselves of it owing to the convenience and cheapness and the gain resulting therefrom will be immense.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 22nd, 1897.

Suggestions regarding reserved compartments.

27. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd March, invites the attention of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway to the inconvenience and loss caused to the merchants by the delay and corrupt practices of the railway employés at the Calicut station in delivering or sending goods. It appears that when goods are received in the station they are not delivered over to the consignees at once, and the object of the railway servants in doing this is to get sufficient time to abstract a part of the contents.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 22nd, 1897.

Complaint against the railway employés of the Calicut station.

### (*k*) *General.*

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 6th March, observes that, ever since the abolition of lock hospitals, venereal diseases are on the increase and the health of British soldiers returning to England from India is very unsatisfactory. The paper advises Government to re-establish lock hospitals for giving medical aid to prostitutes and thus check the spread of venereal diseases.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1897.

Advisability of opening lock hospitals once more.

29. The same paper reports that the seat of the Honourable V. Bashyam Aiyangar as a non-official member in the Legislative Council, has fallen vacant owing to his appointment as Advocate-General, and that

A request to His Excellency the Governor.

the Mahajana Sabha has requested His Excellency the Governor to fill up the vacancy. The paper adds that it is the opinion of a section of the people that His Excellency would do well to wait for some time before making his nomination to the vacancy.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1897.

Grievances of the officials of the Postal department regarding holidays.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th March, observes that officers of the Postal department enjoy few holidays and are seldom permitted to be absent on leave, for the reason that it is so difficult to relieve them, and that their health must suffer by continued strain of work. The correspondent suggests the appointment of a relieving post officer for each district.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Mar. 15th, 1897.

Remarks on the reduction of ghât talayaries.

31. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th March, writes in English as follows:—"The Government of Madras, like other local Governments in British India, believes a great deal in petty savings and economies and orders reduction of establishments accordingly, though, when all things are taken into account, the seeming reductions carried out in the interests of the people only tend to the real impoverishment of the latter and an aggravation of the latter's condition. The reduction of the ghât talayaries noticed in our leader is a sample of this. The dismissed ghât talayaries will at once betake themselves to robbery and pursue their admittedly hereditary profession unchecked. This reduction is, therefore, by no means beneficial to the country, as the saving involved, viz., Rs. 235 a month, is so little and the eventual loss to the people from unchecked robbery and theft enormous. Why cannot the Government instead reduce the pay of the big officials by, say, Rs. 50 each? But such a course is never to be thought of."

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Mar. 15th, 1897.

Remarks on the exodus to the hills.

32. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 15th March, does not like that Government should go to the hills this year during summer at a great cost while the people are suffering from famine of a severe type. While Government says that it has no funds to help the famine-stricken people, it does not scruple to spend its revenues on an exodus to the hills and to impose fresh taxes on the already over-taxed people of India for meeting extra charges.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

Mr. Tremenheere, Collector of Nilgiris.

33. The *Pariyan*, of the 20th March, praises Mr. Tremenheere, Collector of the Nilgiris, as a very able and a conscientious public servant, clever in putting down corruption among his subordinates, and sympathetic to the Paraiyas. The paper says that, if this officer were posted as a permanent Collector for some time in any of these districts, namely, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot, he would render meritorious service to Government.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1897.

Exodus to the hills.

34. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th March, regrets that their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governors should think of departing to the hills with their Councillors during summer. The heat in the plains may no doubt be severe for them, but it is not intolerable because they have all sorts of comforts at their command. The Judges of the High Courts, the Members of the Revenue Boards, the Collectors of the disticts and the European merchants, all work at their stations as usual. Remarking that these merchants and officials bear the expenses themselves, if they ever resort to the hills, the paper is at a loss to know why the Governor and his members with high salaries should not bear the cost of their own comforts. Besides the Viceroy or Governor and his Councillors, it says, a numerous train of officials—secretaries, under-secretaries, clerks and peons—go to the hills increasing the public expense, and remarks that the European rulers require innumerable and expensive comforts only if they can be procured at others' expense.

35. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd March, in writing on the subject of Indian expenditure, says that the injustice done to India in the matter of distribution of expenditure between England and India has now been fully pointed out to the commission now sitting in England. It further goes on to say that it is chiefly as regards the army that India is dealt unfairly by. That the army in India is much larger than is required for her needs. There is no reason why India should keep soldiers only for the use of England. If war is declared in Europe it would be against England and not against India; it is therefore but fair and just that England should pay for the surplus troops. The army in India costs the people the enormous sum of 17 millions sterling and the burden it inflicts upon the people is frightful.

Indian expenditure.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 22nd, 1897.

36. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th March, says that it is high time that the authorities should check the corruption and high-handedness of some of the officials in the Malabar district. A few years ago some of the high officials in the district were convicted and punished for bribery and since that time the other officials were somewhat afraid to do any injustice; but now some of the officials are said to be perpetrating more glaring acts of injustice than those of former days.

Corruption and high-handedness of some of the officials in Malabar.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 24th, 1897.

37. In approving of the order of the Government of Madras issued to all Collectors, District Boards and Municipalities as regards the destruction of rats, which are, from a medical point of view, the cause of the breaking out of the bubonic plague, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th March, says grain is in fact infected by dead rats and various diseases break out in consequence, and asks the authorities to adopt thorough remedial measures in this respect.

The order of the Madras Government regarding the destruction of rats.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1897.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

38. The *Prabhavati*, of the 22nd March, referring to the Mysore law prescribing the minimum age for the marriage of young boys and girls, remarks that the pernicious custom of early marriages would very soon disappear if the British Government followed suit and passed a similar law prohibiting the marriage of boys and girls below the age of 16 and 8 respectively.

Early marriages.

PRABHAVATI, *Cuddapah*, Mar. 22nd, 1897.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd March, says that great indignation prevails owing to the publication of the rules under the Plague Act in the North, and that the wildest rumours are afloat about the possible blackmailing and oppression by the police. The examination of female passengers to see if any are suffering from the plague is very much resented by the Muhammadans, and a Muhammadan at Ruk is said to have killed his wife rather than hand her over for examination to the doctor.

The rules under the Plague Act.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 22nd, 1897.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

40. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th March, blames the Diwan of Mysore for not having insured the Mysore palace against fire, and says that he had neglected to do so although he had been warned some years ago by Mr. C. E. M. Russell, who was then a forest officer in the Mysore State.

The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd March, says, that people of Mysore are very much excited by the terrible calamity, and an impression is abroad that there was culpable negligence on the part of the authorities. The paper thinks that this excitement is increased owing to the inquiry into the causes of the fire being held within closed doors, and hopes that the report of the commission will soon be made public.

The fire in the Mysore palace.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 18th, 1897.

The *Suryodaya*, of the 18th March, says that none but the Diwan must be held responsible for the fire in the Mysore palace. He is paid such a high salary that he may look after everything. He ought to have taken the necessary precautions by keeping a constant supply of water ready in the palace. At all events there was no reason for his preventing people, who offered themselves, from attempting to put out the fire at the very commencement. Even ordinary houses with thatched roofs have been saved from total destruction by timely aid, and the palace being a substantial building with iron pillars could easily have been saved if the people had only been allowed to do so.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 25th, 1897.

The Diwan of Mysore.

41. The *Suryodaya*, of the 25th March, makes the following remarks about the present Diwan's administration of Mysore :—It is now fifteen years since Sir Seshadri Aiyar has been the Diwan of Mysore. During his administration the Mysore State Railway was made over to Southern Mahratta Railway Company; the Mysore Postal service was amalgamated with the Imperial Postal department. While there was poverty and distress he submitted returns exhibiting increased wealth and prosperity of the State, which resulted in higher pay to himself and enhanced subsidy to the Imperial Government.

The increase in the revenue is owing not to any new industry introduced by the Diwan, but to the retransfer of lands vacated by poor ryots in their inability to pay the taxes at the time of the famine in the years of Dhatu and Ishwara, to the confiscation of the permanently-settled villages for arrears of revenue, and to the sale of accumulated sandal and teak wood. No doubt there is vast increase in the revenue under the two heads, Salt and Abkári, but this has in no way improved the condition of the people at large as the penniless people to indulge in their vices will have recourse to such illegal means as theft, robbery and the like to come by money wherewith to buy liquor. The increase so obtained he has devoted to enhance the salary of his own favourites. For these 10 or 12 years the low-paid servants of the taluk offices are crying for an increase of pay, but there is no one to hear their grievances.

There is loss to the State in every direction. The late Maharaja died at Calcutta and his palace is now consumed by fire, but the Diwan is still in his place. All this has caused great dissatisfaction to most of the subjects who seriously question why he should any longer be retained in the office and anxiously wait for a better man. Many wonder why he is not advised either by Her Highness the Regent to enjoy some rest after such a long service. There was some anxiety to find a fit successor to Diwan Purnayya who served Tippu Sultan and Maharaja Krishna Wodeyer, but the difficulty was somehow got over. The editor hopes that it would not be difficult in these enlightened days to find a fit successor to the present Diwan.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 18th, 1897.

Remission of revenue on dry lands.

42. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th March, says that the ryots of the districts affected by famine must feel grateful to the Government of Madras for the order given to the Collectors not to sell lands for arrears of revenue as the Government has under contemplation the remission of revenue on dry lands.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1897.

An advice to the Madras Famine Committee.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th March, says that the famine-stricken people of this presidency have a stronger claim than their brethren of the other presidencies on the funds collected in England for famine relief, because the poverty of Madras is due to Government draining away nearly all its wealth in the shape of taxation. The paper persuades the Madras

Committee to demand from the Calcutta Committee a larger share of the British charity and have it distributed among all the famine-stricken people of this presidency.

44. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 20th March, referring to the contemplated celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, remarks as follows:—The proposal to give a treat to school boys and to feed the poor on the day of celebration does not appear to be very commendable. The best mode of celebration will be to help the poor ryots in the famine suffering districts by a remission of their taxes for the year.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee.

45. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th March, notes the observation of Mr. Caine that the contributions from the various countries in the world are altogether inadequate for famine relief in India, and that the British Parliament will do well to deserve the gratitude of the Indian subjects by voting a sum of ten lakhs of pounds sterling, and remarks that India would not have been reduced to such straits had it not been for the high salaries paid to European officials and for the large remittances out of its wealth to England. The people are groaning under oppressive taxation and heavy military expenditure. It is therefore but just, says the paper, that the British Parliament should help India in times of distress by granting a large sum of money.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1897.

Parliament and Indian famine.

46. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th March, regrets very much that the Government has not yet put a stop to the slave trade that obtains in the presidency. It refers to a case reported in the *Rangoon Times*, in which the young wife of a poor ryot in the Vizagapatam district was taken to Rangoon by one who lives by such trade and confined there for some time in a private room in a certain house, and then transferred to another house, and after a time she was sold to the owner of the house for Rs. 95. The woman remained there as his wife, and, waiting for an opportunity, made her escape and sought the protection of a barrister-at-law. The paper remarks that, as these slaves are exported from ports in the Madras Presidency, it is necessary that the Madras Government should take particular care to put a stop to this illegal traffic.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

Madras slave trade.

47. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for February, admits that India should ever be governed by the British, but says it should either have a parliament of its own or be represented in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The taxes in India, it remarks, must be reduced to their minimum. The Imperial Government should bear the cost of every undertaking in which it is interested. Qualified natives should be encouraged and given higher appointments. The military expenditure should be curtailed. A native volunteer corps should be raised, and, as the Indians are at present becoming weaker for want of sufficient food, care should be taken to improve their physical condition and to save the country with their aid from foreign invasion.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Feb. 1897.

India and its grievances.

48. The same paper says that it is freely opined by the ryots that the British Government in India can only interfere with revenue settlement too frequently and transmit large sums of money to England, but cannot improve the condition of the Indian subjects.

British Government in India.

49. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th March, says that the waiting sheds now existing near taluk cutcherries are appropriated by high-caste ryots alone who do not give admission into them to Paraiyas and other low-caste people and therefore hopes that Government would erect separate waiting sheds for the exclusive use of the lower castes of ryots.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 18th, 1897.

Necessity for erecting waiting sheds for low-caste ryots near taluk cutcherries.

50. The same paper does not approve of the agitation set-up against the move of the various local Governments to the hills in this year of famine, and says that it is but reasonable that the hard-worked officials, who cannot bear the heat of the plains, should go to some cool place for a short time.

The move of Government to the hills.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 29th, 1897.

51. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th March, says that the migration of the various Governments to the hills is a great mistake at this juncture and will have a very injurious moral effect on the famine administration in the various districts just at a time when the greatest effort is required.

The exodus of Government to the hills.

52. The same paper says that although the Mussalmans in India have hitherto tried to keep aloof from the Congress and have been doing all they could to thwart its objects, yet in a meeting recently held by the Muhammadans in Alighar they have passed resolutions which are identical with those of the National Congress. This, the editor thinks, is a sure sign that they now see their error, and, therefore, exhorts them to make common cause with the Hindus and join the Congress to make its voice more powerful than it would be if the Muhammadans kept aloof and *agitated independently*.

Mussalmans and the Indian National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 13th, 1897.

53. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th March, commenting upon the famine relief fund meeting at Calicut, says, among other matters, that the constant recurrence of famine in India is due to the imposition of various heavy taxes and also to the drain on the Indian exchequer in several unnecessary ways, such as the payment of exchange compensation allowances, home remittances, expensive frontier wars, &c. The article, after dilating upon the matter at some length, remarks that although the Government has neglected its duty which is to administer the country by regulating its expenses in proportion to the income, yet it is the duty of all loyal and philanthropic citizens to come forward and assist Government in saving the lives of millions of their fellow-creatures by contributing their quota even by curtailing their necessaries of life.

Famine relief fund meeting at Calicut.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 17th, 1897.

54. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th March, referring to the rumour that Azhuvanchari Tamprakkal (a Nambudri Brahman) intends to petition Government to exempt him from appearing in civil courts as witness, says that if there is any truth in the rumour, Government should deeply consider before granting the prayer of the petitioner. The opinion is expressed that if Government intends to exempt any body at all in Malabar from appearing in civil courts as witness it ought to be done only after the Zamorin has first been exempted therefrom.

Government to consider deeply before granting the prayers of a petition that would be submitted by a certain Nambudri Brahman.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

55. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th March, referring to the iniquities committed by the medical officers in granting health, *post-mortem* and other certificates, says that such certificates are incorrect and untrustworthy as their tenor depends mostly upon the weight of the purse of the person to whom they are granted. In the matter of granting *post-mortem* and other certificates, the medical officers are forbidden to take money, but, it is alleged, that they receive money secretly and give false certificates. It appears that if in criminal cases persons who have suffered injury are sent to the hospital for treatment the medical men in charge are said to receive bribes and convert simple hurt into grievous hurt and *vice versâ*. To make the offence a grievous hurt the patient should be kept in the hospital for more than twenty-one days; and the medical men to effect their purpose are, it appears, in the habit of discharging from the hospital patients who are not cured of their wound and retaining those who have undergone a complete

Medical certificates.

cure. The article, after referring to the matter at some length, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of making stringent rules in the matter of certificates granted by the medical officers of Government who, it is remarked, are completely demoralised.

**The Mappilas again!**

56. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd March, writes that on one of the festival days of the Karimpuzha temple a Tangal residing in the locality went to the temple after 3 P.M. and wanted to get admission into it, but the Nambudris and others who had assembled in the temple raised a strong objection remarking that the temple would be polluted if the Tangal were admitted. An altercation took place between the Hindus and the Tangal and when the latter found that his demand would not be conceded, he stepped into the temple and caught the Nambudri priest. A scuffle then ensued between them, but the by-standers interfered and separated them both and ruled that the Tangal should not enter the temple. At about half-past five some twenty Mappilas, armed with clubs, arrived at the temple gate; then the temple authorities at once gave information to the nearest police station at Srikrishnapuram. By the time the police and the Eralpad Raja's sepoys reached the place these Mappilas, it appears, ran away to the neighbouring forests. The correspondent says that the above took place during the late Ramzan, a month ago.

MANORAMA, *Calicut.* Mar. 22nd, 1897.

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th April 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | Feb. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 127 | 1st Apr. 1897. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Satya Vartamani .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 13th, 20th and 27th Mar. and 3rd Apr. 1897. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 27th Mar. ,, 3rd Apr. 1897. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 31st Mar. 1897. |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 230 | 29th ,, and 5th Apr. 1897. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 22nd and 29th Mar. and 5th Apr. 1897. |
| 13 | "Dharma Samvardhani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 1st and 8th Apr. 1897. |
| 14 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Devikota .. .. .. | 1,000 | 24th Mar. 1897. |
| 15 | "Janamukulam" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 27th ,, and 3rd Apr. 1897. |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 439 | 4th Apr. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 20th, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 30th Mar. and 1st Apr. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | Not known. | Mar. 1897. |
| 19 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Apr. ,, |
| 20 | "Municipal and Local Boards' Journal." | Rajahmundry .. .. | Not known. | Feb. ,, |
| 21 | "Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Tallapudi .. .. .. | 200 | Mar. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 1st Apr. 1897. |
| 23 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st and 15th Mar. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Mar. 1897. |
| 25 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 260 | 19th Mar. 1897. |
| 26 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 350 | 5th and 12th Apr. 1897. |
| 27 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 242 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Mar. and 2nd, 6th, 9th and 13th Apr. 1897. |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 31st ,, ,, 3rd, 7th, and 10th Apr. 1897. |
| 30 | "Vibudharanjani" * .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 260 | 2nd and 9th Apr. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi, South Canara .. | 400 | Feb. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 370 | 5th and 12th Apr. 1897. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. | 200 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 250 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 1st, 8th and 15th Apr. 1897. |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 31st Mar. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 1st Apr. 1897. |
| 38 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Mar. and 10th Apr. 1897. |
| 39 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st and 11th Apr. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 29th Mar. and 5th Apr. 1897. |
| 42 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 775 | 31st ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 752 | 3rd and 10th Apr. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 44 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 12th Apr. 1897. |
| 45 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Do. .. | 50 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 46 | "Qasim-ul-Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 8th ,, ,, |

* Was a weekly paper—See No. 25.

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th March, with reference to the present crisis in Crete, writes as follows:—The devoted loyalty and gratitude of the Muhammadans is well known to all. The Cretan question causes much sensation in and exercises the minds of the Muhammadan community. The insurgent Greeks have committed all sorts of atrocities upon the poor Muslims. The Muhammadans fervently hope that the British Government, who rules over numberless Muhammadans, will, with a view to safeguard their religious interests, use their best endeavours to free the innocent Muslims of Crete from the oppression of the incendiary mob of Greeks. The incriminating articles of Mr. Gladstone, the mass meetings of the Hyde Park and the fact that the British volunteers are ready to render help to the Greeks are calculated to prove that the British nation, being a Christian nation, is a bitter enemy of the Muslims of Turkey and Crete. The German Emperor is now fully prepared to help Turkey. Muhammadans will feel grateful to any one who may help Turkey at such a critical time as this is. It would be advisable for the British Government to adopt the friendly policy of Germany towards the Sultan. The Muhammadans in London, after the performance of the Eed-ul-Fitr prayers on the 4th of March, entertained Haji Muhammad Daly Sahib and prayed to God for the welfare of the Sultan of Turkey and the German Emperor and for the stability of the Ottoman Empire. The editor states that the Emperor of Germany supports the cause of the Sultan of Turkey openly and the Muhammadans in London have every reason to bless the German Emperor's beneficent rule.

The present crisis in Crete.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 29th, 1897.

2. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th April, has an extract from the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of Madras, to the following effect:—It is admitted that the Muhammadans aided the English in gaining a footing in India to a far greater extent than any other nation did and they are still ready to sacrifice their lives for the British Government should any necessity arise therefor. This being the case, it is not known why Government should wound their feelings. The Age of Consent Act, the Pilgrimships' Act and the notification suspending the pilgrimage to Mecca have already wounded their feelings, and now the treatment of the Sultan by the British Government as regards the Cretan affair is an additional cause of amazement to them. When a Christian rebel is hanged at Crete for breach of discipline, the Turks are represented as tyrants and murderers, and, in sympathy with the rebel hanged, the English press is filled with exaggerated accounts and the rebels are helped with arms, ammunition, &c., for the continuance of their rebellion. The editor, addressing the Muhammadans, says: "You, O Muhammadans, are the most loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government which will take into its serious consideration everything you may represent to it and will have regard to your sufferings. Hence it behoves you at this critical time to place before it your views as regards the Cretan affair by calling committees and request Government not to annoy its faithful Muhammadan subjects." The editor observes that, should the spark of the latent ill-feeling existing between the Turkish and the British Government be fanned into a blaze, and the relations between them become more strained, the peace and tranquillity of the whole world will be jeopardized.

The Sultan and the British Government.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Apr. 5th, 1897.

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th March, states that a correspondent named Muhammad Ghouse, schoolmaster of Savrapatam, Malur taluk, in the Kolar district, controverts the opinion of certain (bigoted) Englishmen that only very few Muhammadans in India recognise the Sultan of Turkey as their lawful Caliph and observes that Muhammadans in general, rich or poor, learned or illiterate,

The Sultan of Turkey.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 29th, 1897.

coolies or peasants, are devotedly attached to the Sultan and would not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for him. The correspondent requests all Muhammadans to follow the policy of the Aligarh Muhammadans in holding public meetings with a view to pray to God for the welfare of the Sultan of Turkey and to petition Government to treat their spiritual head, the Sultan, humanely.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Pariyan, *Madras*, Apr. 3rd, 1897.

Desirability of training police constables to work fire-engines.

4. The *Pariyan*, of the 3rd April, remarks that, in times of accident by fire, police constables, either by the fire-engine being out of order or by laziness, are unable to work the machine which, therefore, fails to serve the purpose for which it is intended. The paper thinks it desirable that police constables should be trained to work a fire-engine on occasions of emergency.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Mar. 27th, 1897.

Unsatisfactory nature of the police administration in the district of Tanjore.

5. The *Jananukulan*, of the 27th March, remarks that the police administration of Tanjore has been unsatisfactory ever since 1897, and more so after the transfer of Mr. Agar, the Superintendent of Police, and quotes six criminal cases in which the police executives of the district are concerned and which are pending inquiry. The paper requests Government as well as the Inspector-General of Police to adopt measures to render the police administration in the district of Tanjore satisfactory.

Kerala Chandrika, *Calicut*, Apr. 1st, 1897.

Natives to be appointed as Assistant Superintendents of Police.

6. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st April, while noticing with pleasure the appointment of Mr. P. S. Srinivasa Chari as a permanent Assistant Superintendent of Police, says that in the reply to the address presented by the public of Bellary to His Excellency Sir Arther Havelock on the occasion of his visit to that district in October last, His Excellency said that, as an experimental measure, a native gentleman would be appointed as Assistant Superintendent and if the results proved satisfactory other similar appoinments would follow. As the appointment of Mr. Srinivasa Chari as Assistant Superintendent has proved a great success and has been made permanent, it now behoves His Excellency to fulfil his promise. The opinion of the general public is that it is not in the nature of His Excellency to indulge in words calculated to afford momentary pleasure to the people and that if he once gives a word he will act up to it; and so the article trusts that His Excellency will select some able and competent men from among the natives and appoint them as Assistant Superintendents. It is further remarked that the appointment of natives as Assistant Superintendents will remove the impression now rightly or wrongly entertained by the people that such posts have been created only for giving employment to the sons of some influential Englishmen who have not or could not pass any University examination. As the natives are in a better position to easily and correctly understand the nature of the country and the people than their European compeers, their appointment would render greater assistance to the administration of justice than it does now. When responsible offices including the judgeship of the High Court are held by natives and the duties connected therewith are ably and satisfactorily discharged by them, is it possible that there are no able natives available in large numbers for a comparatively less responsible and onerous post such as that of Assistant Superintendents of Police?

Manorama, *Calicut*, Apr. 5th, 1897.

Vagaries of the Kottakkal police.

7. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 5th April, invites the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the vagaries of the Kottakkal police. It appears that the persons who

take things for sale to the local market which is held every Saturday are not only molested by the police in various ways but are also prevented from selling their goods as they choose.

*(b) Courts.*

Serious allegations against a Stationary Magistrate, Malabar.

8. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 31st March, says that a petition was recently presented to the Collector of Malabar by a Warriyar, charging Subrama Aiyar, Stationary Magistrate of Bettutnad, with criminal intimidation and extortion, and the Collector forwarded the same to the Head Assistant Magistrate, Palghat, for inquiry and report. The paper remarks that it has often before this heard several other serious allegations against Subrama Aiyar, and the civil suit in the matter of his having purchased an elephant in a suspicious manner, which is now pending in the Sub-Court, Calicut, is one of the instances in point which would amply suffice for his superior officers to form a very bad impression of him. It is not now possible to pronounce an opinion as to the truth or otherwise of the allegations contained in the petition, but as the charge brought against him is very serious, it is not so easy to ascertain the truth if the inquiry is conducted at Bettutnad where Subrama Aiyar, by virtue of his office, wields so much influence. The paper suggests that, for the purpose of a satisfactory inquiry, Subrama Aiyar should be either removed from Bettutnad or suspended.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 31st, 1897.

A complaint against the Sub-Magistrate of Bettutnad to be thoroughly inquired into.

9. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th April, while concurring in the opinion expressed by the editor of the same paper in a former issue in the matter of the inquiry ordered by the Collector of Malabar into the complaint made by a Warriyar against Subrama Aiyar, Sub-Magistrate of Bettutnad, adds that however wealthy and influential the complainant may be it is impossible to find persons to give evidence so long as an unscrupulous official exercising magisterial powers is retained at the place of inquiry. The correspondent remarks that although it is opposed to policy to suspend Subrama Aiyar until a *primâ facie* case has been made out against him, it is highly necessary, in the interests of justice and equity, that he should at least be transferred from the station in order to render the inquiry thorough and satisfactory.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 7th, 1897.

*(d) Education.*

Predominance of European Fellows in the Madras University and its effect.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th March, remarks that out of the nineteen Fellows recently appointed by Government in the University of Madras, only four are natives, the rest being Europeans, including five or six Christian missionaries. The paper thinks that the predominance of European element among the Fellows in the University is likely to be prejudicial to the interests of natives, and is at a loss to know why Government as well as the Director of Public Instruction were induced to adopt such a course.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

Primary education.

11. The *Sasilekha*, of the 9th April, observes that only 37 per cent. of the cost of primary education in the Presidency was borne by Government during the year 1895-96, and opines that Government would do well to pay the whole expense. It further regrets to find that there are no schools at all in 13,702 villages, each with a population of 200 inhabitants. and in 20,215 villages more with a somewhat smaller population. It observes that the local boards are curtailing their allotments for educational purposes under the impression that they cannot but expend half of their income on the construction and maintenance of roads. It therefore prays that Government will take the matter into its

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Apr. 9th, 1897.

serious consideration and sanction a larger expenditure (from Provincial funds) for primary schools. It regrets to note that while legislature provides for the compulsory education of children in almost all the civilised countries, such as England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and even in the rising country of Japan, no such provision has as yet been made in India—a country governed for the last 100 years by the most enlightened nation in the world. It suggests that, if Government be unable to allot a larger sum of money for primary education, it might impose a small cess, such as road-cess, specially for the said purpose and establish a school in each village however small it may be.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 31st, 1897.

Suggestions regarding the education of Mappilas.

12. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 31st March, says that in a minute which was written by the President of the Malabar District Board regarding the improvement of education of the Mappilas and laid at a recent meeting of the board, he had suggested, among other matters, that a liberal grant of free scholarships and stipends to the Mappila youths will be a great stimulus to the members of that community to educate their children. The article remarks that although the methods suggested above may act as a strong incentive to the poor, yet it is doubtful whether they will be of any effect in the case of the children of wealthy Mappilas whose education is to be devoutly wished for. The opinion is expressed that nothing short of making education compulsory among the Mappilas will be an adequate plan for furthering the progress of education among them.

### (*c*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

Bad condition of a certain road leading from Pollachi to Darapuram.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th March, describing the bad condition of a great portion of the road leading from Pollachi to Darapuram, requests the authorities concerned to have it repaired ere long.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Apr. 3rd, 1897.

Butchers' strike in Tanjore and the indifference of the municipal authorities.

14. The *Jananukulan*, of the 3rd April, reports that the butchers' strike in Tanjore still continues and the people are put to much inconvenience as they are obliged to buy meat from distant places. The paper says that the officiating chairman, Mr. Murugasam Pillai, has no time to attend to the matter, as he is wholly occupied in jamabandi work and that no remedy is forthcoming from any quarter to remove the hardship complained of. The paper attributes this misfortune to the absence of a permanent chairman for the municipality of Tanjore.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Apr. 5th, 1897.

Desirability of securing water-supply for the towns of Negapatam, Velippalayam and Nagore.

15. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 5th April, regrets that Government should have declined to lend money for a water-supply project for the town of Negapatam and its suburbs. The paper observes that the question of supplying Negapatam, Velippalayam and Nagore with good water has been before the local municipality and Government for the last ten years, and, now that a scheme has been matured, it is a pity that Government should decline to sanction the expenditure. The municipal council, it would seem, has again pressed the question on the attention of Government.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 8th, 1897.

The Gódávari District Board.

16. The *Rajayogi*, of the 8th March, quotes the letter in which the Vice-President, on behalf of the President, Gódávari District Board, required Mr. K. Rao Seshayya to tender his resignation for his seat on the Cocanada Taluk Board as he could no longer represent the Pithapuram Estate on behalf of the adopted son of the late Raja, as well as Mr. Rao Seshayya's letter in reply, and makes the following observations in English:—"It is clear from the reply given by Mr. Seshayya that he was never given to understand that he was to be a representative of the Pithapuram Estate on the taluk board. And it is a high-handed and arbitrary procedure to ask people to resign their seats while no

existing rule disables them to continue as members. If the Act contemplates that people should cease to be members under certain circumstances, why could not the Vice-President remove Mr. Rao Seshayya from the membership and why did he wait until he obtained the resignation from him. Even according to the District Municipalities Act nobody ceases to be a councillor when he ceases to fulfil the conditions under which he was nominated or elected. We cannot for one moment believe that Rao Seshayya was intended to represent the interests of the adopted son better than Mr. K. Subba Row, the Diwan, who was also a member. Besides this, nobody can understand how the Vice-President expected Mr. Seshayya to represent the Pithapuram Estate while the latter, according to his reply, held no appointment under the adopted son.

"We are told that Mr. V. Rama Row, B.A., of Cocanada, has been appointed to fill the place vacated by Mr. Seshayya. Are we to understand that Mr. Rama Row is to represent the interests of the Pithapuram Estate? We believe Mr. Rama Rao has as much to do with the Pithapuram Estate as darkness has with light."

Fire in Calicut.

17. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 31st March, regrets to learn that when a fire recently broke out in Calicut the local municipality did not render any material help in extinguishing it. The editor asks on what occasions is the municipality that levies taxes from the people in various ways to render them any assistance if it is not on occasions like this when their life and property are in danger? Further, how discreditable it is that the municipality has no fire-engine of its own.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 31st, 1897.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

A remark on Mr. Abbas Ali Sahib, Tahsildar of Tanjore taluk.

18. The *Jananukulan*, of the 3rd April, gives a very unsatisfactory account of the work done by Mr. Abbas Ali Sahib, Tahsildar of Tanjore, and supports the same by quoting the remarks made against him in the *Swadesamitran*, the *Muhammadan*, the *Janamitran*, and the *South Indian Post*. It says that during his tenure of office as Tahsildar in Tanjore, the revenue has fallen in arrears to the extent of Rs. 65,000 according to the *Swadesamitran* and is at a loss to know why Government has not taken notice of such heavy arrears which speak against the Tahsildar as a revenue officer. The paper says that the taluk of Tanjore is a wide taluk yielding a large revenue and containing chiefly Tamil-speaking population, and that a Muhammadan Tahsildar who is not much acquainted with Tamil and whose revenue capacity is questioned should be appointed for the said taluk is highly undesirable. The paper requests Government to do the needful in this matter.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore* Apr. 3rd, 1897.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

A request to the authorities concerned to begin the survey of the contemplated Muttupet-Avadiyarkoil line.

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, requests the authorities concerned to begin soon the survey of the contemplated Muttupet-Avadiyarkoil line for which a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned by the District Board of Tanjore. The correspondent says that the said line has many facilities with regard to acquisition of lands and the securing of labour, materials, &c., and that the average cost per mile would be only three-fourths of the cost per mile of the Mayavaram-Muttupet line.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1897.

East Coast Railway.

20. The *Rajayogi*, of the 8th March, writes thus in English:—"Though it was some nine months back that this (intermediate) class was brought in, still we do not find adequate accommodation in it. The intermediate carriages are not attached to all the passenger trains running on the line . . . The railway authorities are not justified in announcing to the public the introduction

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 8th, 1897.

of the inter-carriages before making themselves sure of the stock. By this the Government officials, as well as the public, are put to a good deal of inconvenience, not being certain which train would contain a carriage. Much trouble and worry are experienced by officers in checking the travelling allowance bills of the parties concerned. There is a general cry, as it were, from all quarters against the insufficiency of inter-class room. We invite the attention of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway to the fact that the absence of these carriages on all the mixed trains is seriously felt and complaints from the public have been very common regarding the fact that the very trains which are, according to the notification of the Traffic Superintendent, supposed to have inter-carriages do not really possess them to the sad disappointment of the public."

Wanted a station on East Coast Railway.

21. A correspondent to the same paper writes thus in English :—" I would invite the attention of the Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway through the medium of your columns to the following facts in the hope that they will receive his consideration as they deserve.

" The distance between Nidadavólu and Tadapalligudem railway stations is much longer than that between any other two stations. There is a place called Navabpalem exactly half the way between the said two stations where a railway station is absolutely necessary. At least a flag station as a temporary measure may be opened and tried for a reasonable length of time, subject to closure should its maintenance not be advantageous . . . . Heavy cart loads of goods are daily passing by other routes than railway from many villages of the Tanuku taluk for want of railway stations at proper places. This is all a loss to the Government railway line no doubt. Annually not less than fifty or sixty thousand bags will be booked from the railway station if one be opened at Navabpalem."

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

A report against the dispensary at Vettavalam.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th March, reports that the hospital assistant in charge of the dispensary in Vettavalan is frequently sent out on special duty and that the patients of the place are thereby put to much inconvenience as the dispensary is closed on such occasions.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the Executive Council.

23. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 27th March, reports that a rumour is afloat that there is some want of agreement between His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss and that His Excellency has even written to the Secretary of State to say that it is impossible for him to secure the co-operation of Mr. Bliss in administrative matters. The paper thinks that the present constitution of the Executive Council is calculated to give room to such disagreement, and suggests the desirability of either abolishing the council altogether by appointing Lieutenant-Governors to both Madras and Bombay or to nominate His Excellency Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces as an additional member and thus raise the number of the Council Members to four.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, April 3rd, 1897.

A request to medical authorities regarding the Royapetta hospital.

24. The *Pariyan*, of the 3rd April, dilating on the usefulness of the Royapetta hospital to the people living in Adyar, Triplicane, Mylapore, Egmore, Teynampet and Nungambakam, observes that the present rule that the hospital be opened to out-patients for one hour only from 8 to 9 A.M., apparently intended for the convenience of medical students attending there, works a hardship on the patients. The paper requests the medical authorities to extend the time to two hours as before, as it is a first-class hospital, and also to appoint some

more compounders instead of entrusting the responsible duty of dispensing medicine to young and inexperienced medical students.

25. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 29th March, draws the attention of Government to rule 732 of the Indian Post Office Manual and declares that the appointment of Europeans to posts carrying high salaries in the department is a violation of the above rule for which the authorities are responsible. The paper says that in the Presidency of Bengal, out of 21 first-grade superintendents only 4 are natives, out of 32 second-grade superintendents only 8 are natives, out of 33 third-grade superintendents only 11 are natives, out of 42 fourth-grade superintendents only 15 are natives, and so forth. The paper further observes that though natives possess examination qualifications they are not appointed to the higher posts of the department, whereas Europeans having no examination qualifications are appointed to them. The paper expresses the wish that the subject may be taken to the notice of the British Parliament.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Mar. 29th, 1897.

Rule No. 732 of the Indian Post Office Manual and its violation.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st April, observes that it is not right on the part of His Excellency the Governor to proceed to the hills for spending away the summer while the northern parts of the Presidency are affected with severe famine. It says that, during the famines in the years past, the Duke of Buckingham used personally to inspect the relief kitchens with an umbrella in hand, and Lord Connemara travelled from district to district, and that Lord Wenlock also showed a certain amount of vigilance in inspecting the famine-stricken quarters and that this kind of gubernatorial inspection had the advantage of prompting the district officers to exert their best in supervising relief operations. The paper regrets that the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss that Government should remain in Madras this year was not attended to, and remarks that the present exodus to the hills is really unjustifiable in the present state of affairs.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 1st, 1897.

A remark on the exodus to the hills.

27. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 30th March, regrets that the weavers in Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district, are severely suffering from famine. He states that a large number of them are to be found in Kondareddipalem alone, that they number six thousand in the taluk and that there are seven thousand more in Proddatur taluk. He prays that Government would extend to these poor sufferers the same arrangements that have been made for the weavers of Jammalamadugu.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1897.

Pulivendla taluk.

He regrets that the coolies working on the relief works at Pulivendla are obliged to have but one meal a day in the morning, for their earnings have to maintain the sick and the aged at home and those that guard the hut. He therefore recommends payment of money doles to the sick and the aged instead of feeding them in choultries, or to locate the coolies with their disabled relatives in pandals, erecting them close to the relief works.

He further regrets that there is great delay in disposing of applications from ryots for grants of money for sinking wells. They suffer greatly, having commenced digging while no grant is forthcoming. He hears that the revenue inspector has refused his help to the applicants of a certain village unless he was paid at the rate of 4 or 5 per cent. on the amount applied for, and remarks that the magistrate should inquire into such cases and punish the offenders. He hears also that while the Collector has ordered the cess to be collected on lands that produced an 8-anna crop, the village officials are trying to grant remissions, receiving 4 annas for every rupee for themselves. He therefore prays that the revenue authorities will be on the alert and do the needful and protect the ryots.

28. A correspondent to the same paper states that Mr. LeFanu won the people's hearts by personally hearing revenue appeals when he was Collector of Nellore, and observes that the present Collector's indifference to follow the good practice of his predecessor is felt to be a real grievance by the people. He believes that the resignation of Mr. T. V. Venkataramiah, Public Prosecutor, is a

The Collector of Nellore.

considerable loss both to Government and the people. Mr. Venkataramiah's procedure in criminal cases, which was calculated to allow the innocent to be let off and to bring the guilty to condign punishment, was quite praiseworthy. He regrets the authorities place implicit faith in anonymous letters and pay no heed to the testimony of respectable gentlemen.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Apr. 10th 1897.

Batimacherla relief works.

29. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th April, hears that the relief works at Batimacherla, Kurnool district, are in a regrettable condition, demanding the attention of the Collector. It states that there are no sheds for the coolies to stay in, that there are many women living in absolute nakedness for want of clothing, that the coolies are paid once in six days, that they are enlisted only on Mondays and not on other days, that the drinking-water supplied to them is taken from a dirty pool, and that the articles prepared in the relief kitchens are insufficiently boiled.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, *Madras*, Apr. 5th, 1897.

Dismissal of certain employés of the Government Press.

30. Referring to the dismissal of certain employés of the Government Press, the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th April, says Mr. Hill, the Superintendent of the Government Press, is an experienced officer. The editor does not know whether he has acted in this way after previous warning, and suggests to Government the advisability of reinstating the dismissed employés.

Referring to the above subject and the consequential transfer of their work to the Penitentiary and the appointment of a police guard for the safety of proofs passing from the Penitentiary to the Government Press and *vice versâ*, the same paper, of the 12th April, considers that the above procedure is defective and asks why such trouble should be taken in this respect. Is there a want of printers in Madras? Is it impossible to reinstate the dismissed employés? If so, it is advisable that the work may be exacted from the prisoners at the Government Press itself in the same way as road-work is exacted from them.

Native Translators to Government.

31. The same paper, of the 5th April, mentions that a few years ago natives were appointed as Translators to Government in all languages with the exception of Persian and Hindustani. From that time the prestige thereof as well as that of these establishments has disappeared. So long as Europeans remained as Translators, they were aiding their native subordinates, especially as regards nautical terms, of which the natives are ignorant, and thus the work was conducted efficiently; but this has not been the case ever since the appointment of natives as Translators, and hence the munshis of the Tamil, Telugu Translators, &c., greatly feel the want of European officers as their Translators, which the editor hopes will be supplied by the appointment of Europeans as Translators.

Bubonic plague.

32. In approving of the remedial measures adopted by the Bombay Government as regards the suppression of the bubonic plague, the same paper says thousands of rupees are ungrudgingly spent in this respect by the Government of Bombay, and prays to God to grant it success.

Embezzlement of famine fund at Calcutta.

33. The same paper, of the 12th April, mentions that an European has been convicted and fined at Calcutta for embezzlement of famine fund and remarks that if such acts are done by Europeans it will be no wonder if natives act in the same way. It is a fact that the money given for the relief of the famine-stricken people is not wholly utilised for the purpose and a moiety and sometimes more than that is embezzled by the executive officials.

Suggesting the appointment of Colonel Proudfoot as Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

34. The same paper mentions that at the last meeting of the Legislative council the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Price, in reply to a query, said that the selection of a competent officer as Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, was under the consideration of Government, and says

at this time we beg to draw the attention of Government to Colonel J. G. Proudfoot who is now at Bellary. It is believed that Government will not be able to find a better officer. Colonel Proudfoot acted in this appointment in the year 1894. During his tenure of office he secured the confidence and trust of the whole Carnatic family. In consequence of this, it is understood, steps are being taken to induce the Government to nominate him to the post. The editor also mentions that the Colonel has twice or thrice acted as General Officer Commanding the Madras district and hopes that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, who is a friend of the Muhammadans, will oblige them by conferring the appointment on him.

## III.—Legislation.

Malabar tenancy question.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd April, says that when Mr. H. T. Ross, the special officer appointed in connection with the preparation of the Malabar Tenancy Bill, visited Malabar some months ago to collect information he told the people that he would draft a Bill and again visit the district in February with a view to take their opinion on it; but as he has not yet done so, it has given rise to misapprehension and to different surmises. Ever since the question of a tenancy law for Malabar the relation between the landlord and tenants has become slowly but steadily strained. The delay in passing a tenancy law has given rise to several evils. The tenants who disclosed to him the unjust and oppressive actions of the landlords are persecuted in various ways by landlords; some of them have, it appears, commenced to evict the tenants or to grant melchart (overlease). As the indifference shown by the authorities in hurrying up the matter has tended to create a feeling of distrust in the minds of the people, it is doubtful whether they will in future come forward to give information on the subject. The article next refers to the rumour that Government proposes to pass a tenancy law applicable to the whole presidency, and says that as the land tenures in Malabar are entirely different from those of other districts a special law should be passed for Malabar.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Apr. 3rd, 1897.

The Act for the prevention of the bubonic plague.

36. Referring to the Act relating to the prevention of the bubonic plague, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 5th April, says nearly two centuries have elapsed since the English people began to administer India. It is matter for regret that they have not as yet become thoroughly acquainted with the popular feelings of the different nations of India. If they have anything of the sort it is forgotten at the time of enforcing new orders. The Plague Act recently passed separates a person affected with the disease completely from his relations. The objects and reasons justifying the enactment of the law no doubt appear to be beneficial to the people, but the means which it proposes to adopt for the ease and comfort of the people are quite repugnant to the usage of our nation and country. The law is well adapted to European countries where a child suffering from a contagious disease can be segregated from its parents and placed in an hospital and yet the parents will never object, whereas here if such things were to happen parents would be ready to sacrifice their lives to prevent them. The editor remarks that the Act has caused great sensation amongst the people of India which, it is apprehended, will produce serious results if necessary amendments are not made therein.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Apr. 5th, 1897.

## IV.—Native States.

Indignity offered to the widow of the late Nawab of Radhanpore, Bombay.

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th March, describes in detail and at considerable length the nature of the indignity offered by the British Political Agent to the widow of the late Nawab of Radhanpore in the Presidency of Bombay. The paper says that the will of the late Nawab was treated as null and void, that the personal apparel and jewels of the widow were seized, that a request for an inventory of the ornaments so taken was refused with a threat—which was subsequently carried out—that she would be deprived of the lands given to her by her late

Swadesamitram, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1897.

husband, that the zenana guard was stopped, that the allowance for household expenditure has been greatly curtailed, that the villages given to her by her husband have been taken away from her possession one by one, that the zenana was searched more than once on the assumption that it contained hidden treasure, that the royal lady was asked to quit the zenana, and that as she was unwilling to do so the zenana was forcibly entered into in violation of all rules of civility and respect due to a royal lady. The paper asks whether the English people, who profess to excel other nations in civilization and politeness, specially in respect to the fair sex, are justified in subjecting a royal lady to such indignities. The paper remarks in conclusion that acts of this kind would seriously damage the prestige of the British rule.

VRITTANTA PATHIKA, *Mysore*, Apr. 8th, 1897.

The fire in the Mysore palace.

38. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th April, learns that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent fire in the Mysore palace have submitted their report and they have come to the conclusion that the fire was purely accidental, but have found fault with the conduct of some of the officers for not taking prompt measures to put out the fire at its very commencement. The editor admits that the occasion was such as to deprive one of presence of mind, but thinks such men who cannot rise equal to emergencies ought not to be retained in responsible situations as they are wanting in that resourcefulness and tact which are essential in such officers. The editor calls for an early publication of the report and of the resolution of the Government thereon to allay the suspicious rumours that are prevalent among the people.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 2nd & 9th, 1897.

The Mysore Diwan's pleasure trip when his presence was wanted on the scene of the fire.

The *Suryodaya*, of the 2nd and 9th April, speaking on the same subject, says that as the decision of the commission is being eagerly expected not only by the people of Mysore, but also by people in other parts of India, it should soon be published in the gazette. The editor hopes that the president of the commission has brought to bear a judicial mind upon the subject and that no attempt has been made to shield any officer who is guilty of wilful neglect in the matter of the fire.

39. The same paper, of the 2nd April, wonders how the Diwan could think of going to see the festival at Melkote when the palace had just been burnt down and things worth lakhs of rupees were being dug out of the ruins. It was his duty to have been present on the scene and to have exercised a supervision over the operations. His going away on such an occasion shows his want of loyalty.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 10th, 1897.

Cochin harbour to be improved.

40. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th April, invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the desirability of improving the Cochin harbour which is now in a neglected condition. The opinion is expressed that if the harbour in question is improved and connected by rail to Shoranur, it will tend to the development of commerce.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 9th, 1897.

Famine and drought in Kurnool and other districts.

41. The *Suryodaya*, of the 9th April, says that in 25 small villages in Kurnool there is not a drop of water to drink, and that thefts on account of famine have so far increased in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah that the jails are full and there is no more accommodation in them for the prisoners.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1897.

A remark on the contemplated amalgamation of the Taluk Boards of Sivagunga and Ramnad.

42. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th March, says that the people of Sivagunga and Ramnad do not like the idea that the taluk boards of these two zamindaris should be amalgamated into one as proposed by the Collector. The paper is of opinion that one taluk board is not sufficient for the two extensive zamindaris.

43. The *Pariyan*, of the 3rd April, wishes that Government should furnish the editors of vernacular newspapers with a copy of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in exchange for a copy of the paper published by them, and thinks that this course would enable the editors to publish in their papers much useful information contained in the gazette, intended for the benefit of the people.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Apr. 3rd, 1897.

Desirability of supplying editors of vernacular newspapers with a copy of the gazette in exchange for a copy of the paper published by them.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th March, writes as follows:—Sir William Wedderburn has contributed to the March number of *India* an article headed the Starving Ryot. The writer says that when a great famine occurs in India, the Government of India bestirs itself and makes an effort to save the lives of those who starve from famine, by starting relief works and opening public kitchens, but when the famine has passed away, the Government lapses into its usual apathy. No endeavour is made to investigate the cause of the periodically recurring famines and seek measures for averting their occurrence. Thus famine after famine does occur, and people suffer, starve and die. In the opinion of such competent authorities as Sir W. Wedderburn Government is more or less responsible for these periodic famines. The Indian ryot has to pay to Government three-fourths of the produce of his land in the shape of land assessment and so he is in a chronic state of poverty. He cannot therefore tide over a single year of drought. When suggestions are made to Government for improving the condition of the people, Government officers, as Sir W. Wedderburn observes, are unwilling to carry them out. In ordinary years the only care of Government is to extort from the ryot as much money as it can get; but when a famine occurs, it shows a little spasmodic activity and there is an end. The Indian ryot remains as helpless as ever.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1897.

Sir William Wedderburn and the present famine in India.

45. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 29th March, regrets to learn that, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, the allowance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been increased from Rs. 6,000 to 12,000 per annum, specially at a time when Government pleads want of money for giving relief to famine-stricken people who are dying in hundreds and thousands and who are helplessly left to appeal to British charity as a last resort. The paper also condemns the exodus of the Government of India to Simla at such a crisis on the ground that the sum spent on the journey may as well be utilised for affording relief to the poor. The paper says that it would not grudge to see Government officials going to the hills at their own cost.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Mar. 29th, 1897.

Comment on the increase of salary of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and on the exodus to the hills.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th April, publishes an article from a Poona paper which says how a Muhammadan woman, who went to the market, was caught hold of by two sepoys as suffering from the plague and dragged to the hospital and died on some medicine being administered. Two policemen who communicated the matter to her husband were shot by him as he suspected them of killing his wife, and then communicated the whole matter to the European officer of the district. This European officer had the body exhumed and on the contents of the stomach being examined it was found that she had been poisoned. This fact, says the paper, has convinced the people that Government is simply killing people with poison under the pretence of treating them for the plague in the hospital.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 5th, 1897.

Killing people by poison under pretence of treating for the plague.

47. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 10th April, says that as the post office at Bangalore is situated at a great distance from the town, the delivery peons, who were subjected to great hardships on account of three deliveries in a day, complained to the Postmaster-General, who, with a view

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Apr. 10th, 1897.

Delivery of money orders from the Bangalore Post office.

to giving them some relief, has ordered that money orders shall be delivered only once in the course of a day and that in the afternoon. As this is a source of great inconvenience to the people, such delivery taking place at a time when they are out of their homes, the paper calls upon the postal authorities to make the money orders payable through the branch post offices in the town instead of from the central office direct.

A person who deserves to be honoured in connection with the forthcoming celebration of Her Imperial Majesty's sixtieth year of reign.

48. The same paper points to Mr. Henry Courpalais, a representative of the Eurasian community in Bangalore, as a fitting person to receive the honour of knighthood in connection with the forthcoming celebration of Her Majesty's sixtieth year of reign, and says that this gentleman's charities in various parts of India on different objects are worthy of recognition. His charities, amounting to upwards of a lakh of rupees, were highly appreciated by His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore who conferred upon him the title of Dharma Niratha.

Exodus to the hills.

49. The same paper wishes that at this time, when famine is raging in India, the Viceroy and the provincial Governments had imitated the example of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent of Mysore who has given up her trip to the Nilgiris on account of the late disaster in her palace and has resolved to remain in Mysore.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 29th, 1897.

Payment of currency notes.

50. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 29th March, refers to the inconveniences that are experienced by the people in cashing currency notes in circles other than those from which they were issued. If a person in Calicut who has a Madras note with him or *vice versâ* wishes to cash it he appears to find it difficult to get money unless he pays a discount. Such discount is also said to be taken in Government treasuries. As this causes loss to persons who have either for convenience or for safety converted their money into currency notes, and as it may further create a distrust in them in respect of these currency notes, the editor hopes that, in the interests of both the State and the people, Government will take steps for removing the inconveniences of the people by affording them all reasonable facilities in the matter of payment of currency notes irrespective of the circles of issue.

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[Issued, 24th April 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 8 of 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th April 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vydya Bodhini" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Apr. 1897. |
| 2 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | Mar. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Brahma Gnana Bodhini" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 127 | 15th Apr. 1897. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| 5 | "Satya Vartamani .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th and 20th Apr. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 10th and 17th Apr. 1897. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 10th, 17th and 24th Apr. 1897. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 8th, 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 9th and 16th Apr. 1897. |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 230 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 12th Apr. 1897. |
| 13 | "Janauukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 10th, 17th and 24th Apr. 1897. |
| 14 | "Dharma Samvardhani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 15th Apr. 1897. |
| 15 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévikóta .. .. .. | 800 | 8th, 16th and 24th Apr. 1897. |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 439 | 11th and 18th Apr. 1897. |
| 17 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 10th, 17th and 24th Apr. 1897. |
| 18 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 21st Apr. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd and 24th Apr. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 576 | Mar. 1897. |
| 21 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 300 | Apr. ,, |
| 22 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Mar. ,, |
| 23 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellattúr .. .. .. | Not known. | 25th Apr. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 300 | 15th Apr. 1897. |
| 25 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 30th Mar. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Apr. 1897. |
| 28 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 350 | 19th and 26th Apr. 1897. |
| 29 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 242 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 29th Mar. and 5th Apr. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Apr. 1897. |
| 32 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Apr. 1897. |
| 33 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 260 | 16th Apr. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 19th and 26th Apr. 1897. |
| 35 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | | 16th, 23rd and 30th Apr. 1897. |
| 36 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 17th and 24th Apr. and 1st May 1897. |
| 37 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 22nd ,, 29th ,, 1897. |
| 38 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 14th, 21st and 28th Apr. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 21st Apr. 1897. |
| 40 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 42 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 750 | 17th Apr. 1897. |
| 43 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 19th and 26th Apr. 1897. |
| 44 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 775 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 752 | 24th Apr. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 46 | "Shams-ul-Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 19th and 26th Apr. 1897. |
| 47 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet .. .. .. | 600 | 10th, 17th and 24th Apr. 1897. |
| 48 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane .. .. .. | 50 | 15th Apr. 1897. |
| 49 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road .. .. | 150 | 11th and 25th Apr. 1897. |
| 50 | "Qasim-ul Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 12th, 19th and 22nd Apr. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th April, says nearly two thousand Muhammadans have been massacred by the Cretan rebels who have been committing excesses through the persuasion of the Greeks and others, and complains that the tyranny, if any, alleged to be practised by the Turks is very soon noticed by the Christians, but the excesses committed by them are not noticed by any nation, for, it seems, their defects appear in the eyes of Europe as virtues.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Apr. 26th, 1897.

Massacre of the Cretan Muhammadans by the rebels.

2. The same paper thinks that Greece, whose strength is very limited, has commenced hostilities at the instigation of the people of England, and says: "We do not say that the whole of England is inimical to Turkey and sympathises with her adversaries, but there exists a party in England with Mr. Gladstone as its head which desires the eradication of the Muhammadan empire from Europe. After the commencement of the present insurrection at Crete, a party of the British Parliament under Mr. Gladstone, &c., in sympathising with the King of Greece, applauded him for his determination and encouraged the Cretan rebels. By casting a glance at this and at the events which have since occurred, it is clear that the present insurrection has been encouraged by England, and Greece, with the secret help of England, has armed itself against Turkey. The Turks and Greeks cast the blame of the declaration of war upon each other, but recent events point out that the Greeks are the cause of the breaking out of hostilities. The editor, after commenting on the subject at length, says the powers, especially Mr. Gladstone's party, will be surely very much exercised when they see the Greeks suffer successive defeats, and they or some of them will in consequence try to help the Greeks, and Turkey will be left alone on account of religious prejudice.

The Cretan affair.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th April, states that two police constables in Madura, while returning from a shooting excursion, were attacked and robbed of their game by some high European officers, and that the constables thereupon brought a charge against the said Europeans. It hears that the accused requested the Inspector-General of Police or his deputy at Madras to instruct the Police Superintendent to punish the constables departmentally, that the charge was thereupon withdrawn, and that the constables were departmentally punished. The paper sarcastically remarks that it is the good fortune of the constables to have escaped with a departmental punishment without dismissal from the service.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Apr. 17th, 1897.

European officials assaulting police constables.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th April, observes that the people in the Deccan districts are severely suffering from famine. It complains that Government has made no proper provision for the poor sufferers, most of whom find it impossible to leave their families and travel a distance of ten, twenty or thirty miles to reach the centres of relief works. They therefore intentionally take to crime-committing with the sure belief that subsistence could be obtained when convicted and put into jail. The paper next dwells on a recent torchlight dacoity case in a Komati's house in a village in the taluk of Anantapur. It is said that the dacoits had previously informed the owner of the house of their intention, and, true to their word, had forcibly entered the said house and subjected him to severe maltreatment.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Apr. 24th, 1897.

A torchlight dacoity in Anantapur taluk.

### (*d*) *Education.*

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Mar. 1897.

First-grade Pleadership examination.

5. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for March, says that, when one and the same student appears both for the B.L. degree examination and the First-grade Pleadership examination, he generally passes the B.L. examination, but fails to pass the latter. Why is the First-grade Pleadership examination made so difficult? Is it to find out whether the student has enough of knowledge or is it to make him suffer hard. The journal therefore regrets the fate of many a student, who, after passing examinations, dies without being of any use either to this world, or becoming acceptable to the next, and without even discharging debts incurred by his parents on his education, but leaving his wife in starvation.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Mar. 29th and Apr. 5th, 1897.

Handwriting and dictation tests.

6. The *Rajayogi*, of the 29th March and 5th April (received on the 21st instant), writes thus in English:—"There is dictation and copy-writing in the curriculum of almost every class or standard or form. The inspecting officers have to examine the pupils in dictation. Unless they could obtain the required number of marks in the subject, they would not be promoted to the next higher class. The standard of English Readers is daily becoming higher and higher, and for the candidates preparing for the Matriculation examination there is no prescribed text-book. The standard of the General English is raised now. All these are indications of general tendency towards advancement of learning as well as development of intellectual capacity of the youth. When such is the case, we do not see the necessity of a separate examination in handwriting and dictation after passing the Entrance and the First-in-Arts examinations."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Apr. 27th, 1897.

The Agricultural college.

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th April, notes that the annual expenditure on each student in the Agricultural college is Rs. 2,400, while it is only Rs. 252 in the case of a student in the Engineering college. It regrets to find only 44 students studying in the Agricultural college, while hundreds of students are in the other professional colleges, and is surprised at it especially when agriculture is the principal occupation of the people and land-tax the main source of Government income. It remarks that, unless Government makes proper arrangements so as to place successful students from the Agricultural college on a footing of equality with those of the Engineering and Medical colleges in the matter of high-salaried appointments and other advantages, the Agricultural college will serve no useful purpose and may safely be closed.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Mar. 1897.

Local Fund Board members.

8. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for March, remarks that there are persons in the Telugu districts who ingratiate themselves with the huzur serishtadars and get memberships on the Local Fund Boards and manage to make a living. It further says there is no advantage in having such persons as members, and hopes that the Government will press on the district authorities the necessity of appointing proper persons as members.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Apr. 18th, 1897.

Scarcity of drinking water.

9. The *Desopakari*, of the 18th April, deeply regrets to observe that the inhabitants of Ellore in the Gódávari district are severely suffering for want of drinking water. The main cause of the deficiency in the supply is stated to be the objections raised to the supplying of the two tanks in the town with water before closing the canals. The Municipal Council is blamed for making no attempts to relieve the want so severely felt. The authorities are earnestly requested not to press private individuals to first obtain sanction, which is costly and dilatory, before they begin to sink wells, and the Public Works Department is also solicited to co-operate with one Mr. N. Ramachandra Rao in sinking wells in the Kistna canal. It also hopes that the Municipal Council will not frustrate their designs by raising unnecessary objections.

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 19th April, invites the attention of the authorities to the inconveniences and sufferings of the in-patients of the municipal hospital, Calicut. It appears that the hospital assistant in charge of the wards does not attend to the wants and requirements of the patients, nor does he examine them daily or ask them about their condition and do the needful. Although the patients have complained to the District Surgeon several times about their hardships, yet no remedial measures have been adopted. Another matter of complaint is that owing to the bite of ants the patients find it difficult to lie down on their beds comfortably.

Unsatisfactory management of the Calicut municipal hospital.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apr. 19th, 1897.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st April, while reviewing the budget estimate of the Calicut municipality for 1897–98, remarks, among other matters, that the reduction of the funds allotted for the maintenance of the municipal hospital by Rs. 600 when there is already a loud complaint against the bad food and medicines supplied from the hospital is a matter for very great regret. The article says that it is high time that a hospital for women and children should be opened at Calicut.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

11. *Hindujanasamskarini*, for March, observes that the ryots will be set right, benefited and their lands improved if the Government itself sinks wells in the districts where water-supply is deficient. It remarks that the Government may recover the cost of the same by instalments along with cist from the ryots.

Recommending Government to sink wells.

HIDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Mgdras*, Mar. 1897.

12. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th April, says that several serious mistakes have been committed in the theodolite survey of Walavanad and Palghat taluks in Malabar, especially in the latter taluk, in which the theodolite survey has been conducted on a system different from that followed in the former. The Deputy Collectors appointed for the registration of *janmam* lands in that district are said to be acting on the wrong and imperfect entries which have been made in the survey registers by the ignorant surveyors deputed to do that work, and, if the registration is conducted as it is at present, not only the business will not be correctly done, but too much room will be given for unnecessary litigation and ruin will thereby be brought on the people of that district.

Registration of lands in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 24th, 1897.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th April, says that owing to scarcity of water in the tank at Káverippákkam, which forms the chief source of irrigation to that village, the late harvest proved a failure and severe distress prevails there in consequence. The correspondent suggests to the authorities the advisability of opening there some relief works. He says that the repair of the sluice of the tank, which was damaged some ten years ago, has been neglected and the consequence will be that in course of two years the tank will be split up into two smaller tanks which will hold water-supply only for six months. There would then be only one crop. The correspondent requests the authorities to begin the repair of the sluice as a relief work.

The correspondent also draws the attention of the Union Board to the scarcity of water in the Somanathan tank in Kávérippakkam, which is the only tank which supplies the village with drinking water, and requests the board to adopt measures for connecting the said tank with Ramapuram channel and thus save the people from the distress.

Suggestions to the authorities regarding scarcity of water in the tank at Kávérippákkam.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 6th, 1897.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Mar. 1897.

14. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for March, questions whether public buildings cannot be built without any towers and whether Indian money must be wasted on them. It hears that a lakh of rupees has been wasted as is proved by the dismantling of the new Museum tower now going on.

Towers in new buildings.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 6th, 1897.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th April, alluding to the accident which lately occurred to a horse and a coach near the Triplicane temple tank, suggests the desirability of fencing the tank or of erecting parapet walls around it to prevent similar accidents in future.

Advisability of fencing the Triplicane temple tank.

DHARMA SAMVARDHANI, *Tiruvádi*, Apr. 15th, 1897.

16. The *Dharma Samvardhani*, of the 15th April, complains that village postmen are irregular in their delivery of letters; they seldom visit those villages in which they have one or two letters to deliver, but get these letters endorsed as such, namely, "the addressee is not in the place," or "refuses to accept it," and return them to the dead letter office. The paper says that nearly 95 per cent. of the letters addressed to villages are thus returned to dead letter office, while the addressees of such letters anxiously look for them in vain and are sadly disappointed. The paper adds that village postmen sometimes destroy the letters themselves if their delivery involve a little trouble. The paper remarks that the village post offices never exhibit notices regarding arrival and departure of mails, hours of business and so forth, invariably refuse to weigh parcels, and the business connected with money orders, savings bank, &c., is seldom performed satisfactorily. The paper requests the postal authorities to pay attention to these drawbacks and adopt remedial measures.

Complaints against village postal administration.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Apr. 10th, 1897.

17. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 10th April, remarks that it is the general tendency of Government officers to oppress men who are under their authority, and says that the strike in the Government Press, Madras, was due to the severity with which work was exacted from the pressmen, while a little kind treatment would have avoided the strike by which both parties suffer, the workmen as well as their employers.

Strike in the Government Press and its cause.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1897.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd April, complains that no punctuality is observed with regard to the delivery of letters in Milattur, and thinks that the introduction of a diary in which the addressees are required to specify the hour at which letters are delivered to them, with their initials, will ensure punctual delivery. The correspondent further complains that in Milattur the attestation of a karnam or manyamdar is required for the payment of every money-order, while, according to the rules, such attestations are necessary only when payments are made to men who cannot write and sign their names.

Certain irregularities connected with the postal work in Milattur, Tanjore district.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Mar. 1897.

19. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for March, observes that under the value-payable parcel system there is no other loss to him who refuses to take the thing indented for at the outset by him except a post-card, whereas to the one that sends the article relying on the card received the postage and money-order commission are lost. The journal suggests that the Government should arrange to avoid the double loss to the merchant.

Value-payable parcel system.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Apr. 21st, 1897.

20. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st April, says that the Government laws tend to vest the village civil, criminal and revenue powers in men that are not competent to exercise the same, and to make the karnams that work for the benefit of Government and stand responsible for their duties powerless in the villages. It represents the grievances of the Gódávari karnams in most touching terms

Gódávari karnams' grievances.

and regrets that the karnams are obliged to do every item of village official work, as the village munsifs are altogether illiterate in most cases. The karnams have thus to discharge the duties of two or three officials and frequently suffer punishment for any defects or defaults in the work turned out. The munsifs are not only incapable of performing any of their public functions, but also employ the village servants in the cultivation of private lands and instruct them not to attend to the work set to them by the karnams. They thus deprive the karnams of any help from the village servants. The authorities refuse to punish these servants on the representations of the karnam without a report from the munsif. It remarks that it would be just to make the munsif responsible for the general administration of the village as its headman, or to separate the judicial and revenue functions of the village, entrusting the latter to the karnam. The paper next goes on to observe that the salaries paid to the karnams are too inadequate for the manifold duties thrust upon them. It says that their old service inams are heavily assessed and that all other sources of income disallowed, while their present salaries (about Rs. 6 a month) are spent on survey instruments and hotel meals during their six months' stay at the taluk head-quarters. It is pointed out that munsifs receive poundage commission and timber fees, whereas the karnams are asked to work *gratis* in land survey and tree-tax work. It is a matter for complaint that new forms of accounts are almost daily introduced without reference to the additional burden thereby thrown on the karnams. The Government is therefore earnestly solicited to intercede on behalf of the poor and petty village karnams with a view to redress their grievances.

Desopakari, *Ellore*, Apr. 25th, 1897.

Grievances of the karnams.

21. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 25th April, remarks that the condition of the karnams in the Bhímavaram taluk, Gódávari district, is most miserable, and that the pressure brought to bear upon them to secure an immediate collection of kist dues is really intolerable. The usual practice of allowing some interval to elapse between the kist dates and the jamabandi and of giving previous notice of the latter has this year been abandoned. In consequence of the pressure, the karnams are, says the correspondent, unable to complete any part of their numerous duties, such as the collection of kists, preparation of jamabandi accounts, and attending to second-crop accounts. He states that the karnams have not been permitted to go to their villages lest they should turn out no work at home. He regrets to find that the salaries of the karnams were kept in arrears for four months, and that the same procedure is now required to be observed until the completion of second-crop accounts. He asserts that it is a piece of great injustice to these ill-paid and heavily-worked petty village officials to withold their small salaries and to shift them from village to village.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 14th, 1897.

One lakh of rupees sanctioned for the building of a church at Quetta.

22. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 14th April, says that the Government of India has sanctioned a lakh of rupees for the building of a church for the soldiers at Quetta, and exclaims: "This at a time when the people of India are suffering from famine and when the Government grudges a few pies more for the starving relief workers!"

Kerala Mitram, *Cochin*, Apr. 21st, 1897.

Peons employed to do private menial work.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st April, referring to the different kinds of private menial work which the peons in public offices are made to do by their superiors, invites the attention of Government to the desirability of taking preventive steps against this abuse.

Shams-ul-Akbar, *Madras*, Apr. 12th, 1897.

Suggesting the appointment of a Field officer as Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends.

24. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 12th April, in giving a history of the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, hopes that Government will appoint a Field officer to the Paymastership, or amalgamate this office, which is held in ill-repute, with that of the Accountant-General.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Apr. 25th, 1897.

25. In attributing the cause of the recent fires and thefts at Mandalay to a defect in the Government management, the *Alhami*, of the 25th April, says that it seems that either the authorities do not sufficiently respect the rights of the subjects of Government or the missionaries unreasonably interfere with the religion of the Burmese. However, the editor advises the authorities to be on the alert and to severely punish the offenders so that they may not be able to foment mischief in future.

The thefts and fire at Burma.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apr. 16th, 1897.

26. The *Lokopakari*, of the 16th April, says that the answers given by Government, in reply to the interpellation of the Honourable Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariyar regarding criminal administration in the presidency, were not satisfactory, and that such answers induce people to doubt the usefulness of Legislative Councils.

A remark on the unsatisfactory answers given by Government with regard to the question of Honourable Members.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Apr. 18th, 1897.

27. The *Desopakari*, of the 18th April, referring to a recent matrimonial case in the Gódávari district, in which the bride and bridegroom are of equal age (about 10 years), height and stature, invites the attention of Government to suppress all social evils of that kind. It regrets that the progress of India is impeded by many a social evil, such as infant marriages, unequal marriages, &c. It remarks that it is the duty of Government to safeguard the well-being of its subjects, and acknowledges the immense good it has done to the Hindu community by putting down infanticide, satti, slavery, &c. It opines that it is therefore incumbent on the Government to interfere in the matter of marriage customs as well and set them right.

Young brides and bridegrooms.

28. The same paper remarks that private attempts are of no avail to put down infant marriages in India and that the legislature alone can root out the evil practice. It painfully notes that a certain Brahman in the village of Chataparru, near Ellore, recently celebrated the marriages of his daughters, aged 3 years and 10 months, respectively. It believes that he must have so done with a view to save expenses, as two simultaneous marriages generally do not cost much more than a single marriage.

Infant marriages.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 21st, 1897.

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 21st April, refers to some of the questions asked in the last meeting of the local Legislative Council and the replies given by Government thereto. It says that the replies were not only unsatisfactory but also not to the point. The questions were sent by the Honourable Members long before the prescribed time, but still the replies were evasive and unsatisfactory. From the replies of Government one is inclined to believe that the Government is annoyed with the Honourable Members for exercising the privilege of interpellation granted to them under the new Indian Councils Act. The opinion is expressed that so far as the right of interpellation is concerned the Act in question should be modified, and, unless it is so done, the right of interpellation now granted to the Honourable Members will not be productive of any very good result. Alluding to the reply given by Government to the question put by the Honourable Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariyar regarding the circular issued by the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly requiring the subordinate magistrates to wait upon the Superintendent of Police when he goes to their divisions, the article remarks that it is a matter for regret that the Government had no information on the matter even though the High Court had publicly condemned it.

Remarking that the replies to questions put in the last meeting of the Legislative Council were unsatisfactory.

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st April, expresses a similar opinion.

30. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 19th April, mentions, on the authority of its contemporary, the *Azad*, of Lucknow, that as the Epidemic Diseases Act directs every doctor and hakim to report if he finds any man attacked or suspected to be attacked by the palgue, the people in the North-Western Provinces suffering from ordinary diseases are ceasing to attend hospitals or consult hakims or even to go to druggists, fearing that they will be sent to the plague hospital through the ignorance and indifference or malice of the doctors and hakims and the police as the case may be. The editor, in drawing the attention of the Government to this, observes that the Act, instead of tending to comfort the people, has become a source of the greatest trouble to them.

The Epidemic Diseases Act.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Apr. 19th, 1897.

## IV.—Native States.

31. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th April, says that the new water-supply of the city of Bangalore is not properly distributed. The taps and fountains are too near in some streets and too far apart in others. No principle seems to have been observed in the placing of taps except the desire on the part of the employés in charge of the water-works to oblige themselves and their friends. The paper therefore strongly urges that the management of the water-supply should be made over to the President of the Municipality.

The Bangalore City water-supply.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apr. 19th, 1897.

32. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd April, says that during the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign India has enjoyed various blessings of peace and prosperity and that Her Majesty takes very great interest in the welfare of Her Indian subjects. The paper therefore has no doubt that Her Majesty's subjects in India are heartily loyal, and hopes that the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign will be memorialised in Mysore by the establishment of some important charitable institution, such as a well-equipped general hospital.

The reign of Queen Victoria.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Apr. 22nd, 1897.

33. The *Suryodaya*, of the 16th April, remarks thus:—The Diwan of Mysore is nothing if not politic. The inquiry into the causes of the fire in the Mysore palace ought to have been conducted by a special commission from the Government of India. To prevent this, the Diwan, in consultation with the Resident, appointed a local commission, the members of which were all his own subordinates with the exception of Mr. Fraser, who is new to the province. This committee has drawn up a report which has not yet been published, but has been reviewed by the Government. The people are very indignant that the report has not yet been published, and, if it is not published shortly, it would be the duty of the people to hold public meetings in different taluks and to demand its publication.

A politic act of the Diwan.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, Apr. 16th, 1897.

34. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 29th April, says: Now that the Government of Mysore, in its order on the report on the causes of the fire in the Mysore palace, has found fault with some of the responsible officers of the palace for their negligence and want of tact, the people naturally expect that fitting punishment would be meted out to such incompetent men by reducing them to positions considerably lower than those they now hold.

Who is to be hanged for the fire in the Mysore palace?

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Apr. 29th, 1897.

35. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th April, bitterly complains that Dr. Laurie frequently enters the female wards set apart for the parda-nishin ladies in the Afzal Ganj hospital, and says that the doctor recently entered a ward on some pretence or other and kissed a beautiful lady in consequence of which she left the ward at once. The editor, in reminding the doctor of the Madras kissing case, says this is due to the excellent administration of the present Prime Minister and prays to God for the speedy termination of his term of office.

Dr. Laurie's alleged misconduct.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, Apr. 15th, 1897.

JARIDHA-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Apr. 17th, 1897.

The Natives States and missionaries.

36. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th April, writes as follows:—The Rev. Hopkins, of the American Mission, arrived lately at Gurdwal and occupied a vacant house without the permission of its owner. All the attempts of the owner to oust the missionary from the house were in vain. He then complained to the Raja of Gurdwal. He ordered some of his officials to remove the missionary to a travellers' bungalow and to entertain him there sumptuously. The missionary whereupon complained to the British Resident that the Raja had treated him badly. The Resident demanded an explanation from the Raja, and he, in reply, informed the Resident of the circumstances of the case; but the Resident, not satisfied with the Raja's explanation, warned him that he would be called to account if any complaint of the same sort should be made in future. With reference to the above, the editor remarks that in the same way Christian missionaries in the Nizam's dominions, in spite of the kind treatment they receive from the Nizam's Government, transgress the limit of propriety while the British Government officials wink at the deeds of their countrymen. It is hoped that Government will adopt speedy and effectual measures to check these irregularities on the part of missionaries; otherwise public peace will be endangered.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITHAN, *Madras*, Apr. 3rd, 1897.

Theory of the Honourable Mr. Rees as to the cause of the present famine.

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd April, refers to the article contributed by the Honourable Mr. Rees to a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, a magazine published in England, in which he ascribes the present famine in India to its over-population consequent on reckless marriages. The paper remarks that marriages are not peculiar to India, but are indulged in freely by people all over the world. The real cause of the famine, the paper says, is heavy taxation under the British Government. The paper censures Mr. Rees for trying to mislead the British public with his crude theories.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 8th, 1897.

A suggestion to the committee nominated for managing the celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th April, regards the proposal of the Madras public to enclose the address, intended to be presented to Her Majesty in connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee in a casket, worth about Rs. 2,500, as highly expensive, considering the severity of the present famine, and suggests the desirability of enclosing the address in a locally manufactured casket, which will not cost much, and to feed the poor with the surplus balance. The paper thinks that the adoption of this suggestion will be most pleasing to Her Majesty and will also serve as an opportunity for displaying the excellence of Indian art and industry, and requests the committee nominated for the purpose to pay heed to this suggestion.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 10th, 1897.

A hint to Government regarding the bubonic plague.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th April, reports that many plague-stricken people in Bombay evade inspection by medical officers and thus cause the spread of the disease. The aversion of people to go to public hospitals for treatment is due to their unwillingness to place themselves under European treatment. As a remedy for the evil the paper suggests the advisability of giving the native patients the benefit of the Indian mode of medical treatment and an observance of caste rules. Such a step will make the hospitals freely resorted by natives and will have the further effect of improving the Indian healing art. The paper thinks that Government should invite the best experts in Indian medicine and consult them as to what may best be done in the matter.

40. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th April, observes that prickly-pear thickets in villages are a convenient abode for serpents proving dangerous to human life and are otherwise also a great nuisance to the people. The paper requests the district authorities of Bellary and Anantapur to treat the removal of prickly-pear as one of the relief works.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Apr. 16th, 1897.

A suggestion that the removal of prickly-pear should form a relief work.

41. The *Lokopakari*, of the 16th April, reports that a native who had been appointed to supply the famine-stricken people with food was sentenced to be whipped for having been found guilty of criminal appropriation, whereas a European, who misappropriated a sum of Rs. 200, collected on the pretence of raising funds for famine relief, was merely fined. The paper contrasting the two kinds of punishment asks: Is this justice? Is not this a good instance of partiality?

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apr. 16th, 1897.

A remark on the difference in the nature of punishment awarded to natives and to Europeans.

42. The same paper says that it is rumoured that some of the Manipurians, who have returned from their exile, report that the *ex*-Raja of Manipur had a daughter and that, as her whereabouts are not known, they presume that she must be in the custody of some European officer. The paper requests Government to inquire into the matter and adopt measures to secure her release.

A hint to Government regarding the daughter of the *ex*-Raja of Manipur, Bengal.

43. The *Desabhimani*, of the 21st April, writes as follows on the Nellikuppam abkári case:—"It is with feelings of deep regret that we hear the confirmation, on appeal, by Mr F. H. Hamnett, Sessions Judge of Tanjore, of the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed by the Joint Magistrate of Tanjore upon Mr. M. A. Mangesha Rao, Assistant Inspector of Salt and Abkári Department. The result of this appeal was all along awaited with the gravest anxiety. We are not now in possession of a copy of the judgment of Mr. Hamnett, and consequently unable to offer our comments thereon. It can hardly be doubted, and so far as we have been able to gauge public opinion we can say, without any fear of contradiction, that his case has evoked a good deal of public sympathy, so much so that even his worst enemies must now be very sorry for what they had initiated in an unguarded moment. From what we have seen and known of him, we are inclined to think that it is difficult to find a more straightforward and sincere man who has the interest of Government at heart. His prospects have been completely blighted and it is indeed very miserable to see him a ruined man, a foreigner to this presidency, who was specially brought here on account of his merit and ability and who has had 25 years of honest and spotless service. In his anxiety to loyally serve the Government, whose salt he eats, he has involved himself in difficulties which have culminated in placing him in this wretched plight. With a persistence worthy of a better cause, not commendable, though we cannot say not justifiable, the prosecution was pushed and conducted with the result mentioned above. From time to time we were reading the evidence in the case, and we were inclined to hold that the evidence was very meagre and that the case itself admitted of only one conclusion, viz., that Mr. Mangesha Rao was innocent. The judgment of the Joint Magistrate convicting Mangesha Rao belied our expectations and came upon us with a shock of surprise. The sad intelligence that his appeal was dismissed has not a whit lessened our astonishment, and we could not so very easily and readily believe it and further information confirms the truth of the matter.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Apr. 21st, 1897.

Reflections on the Nellikuppam abkári case.

"He has been on leave for a long time and his pecuniary difficulties must indeed be very great, and it behoves every sensible and right-minded person to contribute his mite and thereby to help the family of this unfortunate man upon whom Fate has been so singularly hard. His case is a rare instance of a person suffering for doing his duty honestly, fearlessly and zealously. It is

impossible not to sympathise with Mr. Mangesha Rao in his affliction. We do not know what the Government will do in this most unfortunate case. We hope the Government will exercise their prerogative of mercy, and, if at all any case calls for any such exercise, we venture to state that this is one."

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 14th, 1897.

The resignation of the Governor of Madras.

44. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 14th April, gives a rumour to the effect that His Excellency the Governor of Madras being unable to agree with his Councillors, has sent in his resignation to the Secretary of State, and remarks that gentlemen, who wish to do their duty, never sacrifice their principles for money or power.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 28th, 1897.

Acquisition of land in British India by Native Chiefs.

45. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th April, approves of the order of the Government of India prohibiting the acquisition of land by Native Chiefs outside their dominions and says that it is inadvisable for native rulers to spend money in purchasing land outside their own provinces.

Absence of religious riots in Native States.

46. The same paper says that in Hyderabad Hindus have their idols of the sacred serpent very close to the extensive garden belonging to the Prime Minister of the State and are daily going there in large numbers to worship and yet there has not been a single occasion of riot between Hindus and Mussalmans. The paper therefore thinks that religious riots are confined only to British India.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apr. 26th, 1897.

The Karimpuzha temple festival and the Mappilas.

47. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 26th April, seeks to refute the statement of a correspondent in one of the previous issues of that paper that a tangal had been denied admission to the Karimpuzha temple on a festival day by some Hindus and that a body of Mappilas, armed with clubs, went to the temple to wreak their vengeance on the Hindus and they fled to the neighbouring forests at the approach of the police and the Eralpad Raja's sepoys. The correspondent adds that it is true that on the *Arattu* festival there was a discussion between a Nambudri Brahman and a Mappila Tangal on some topic or other and some harsh words also passed between them and they were pacified by some of the elephant-keepers and others who were standing near, but nothing like that stated by the correspondent in question has ever taken place there.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 24th, 1897.

The Madras Provincial Conference.

48. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th April, commenting upon the speech of the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar, who had presided over the deliberations of the Provincial Conference, which recently held its sittings at Madras, remarks that it is a sound, sensible and practical one, and that, if Government read it carefully, they will undoubtedly find means to rectify the errors that have been committed by them. The article says that, as the speech under reference is not in consonance with the views and opinions held by Government, it is not likely that it will find favour with them.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th April, referring to the same subject, commends to Government the speech which was delivered at the conference by Mr. Kotieth Ramunni, a delegate from Malabar, on the unjust and oppressive working of the abkári laws and regulations. It says that, as the law applicable to the manufacture of toddy and liquor is also made applicable to sweet toddy, ample facilities are afforded to the abkári officers to harass the tappers in various ways and levy blackmail from them with impunity, and he is of opinion that the Government should exempt the manufacture and sale of sweet toddy from the provisions of the Abkári Act.

[Issued, 8th May 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 9 of 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th May 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st May 1897. |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 1st May 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 1st and 8th May 1897. |
| 5 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 23rd Apr. 1897. |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 1st and 8th May 1897. |
| 7 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 14th and 28th Apr. and 5th May 1897. |
| 8 | "Janauukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 1st and 8th May 1897. |
| 9 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 439 | 25th Apr. 1897. |
| 10 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 24th ,, and 1st May 1897. |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 375 | 3rd May 1897. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 26th Apr. and 10th May 1897. |
| 13 | "Dharma Samvardhani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 1st May 1897. |
| 14 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévikóta .. .. .. | 800 | 1st and 8th May 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 27th and 29th Apr. and 1st May 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Sunday School Lessons" .. .. | Guntúr .. .. .. | 100 | May 1897. |
| 17 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 15th Apr. 1897. |
| 19 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 500 | 1st May ,, |
| 20 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 30th Apr. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 12th and 19th Apr. and 10th May 1897. |
| 22 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 350 | 3rd ,, 10th May 1897. |
| 23 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 242 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 2nd May 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Apr. and 4th, 7th, 11th and 14th May 1897. |
| 26 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 5th, 8th and 12th May 1897. |
| 27 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 260 | 23rd and 30th Apr. and 7th May 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi (South Canara) .. | 400 | Mar. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 10th May 1897. |
| 30 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 7th and 14th May 1897. |
| 31 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 8th May 1897. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 6th and 13th May 1897. |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 1st May 1897. |
| 35 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th Apr. ,, |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st and 11th May 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st and 8th May 1897. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 830 | 5th May 1897. |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 754 | 1st and 8th May 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 3rd and 10th May 1897. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, 9th ,, ,, (Supplement). |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th Apr. 1897. |
| 44 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | |
| 45 | "Qasim-ul Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 575 | 26th and 29th Apr. and 5th May 1897. |
| 46 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 350 | 18th ,, 25th Feb. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, says that in the war between the Turks and the Greeks the Turks have been victorious and that the several European Governments are trying to effect peace between the belligerents. It says if peace is not concluded, then a terrible European war will ensue. The paper says that it is a matter for regret that war, famine and pestilence should prevail everywhere during the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 1st, 1897.

Triumph of the Turks in the war between the Greeks and the Turks.

2. The *Sudarshana*, for March, says that the attempts of the European powers to put an end to the war between Greece and Turkey have proved fruitless. The Greeks seem to have the moral support of Russia or Great Britain. In the whole of Europe, Turkey alone belongs to the Mussalmans and the Christians are looking out for an opportunity to swallow up the country.

Sudarshana, *Udipi*, Mar. 1897.

War between Greece and Turkey.

A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st May, referring to the same subject, remarks that, if the powers leave the Greeks and Turks to fight on without interfering and settling their differences amicably, there cannot but be great loss of men and money on both sides, especially on the side of the party that would be defeated. The article therefore hopes that the powers will, without any further delay, adopt measures for terminating the war between the Greeks and the Turks.

Referring to the same war, the *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 3rd May, says that on account of the recent victories of the Turkish army it appears that the European powers intend to interfere to put a stop to the war, and says God alone must do justice in this respect.

As the Turks appeared very insignificant in the eyes of Europe, the powers set them against the Greeks by way of test; but the recent victories of the Turks have caused them to change their opinion, and the Turks, instead of being as heretofore blamed and held in contempt, are now everywhere applauded.

3. Referring to the expected visit of a Turkish envoy to the Afghan court as announced by an Allahabad telegram, of the 26th April, the *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 3rd May, says the envoy has been sent with the object of bringing about the unity of all Muhammadan monarchs as there appears no other alternative at the present juncture.

Shams-ul Akbar, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1897.

Visit of a Turkish envoy to the Afghan court.

4. Referring to the speech of Lord Salisbury recently delivered at Albert Hall, as announced by a London telegram of the 7th May, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar* (supplement), of the 9th May, thinks that by following Lord Salisbury's advice the Greeks have suffered heavy losses, and yet, it says, Lord Salisbury seems to consider that the European powers have realised their objects. The editor, in inviting the attention of His Lordship to the results of his policy with reference to the alleged intended dismemberment of Turkey, advises him not to act in such a shameless manner in future.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, May 9th, 1897.

Criticising the recent speech of Lord Salisbury delivered at Albert Hall.

5. The *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 10th May, considers that bitter enmity prevails between the European powers and England as no suggestion made by England regarding Turkey is approved by the other powers. England, by making different suggestions, desired to have her prestige raised amongst the powers, but it is a pity that it has been lowered as not a single suggestion of English statesmen has been approved.

Shams-ul Akbar, *Madras*, May 10th, 1897.

England and the other European powers.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 27th, 1897.

Irregularities of the police in Perambúr, Madras.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th April, regrets to learn that the police of Perambúr outraged a woman who was sleeping in the police station—a case analogous to the Avadaiyárkóvil outrage case which was recently committed to the sessions. It says that waylaying and theft are of frequent occurrence in Siruvallúr and the police take no pains to bring the offenders to punishment. The paper remarks that it has received numerous complaints from Perambúr regarding the inefficiency of the police of that station, and wonders what the fate of people in the mofussil must be when matters are so bad in Madras and its vicinity.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Apr. 28th, 1897.

A case of highway robbery near Villupuram.

7. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 28th April, reports that two Muhammadans and a Brahman were waylaid and severely assaulted and ill-treated in the village of Athanur, which is five or six miles to the west of Villupuram, and were robbed of nearly Rs. 200. The correspondent is surprised to observe that highway robbery should still continue in those parts of the presidency, and hopes that the police will bestir itself to check it.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, May 1st, 1897.

Inefficiency of the police in Melalangam, Tanjore, and the mischief of robbers in consequence.

8. The *Jananukulan*, of the 1st May, reports that owing to the inefficiency of police robberies are committed with impunity in Kaittukkara street (Rope-makers' street) at Melalangam in Tanjore, and much insecurity of life and property is felt in consequence. The paper hopes that the Superintendent of Police of the district will pay prompt attention to set matters right.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, May 4th, 1897.

Thefts in Perambúr.

9. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 4th May, remarks that Perambúr has become the haunt of thieves in Madras. He asks what the police, with their inspector, are doing, and whether the various thefts committed in Perambúr are entered in the register of crimes. He observes that in "Teed's Garden" street there are 12 arrack shops within a distance of half a mile, and that the drunkards resorting to them assault and cause immense trouble to wayfarers, robbing them of their spare money. The police authorities are therefore requested to take the matter into their serious consideration.

Manorama, *Calicut*, May 10th, 1897.

Iniquities of the Palghat police.

10. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 10th May, complains of the conduct of the police who investigated a case of dacoity which had recently occurred in the house of a wealthy Tiya in Cannanur near Palghat. The police are said to have intimidated several innocent persons and levied blackmail from them, saying that they would otherwise be connected with the dacoity, and, in this manner, they have, it appears, taken bribes from several persons in Kavasseri, Tarur and Chulanur amsams to the extent of Rs. 3,000, the sum equal to the value of the property lost in the above dacoity. It appears that some men of the place have even taken this opportunity for wreaking vengeance upon their enemies through their influence with the police. The correspondent adds that it would be a great boon if the Superintendent of Police should make a personal inquiry into the nature of the investigation which was held by the police in the dacoity case and also ascertain whether all the dacoits have been arrested and how many of those arrested are the real offenders.

### (b) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 1st, 1897.

Grievances of the officials of the Madras City Civil Court regarding their pay.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, is surprised to learn that the pay of the officials of the Madras City Civil Court due for the months during which the court is closed will not be disbursed until the re-opening of the court, while the officials of

the High Court are allowed to receive their pay as usual even during the vacation of the court. It asks, how are officials drawing low pay to subsist during the time the court is closed?

12. A correspondent to the *Dharma Samvardhani*, of the 1st May, describes in detail a daring murder perpetrated in a certain temple in Tiruvádi, Tanjore taluk, and regrets that all evidence was so ingeniously suppressed that the matter did not reach the notice of the authorities in due time, and that the corpse was removed from the scene of murder at midnight and was cremated the next morning as if the person had died a natural death. The correspondent says that Mr. Muthuchithambara Mudaliyar, B.A., the sub-magistrate of the place, somehow or other received news of the murder and has arrested some of the persons supposed to be connected with the crime. The correspondent regrets to learn that, at this stage of investigation, the sub-magistrate in question has been directed to proceed to Mannárgudi as Stationary Sub-Magistrate—a change which may prove detrimental to the just disposal of the case under inquiry. The correspondent requests the authorities to retain the sub-magistrate at Tiruvádi till the case under reference is committed to the sessions.

DHARMA SAMVARDHANI, *Tiruvádi*, May 1st, 1897.

A request to Government to retain Mr. Muthuchithambara Mudaliyar, Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvádi, for some time longer at that station.

13. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 2nd May, urges the necessity of establishing a District Munsif's court at Bhímavaram, Gódávari. He notes that about 10 out of 128 villages in the Bhímavaram taluk are under the District Munsif of Tanuku, the rest being within the jurisdiction of the court at Narsapur. The latter is from 20 to 35 miles distant from the Government villages in the Bhímavaram taluk. Again only 15 villages of Narsapur taluk are under the Narsapur court, while the others are under the Amalápuram court. The court at Narsapur may, he suggests, be therefore transferred to Bhímavaram, the said 15 villages also being brought within the jurisdiction of the Amalápuram court. As an alternative, the correspondent proposes that a new court may be established at Bhímavaram with jurisdiction over the whole taluk and "Baharjhalli." He also hears the Government is contemplating the institution of a special court and prays that, if this be true, the District Judge may choose Bhímavaram in preference to Tallapudi, which has courts very near it on both sides.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, May 2nd, 1897.

Wanted a District Munsif's court at Bhímavaram.

14. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th May, severely condemns the policy of the magistrate in the Ranaghat outrage case. While clearly describing in his judgment the outrage committed upon two native women, the magistrate, it regrets to note, sentenced the European offender to but one month's imprisonment in consideration of the culprit's youth. The paper believes it to be a patent fact that justice is hard to obtain in cases in which the accused are Europeans. It would fain know in what light and with what patience the European magistrates and judges would have taken it if the same outrage had been committed by a Hindu or a Muhammadan upon a European woman.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 8th, 1897.

Ranaghat outrage case.

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th May, says that the public of Madras are contemplating to submit a memorial to Government in connection with the recent Nellikuppam abkári case. It confidently affirms that the conviction of Mr. Mangesha Rao is unique and that his case well deserves the exercise by His Excellency of the prerogative of mercy vested in him.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 12th, 1897.

The Nellikuppam case.

16. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st May, says that the elephant case which was pending in the Sub-Court, Calicut, was at last compromised, and the elephant was in the presence of several persons delivered over to the plaintiff by Seshadri Aiyar, brother of Sub-Magistrate Subrama Aiyar. The statement, which was

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 1st, 1897.

Remarks on the compromise of a civil suit against a Sub-Magistrate in Malabar.

first presented in court by the first defendant, was that Magistrate Subrama Aiyar intimidated the defendant and took unlawfully the elephant from him; but now, in the petition presented in the Sub-Court for compromise, it is stated that the sum of Rs. 3,500, which the defendant in question got from Subrama Aiyar towards the price of the elephant, has been repaid to him. Both these statements cannot agree. It is very doubtful whether the first defendant has the capability of paying this large amount. Moreover, the money was not returned either at the time when the elephant was delivered over or in the presence of the vakils on both sides; nor has the first defendant Nambudri produced the receipt for the payment of the money. The fact that this scandalous case ended in compromise without a thorough legal inquiry has given rise to much suspicion. If the statements contained in the petition presented by the first defendant for compromise are true, then it is highly incumbent on Subrama Aiyar to vindicate his character, and the Collector should call upon him to do so. It is very disgraceful both for the officials and Government if charges like this brought against any public servant are allowed to be compromised in this fashion. The Collector should therefore bestow special attention on the matter.

A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 10th May, says that the civil suit which was filed in the Sub-Court, Calicut, by the trustees of Kedangur temple in Travancore against (1) Chalatirutti Nambudri, one of the trustees of the said temple, (2) Subrama Aiyar, Sub-Magistrate, Bettatnad, and (3) Subrama Aiyar's wife, to invalidate the sale of an elephant belonging to the temple by the first defendant to the third defendant, has been compromised though the Sub-Judge has not formally accepted the application for compromise owing to defects. In the statement which was submitted in court by the first defendant, he stated that he had not sold the elephant to the third defendant, but that Subrama Aiyar had criminally intimidated him and obtained the assignment of the elephant in his wife's name without paying the value thereof; and, in the application for compromise, the first defendant has stated that the elephant has been given back and that Rs. 3,500, which he had received from the third defendant towards the price of the elephant, have been returned to her. If the first defendant has really returned Rs. 3,500 to the third defendant, then Subrama Aiyar ought to prosecute the first defendant for having made a false statement which is damaging to his reputation and character as an official in a responsible position; but, if he drops the matter altogether, his conduct will be highly suspicious. If Subrama Aiyar gives room for such a suspicion, the District Magistrate ought to interfere in the matter and bring out the truth.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Apr. 26th, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the contemplated opening of an Oriental branch in the Madras University.

17. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 26th April, referring to Dr. Duncan's scheme of opening an Oriental branch in the Madras University, says that it is desirable that grades of examination in vernaculars should be prescribed for several offices in the service, and candidates who pass the examinations should be given the posts for which the examinations are prescribed and that an encouragement of this kind would go very much to encourage the study of the vernaculars.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 1st, 1897.

The Mappila Primary school at Baliapatam to be improved.

18. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st May, invites the attention of the authorities to the deplorable condition of the Mappila Primary school at Baliapa tam. The correspondent adds that the great portion of the population of the town is Mappilas, and, if the school in question is improved and another English-knowing teacher appointed, the education of the Mappilas in the town will be more satisfactory.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

19. The *Desabhimani*, of the 14th April, complains that municipal councillors take no active part in the supervision of scavengering, lighting and the conservancy of the municipality, and that the chairman seldom goes out to inspect, so that no one outside the council-room knows that there is such a functionary. The paper asks—"Why should not the town be divided among our several councillors for purposes of supervision and some check exercised over the work of municipal servants?"

Indifference of municipal councillors in Cuddalore.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Apr. 14th, 1897.

The paper urges on the townsmen the desirability of forming a Rate-payers' Association.

20. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 5th May, complains that sanitation is ill-attended to in Sirupakkam in the taluk of Vriddháchalam and calls the attention of the taluk board to the matter.

Sanitation ill-attended to in Sirupakkam in the taluk of Vriddháchalam.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, May 5th, 1897.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 10th May, in commenting upon the Malabar District Board budget for 1897–98, as reviewed by Government, says that it is a matter for regret that Government refused to accept the recommendation of the District Board in the matter of the re-establishment of the Alattur hospital on the ground that there are no hospital assistants at present available. The article doubts whether this is the only reason which actuated Government to refuse to sanction the establishment of the hospital, and remarks that, if the Government had taken the least trouble to inform themselves of the situation of Alattur, the distance from Alattur to either the Palghat or Kollangót hospital and the inconveniences suffered by the people, they would not have refused to re-open the Alattur hospital.

Regretting the refusal of Government to re-open the Alattur hospital.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 10th, 1897.

22. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 25th April, complains that some of the municipal officials are acting in a very arbitrary manner and are levying heavy taxes on small houses which are in a very dilapidated condition. As, for instance, the editor says the assessment of the small house in the Bishah Begam garden, the rent of which does not exceed As. 12 per mensem, has been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 per annum. The owners have repeatedly submitted petitions about this, but no justice has been done to the n. The complaints of the poor do not reach the President, and the officials themselves reply to the petitions. The editor, in inviting the attention of Sufdur Husain Sahib Mehkeri, the newly-appointed Revenue officer, to this, requests him to do justice.

Complaining about the alleged enhancement of assessment by municipal officials.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Apr. 25th, 1897.

(i) *Public Works.*

23. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 2nd May, states that in the Bhímavaram taluk, Gódávari, the usual practice is to close the canals in the beginning of April and re-open them by the middle of May. As the canals have been closed this year so late as the 15th April, with the commendable view of supplying water for the second crops in the Kollair tracts, the engineering authorities have issued orders not to re-open them until the 1st of June next, which, the paper says, is prejudicial to the interests of the ryots; for, if the canals be re-opened on the 1st of June and water let in, and if the sowing of fields should begin on the 5th, and if it should rain, as it generally happens, on the 6th, when the sun enters the "Mrigasira" constellation, the rain, however slight, would be sufficient to submerge the fields in these low-lying taluks, and the seeds would not sprout, and, even if they should, transplantation would be impracticable as the rain-water collects in the fields chest-deep. He regrets to find that the engineering authorities have forgotten their own orders, which direct that, as this taluk is

Re-opening of the Bhímavaram canals.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, May 2nd, 1897.

situated much below the general level of the district and as it possesses no satisfactory system of drainage and as the lands in this taluk are annually inundated by surplus waters from the upland taluks, the said lands might be irrigated by the canals. He prays therefore that the Public Works Department officers will arrange to avoid any kind of loss to the ryots by opening the canals as usual by the middle of May.

### (*k*) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Apr. 14th, 1897.

A remark on the public conduct of officials.

24. The *Desabhimani*, of the 14th April, writes in English as follows:—"The conduct of a public servant towards persons coming into official contact with him is a legitimate matter for the cognisance of Government, and we are glad that questions were asked at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council as to the assault said to have been committed by a Sub-Collector on his head clerk. We had hoped that the Government would have shown its officers of all ranks that it will not suffer itself to be disgraced by its representatives, but the manner in which the questions were answered has disappointed us."

Comment on the remark of the Honourable Mr. Crole on the Honourable Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar's Bill to amend the Rent Recovery Act.

25. The same paper writes in English as follows:—"Strong language without sufficient justification always argues a weak cause, as we have been taught by the famous advice to 'abuse the plaintiff's attorney.' When one Honourable Member of the Legislative Council, an official occupying a high position, writes of a measure introduced by another Honourable Member, one who has always commanded the confidence of the Government, as 'positively unjust,' and this in the face of the fact that the measure thus introduced has received the unqualified approval of one of the most conscientious, god-fearing, and impartial Members of the Government, we are inclined to doubt the sincerity of the attack. We would refer our readers to the Select Committee's report on the Honourable Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar's Bill to amend the Rent Recovery Act and to the Honourable Mr. Crole's minute of dissent. One can make allowance for such language if uttered in a speech or in the heat of an argument, but that a sober-minded head of a responsible department of Government should actually commit to paper his opinion that his brother officers are about to perpetrate a 'positive' injustice to the ryot simply passes our comprehension, the more so as no satisfactory arguments have been adduced to point out the 'positive' injustice of committing to the Civil Courts the determination of questions between landlord and tenant. It will be in the recollection of our readers that this same high officer of Government described not long ago the department over which he then presided as being officered by a set of 'efficient blackguards.' Strong language from this source must therefore be liberally discounted."

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apr. 23rd, 1897.

A suggestion to Mr. Narayana Aiyar, Deputy Collector of Trichinopoly.

26. The *Lokopakari*, of the 23rd April, says that Mr. Narayana Aiyar, Deputy Collector of Trichinopoly, has not yet granted certificates to the karnams who have passed the Survey test. It says that it is long since they passed the test and that it is not desirable that they should be kept waiting for certificates which they are entitled to have, by the rules, within fifteen days of passing the examination.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Apr. 24th, 1897.

Advisability of limiting the working hours in the Press.

27. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th April, says that the memorial submitted to His Excellency the Governor by the dismissed pressmen of the Government Press was transferred to the Secretary in charge of the Press for disposal. The paper wishes the Secretary to limit the working hours and also to introduce the system of paying overtime fees for overworked pressmen.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, regrets to learn that His Excellency the Governor has dispensed with the long-established custom of honouring zamindars, such as the Rajas of Venkatagiri, Bobbili, and the Maharaja of Vizianagram, by sending troops to escort them from the railway station where they alight; that His Excellency at public dinners does not sit along with and by the side of the officers invited to dine, but takes his seat at a separate table; and that His Excellency took notice of the absence of individual officers at the railway station when lately he proceeded to the Hills. The paper observes that these are matters too trivial to be noticed by His Excellency.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 1st, 1897.

A hint to His Excellency the Governor.

29. The same paper is extremely sorry to learn that the District Judge of Tanjore has confirmed the sentence passed on Mangesha Rao by the lower Court and has not granted a copy of the judgment to the prisoner even till that date. The paper thinks that a thoroughly efficient, honest, zealous and faithful public officer has been unjustly dealt with simply because he chose to expose the irregularities of a European trading firm. Mangesha Rao's fate is truly pitiable, and the paper prays that Government will be pleased to exercise the power vested in it under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code and set the unhappy man at liberty.

A prayer to Government in the case of Mangesha Rao.

30. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 2nd May, requests the Jamabandi officer in Bhímavaram taluk, Gódávari, who is a very able and patient officer, to inquire as to whether the wages of bearers and coolies employed and the cost of provisions purchased and paid for by him are really reaching the hands of those who are properly entitled to receive the same.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, May 2nd, 1897.

Jamabandi in Bhímavaram.

31. The *Sasilekha*, of the 7th May, and the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th May, both regret to note the strange and contradictory orders issuing from the Collector of Nellore in connection with mica-mining in that district. It frequently happens that, when *A* obtains an order from the Collector to explore a certain piece of land and enters on the work of demarcation, *B* and *C* apply meanwhile for the same plot of land and receive similar orders. *A*, *B* and *C* thus begin to quarrel among themselves and fight over their respective rights to the same land. When the officer in charge of the mica mines is appealed to, he simply says he cannot interfere as his duty is solely to obey the Collector's orders, however inconsistent they are. The Government and the Board of Revenue are therefore requested to put a stop to this curious procedure on the part of the Collector.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 7th, 1897, *and* ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 8th, 1897.

Mica-mining in Nellore.

32. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th May, is surprised to note the great and sudden fall this year and last year in the revenue realised by the sale of "opium monopoly" in Madras. It observes that the (retail) sale price of opium having been fixed at Rs. 2–9–0 and Rs. 1–14–0 per three tolas' weight, the contractors make a profit of one or two hundred per cent. by the Government revenue falling about one-half or two-thirds. The Government is requested to issue orders to the police to save the people from such exorbitant price demanded by the contractors.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 8th, 1897.

Opium-selling.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, is glad to learn that the Madras Mahajana Sabha is concerting measures to present an address to the Honourable P. Ananda Charlu. It says that this gentleman has been for the last two years, at considerable self-sacrifice, rendering yeoman service to his country and has introduced a Bill for the efficient management of Hindu devastanams. The paper wishes that the Madras Legislative Council will again

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 1st, 1897.

Desirability of re-electing the Honourable P. Ananda Charlu as a member of the Viceregal Council.

nominate him as member of the Viceregal Council, as it is impossible to choose a better representative.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 5th, 1897.

Water-cess Act.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th May, referring to the Bill to amend the Water-cess Act drafted and submitted by the Board of Revenue for the approval of Government, necessitated as it had been by the decision of the High Court in a certain appeal case, expresses its hope that the Government and the Legislative Council will consider the question deeply and endeavour effectively to prevent a recurrence of inconsistencies and difficulties occasioned at the recent enhancement of water-cess in the Kistna and Gódávari districts.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 7th, 1897.

Legislative Councils.

35. The *Sasilekha*, of the 7th May, remarks that the present reforms introduced by the Parliament into the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils are not satisfactory. It suggests that these councils should still further be expanded, adding more members and giving them the right of voting on all the questions discussed. In particular, the Madras Legislative Council might, it says, be so organised as to include a representative from each of the twenty-one districts in the presidency. It observes that the House of Commons in Great Britain consists of 600 representatives though it is a very small kingdom, and that Her Majesty the Queen has no power to spend even a penny without its sanction. Looked at in this view, the councils in India are only a sham and are nominal bodies. His Excellency the Governor convenes meetings of the council according to his will and pleasure, allows only such questions by interpellation as he likes, while the Honourable Members are powerless to increase or curtail even a single item of expenditure. The Parliament, the paper says, must therefore be prayed to introduce the necessary improvements in these respects.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 7th, 1897.

The Sándúru Samsthanam.

36. The *Sasilekha*, of the 7th May, regrets that the Sándúru Samsthanam is in utter confusion and that the prayers of the widowed mother and guardian of the minor Raja are unheeded by the British Government. The Rani wishes to have a European or a Eurasian as diwan, while the people are for a native. The paper dislikes the idea of appointing a European and recommends the appointment of an experienced and competent native officer in the Government service.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, Mar. 1897.

The Royal family of Manipur.

37. The *Sudarshana*, for March, remarks that if it is true that the eighteen members of the Royal family of Chandra Singh and Tekendra Singh, of Manipur, are receiving a pittance of only Rs. 130 a month, we might say no greater injustice was ever committed by the British Government.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

PRABHAVATI, *Cuddapah*, May 3rd, 1897.

Famine relief in Cuddapah.

38. The *Prabhavati*, of the 3rd May, regrets to hear that even able-bodied persons, drunkards and vagabonds manage to obtain money doles out of the Famine Relief fund in Cuddapah, and that the distributors of tickets and money doles are unable to know the circumstances of each man and woman, however vigilant they may be. It suggests that, if boiled rice or kanji were substituted for money doles, the real sufferers, the disabled and the helpless only would then seek relief. The paper next recommends the Famine Relief committee to import rice and sell the same to the public without any profit, as was done by Government during the last famine, and thereby confer a substantial benefit upon the middle-class people and Government servants. It would thereby be able to actually feed the famine-stricken and help those that are in distress.

39. The *Sasilekha*, of the 11th May, regrets to note the sufferings of the coolies attending relief works in Cuddapah and other districts. It hears that they are made to work the whole day exposed to the heat of the sun at 112° and that their infant children are often found to faint from sunstroke and that no sheds are erected near the relief works for their shelter. It remarks that transfers of District Collectors in these times of famine are highly prejudicial to the interests of the famine-stricken, as it takes time for the new Collectors to understand the circumstances of the districts. It substantiates the same by observing that Messrs. Stuart, Elwin and Shipley, being new to their districts, are unable to afford relief though their predecessors turned out excellent work. Mr. Manavedan Raja, who is an experienced and vigilant officer, was doing all that could be done for Anantapur, but was transferred, to the regret of the people, as a District Judge. Whether it was out of jealousy or otherwise, the paper is unable to say. It further hears that misunderstandings having arisen between the Revenue and Public Works Department officers, the latter are insisting on the Collector's orders being sent to them through the Chief Engineer, which course, it remarks, must surely cause unnecessary delay. It is most unfortunate that Mr. Forbes, who did excellent work in the Cuddapah district both as Acting Collector and Sub-Collector, should have been taken away to Bengal, and that Mr. Tate should become the Collector in these days of famine and suffering. The relief works are consequently in a melancholy condition and remissions of cess are refused even where crops have completely failed. It prays that the Government will look after the poor and famine-stricken sufferers.

Famine relief works.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 11th, 1897.

40. The *Sudarshana*, for March, says that famine has made its appearance in Udipi, South Canara, and the poorer class of people are suffering from want of food-grains and the cattle for want of fodder. Thefts are becoming frequent in the neighbouring villages. The import of grain from the Bombay Presidency has stopped on account of the prevalence of the plague and trade is at a standstill.

Famine in Udipi, South Canara district.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, Mar. 1897.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The *Lokopakari*, of the 23rd April, writes as follows:—Mr. Dadabai Naoroji questioned the British Civil Service Commissioners whether Indians are eligible to appear for the British Civil Service examination and whether that examination could be held in India. The Commissioners replied that Indians are eligible, but that the examination cannot be held in India, as the successful candidates are to be appointed in the United Kingdom only. The paper observes that one fails to understand the justice of the course adopted, and remarks that it is for the benefit of Europeans.

A remark on the question of Simultaneous examination.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apr. 23rd, 1897.

42. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st May, writes in English as follows:—"We hope the Government will bestow some of these Jubilee honours on patriots, reformers and public-spirited native gentlemen of the day instead of wasting them on rich people and officers who have done nothing to their country's good."

A suggestion regarding the bestowal of Jubilee honours.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, May 1st, 1897.

43. The *Sudarshana*, for March, thinks it a great wonder that although India has a population of more than twenty-five millions while England has only four millions, and although there are not more than a lakh of Englishmen in the whole of India, yet this handful of Englishmen have been able to hold India under subjection. Thousands of our people are in the habit of implicitly submitting to a single European whose home is thousands of miles away.

How does a handful of Englishmen hold the whole of India.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, Mar. 1897.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 10th, 1897.

The Congress in London.

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th May, deprecates the idea of holding the Congress in London in July next, and says that it would be better to hold the Congress in England after the report of the Expenditure Commission is out, as then the Congress could criticise the report.

The Advocate-Generalship of Madras.

45. The same paper trusts that the Government will not, in appointing a permanent Advocate-General of Madras, overlook the claims of the Honourable Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar, and says that the qualifications, which secured for him the acting appointment, must, in the natural course of things, be sufficient for securing for him the permanent vacancy also.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 5th, 1897.

The desirability of allowing the Indians to become volunteers.

46. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 5th May, speaking of the war between Turkey and Greece, says that in Greece the police having been taken away to assist the regular troops, the duties of the police are performed by the citizens of the various places, and remarks that, if unfortunately a war should break out with the Russians in India, and the police should be obliged to garrison the various places when the troops are taken away to the frontiers, the people are quite unable to take the place of the police because the people have been rendered quite unfit to bear arms by the suicidal policy of the British Government in refusing the Indians to join volunteer corps.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 1st, 1897.

Use of false measures and weights by the merchants of Calicut.

47. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st May, invites the attention of the authorities to the use of false measures and weights by the merchants of Calicut. It is true that the merchants are at perfect liberty to increase the prices of rice and other things according to current market prices, but to use false measures and weights is not only unjust but is also cheating. Rice is the staple food of Malabar and the distress and scarcity in the district depends more or less upon the prices at which it is sold. Now the price of rice has risen very high owing to the famine and distress in other parts of the presidency, and, if the merchants also use false measures in selling such a dear commodity, the condition of the poor will be very miserable.

The Queen's commemoration.

48. The same paper referring to the notification of the Government of India that all addresses congratulating Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign should be presented on the commemoration day to the Viceroy as representing Her Majesty, says, among other matters, that it was quite improper on the part of the authorities to have given no opportunity to the loyal subjects of Her Majesty in India to present their congratulatory addresses through their own representatives to Her Majesty in person. The paper remarks somewhat satirically that, as the Indians looked upon it as a more sacred duty to send deputations to present addresses to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and to celebrate her Diamond Jubilee out here at great expense as a mark of respect, loyalty and affection towards her than to devise means for affording relief to the starving millions in this country, they deserved such a reply, and the opinion is expressed that this reply of Her Majesty is an act of Providence which could not brook the idea of people spending money for this ceremony while their fellow-creatures are dying of starvation.

[Issued, 22nd May 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 10 of 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st May 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
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| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | Apr. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th May 1897. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagerkoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th and 20th May 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 8th and 15th May 1897. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 1st, 8th and 16th May 1897. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 12th and 19th May 1897. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 375 | 10th ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 3rd May 1897. |
| 12 | "Janauukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 15th and 22nd May 1897. |
| 13 | "Dharma Samvardhani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 8th, 15th and 22nd May 1897. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengód .. .. | 439 | 9th and 16th May 1897. |
| 15 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 18th and 20th May 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 300 | May 1897. |
| 18 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 576 | Apr. ,, |
| 19 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatúr .. .. .. | Not known. | 25th May 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st May 1897. |
| 21 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 500 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 9th, 16th and 23rd May 1897. |
| 24 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 350 | 17th and 24th May 1897. |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 242 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th May 1897. |
| 28 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May 1897. |
| 29 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 260 | 14th and 21st May 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 17th and 24th May 1897. |
| 31 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 21st May 1897. |
| 32 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 15th and 22nd May 1897. |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 19th May 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Sarvathra Mitram" .. .. | Alleppy .. .. .. | 712 | 13th May 1897. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 682 | 15th May 1897. |
| 37 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 12th and 22nd May 1897. |
| 38 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 21st May 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 22nd May 1897. |
| 41 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 17th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 830 | 12th and 19th May 1897. |
| 43 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 754 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 44 | "Shams-ul Akbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 17th and 24th May 1897. |
| 45 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 660 | 8th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 46 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 15th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 47 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 16th May 1897. |
| 48 | "Qasim-ul Akbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 6th, 10th, 17th and 20th May 1897. |
| 49 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 10th Mar. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th May, says that, in the war between Greece and Turkey, although the former was defeated on several occasions and sustained heavy loss, yet it has not given up further preparations in this direction. The powers are interfering to stop the war for a time in order to settle the matter amicably. The Turks demand, besides the payment of ten crores of rupees as cost of war, the surrender of a portion of Thessaly. The powers are aware of the inability of Greece to meet this demand and are trying their best to save Greece from being annihilated, but want of unanimity among the powers is an indication of the good luck of the Turks.

War between Greece and Turkey.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 24th, 1897.

2. Referring to a London telegram, of the 10th May, announcing that some English volunteers were wounded in a battle fought between the Turks and the Greeks at Pharsala, the *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 17th May, says that the scars of the wounds received by those volunteers will be a permanent memorial of the bravery of the Turks. Had Mr. Gladstone gone to the place, he would have also returned with similar scars. The editor presumes that these volunteers will now repent of the part they took in the war.

The English volunteers wounded by the Turks.

Shams-ul Akbar, *Madras*, May 17th, 1897.

3. Referring to a London telegram, of the 14th May, to the effect that the powers, especially Russia, are not willing that Turkey should be benefited by the present war, the same paper says that, before the commencement of the present war, the Turks were looked down upon by the powers as lacking in discipline and experience; but it seems they have since altered their opinion and now do not like to see Turkey derive any advantage from the war. This, the editor thinks, is a great piece of injustice.

Turkey and the European powers.

4. The same paper reports, on the authority of the *Madras Times*, that a learned Hindu, named Venkatakristna Nayudu, has forwarded an application through the Turkish Consul at Madras to the Consul-General at Bombay, offering his services as a volunteer against the Greeks and requesting the grant of a passport to proceed to the scene of warfare, and, in applauding the Hindu gentleman for his action, says not a single Muhammadan has up to this time come forward for the purpose, which is a shame.

A Hindu volunteer.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th May, also applauds the Hindu gentleman, and says that it is a great shame that not a single Muhammadan has yet volunteered his services thus.

5. The *Shams-ul Akbar*, of the 17th May, mentions that it has opened a subscription list for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the wounded and orphans in Turkey at the suggestion of many of its subscribers, and the editor calls upon his co-religionists to subscribe.

A subscription list for the relief of the wounded Turks.

Shams-ul Akbar, *Madras*, May 17th, 1897.

6. Referring to the news that the Arab chief of the Badavins, who has 1,200,000 Badavins under him, has written to the Sultan, stating that he cannot bear to listen to the complaints of the tyranny and oppression practised by the Christians on the Mussalmans and requesting His Majesty to proclaim a crusade so that he may be able to punish the enemies of Islam, and referring also to the news that the Shah of Persia has sent an envoy to the Sultan to inform His Majesty that he may send for as much money as may be required from the Persian exchequer so that he may not fall under obligations to any Christian, the *Qasim-ul Akbar*, of the 17th May, says that though Turkey has not up to the present time been in need of the aid of the

The Arab chief of the Badavins and the Sultan.

Qasim-ul Akbar, *Bangalore*, May 17th, 1897.

Badavins, nor that of the people of Persia, yet their sympathetic expressions will discourage the Christians who have up to this time been under the impression that Mussalmans do not aid one another.

Turkey and Christian nations.

7. The same paper says that prejudiced Christian nations have hitherto been shamelessly making hundreds of false statements regarding Turkey. They have represented it as the centre of mismanagement and bloodshed and worthy of being effaced from the world, but being unable to do anything for fear of a general war they set Greece against Turkey, secretly assuring that country that the European monarchs would aid it with arms, ammunition and volunteers. The Hyde Park meeting is a proof of this. A hundred members of Parliament telegraphed to the King of Greece, congratulating him on his determination to wage war. Greece, with the intention of annexing the Island of Crete and some places on the Turkish frontier, declared war, but the defeats sustained by it have cast a slur on the character of its army, blackened the face of the whole of Europe and convinced every one that Turkey is a powerful empire quite fit to successfully cope with any European power.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Dharma Samvardhani, *Tiruvádi*, May 8th, 1897.

A case of murder in Nannilam taluk remaining undetected.

8. The *Dharma Samvardhani*, of the 8th May, reports that a lad, eleven years old, was murdered in the village of Nadakudi, adjoining Ammayappan police station in Nannilam taluk, and hopes that the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate will exert their best to bring to punishment the perpetrators of the horrible crime. The paper says that a cousin of the lad, named Subramanya Aiyar, is suspected of being the offender.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 11th, 1897.

A case of highway robbery during the festival at Sríperumbúdúr.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th May, reports that a gang of robbers, about twenty in number, waylaid on the night of the 5th instant a crowd of persons who were travelling in bullock carts to witness the festival at Sríperumbúdúr, brutally assaulted them and carried away their valuable articles. It says that one of the pilgrims was missing and several of them were severely injured. The paper thinks that this mishap would have been prevented had proper precautionary police arrangements been made.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, May 15th, 1897.

High-handedness of the Tellicherry police.

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th May, complains of the high-handedness and iniquities of the Tellicherry town police. It remarks that the station-house officer, Kompra Raman, and the head constable, Chandu Kurup, have been in the town station for a long time and the vagaries of the town police are said to be the results of their long retention in that place. The article gives, in support of this statement, a recent case now under inquiry, in which one Mappila Viran, a cart-stand contractor, was wrongfully confined in the station and beaten by the said police because he had, to avoid pecuniary loss in the shape of toll, raised some objection to the police taking away from the stand a cartman who had yoked to the cart a bull that had a sore on its neck. The opinion is expressed that, as the vagaries of the police are not likely to be abated unless the police officers above referred to are transferred from the place, the Superintendent would attend to this matter.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 6th, 1897.

Desirability of appointing lawyers as village munsifs in Trichinopoly.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th May, referring to the Village Munsif's court of the town of Trichinopoly, regrets to learn that persons ignorant of the Civil Procedure Code are appointed as munsifs. He thinks that vakils will do well for the post.

12. The *Desabhimani*, of the 12th May, commenting on the bigamy case lately disposed of by the Sessions Judge of South Arcot, writes in English as follows:— "To hold that there is a custom and to find that it is valid are two different things altogether. The custom seems to us to be somewhat immoral, and, as it is one of the necessary requisites of a valid custom that it should not be immoral or opposed to public policy, we doubt very much if the judge was right in recognising such a custom. We profess to be no authority upon matters of this kind. Judging from the standpoint of an ordinary individual, it seems to us that to permit such marriages at this time of day is repugnant to all notions of decency and morality. We are not fortified in this opinion by any ruling of the Madras High Court. In fact, there are no reported criminal cases of our High Court directly bearing upon the matter. As the matter is one of sufficient importance, we hope that the case will be carried to the High Court and an authoritative ruling obtained.

[DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, May 12th, 1897.

Opinion regarding the disposal of the bigamy case lately tried by the Sessions Judge of South Arcot.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

13. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 3rd May, complains that the municipal lights in Negapatam seldom give good light, and that even the dim light they cast is extinguished before three in the morning very much to the inconvenience of passengers going to the railway station to catch the early morning train. The paper further complains that the municipal authorities have closed the western gate of the market, and this subjects the people living on that side of the town to unnecessary hardship and inconvenience. The paper hopes that the municipal authorities will pay attention to the matters here complained of.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, May 3rd, 1897.

Complaints against the Negapatam municipality.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th May, reports that His Excellency the Governor refuses to pay professional tax to the Madras Municipality on the ground that he was living during the time for which the tax is claimed in Guindy Park, which is outside the municipal limits. The Madras Municipality bases its claim on the fact that His Excellency is the Governor of Madras and that he conducts his business in the Fort St. George. The paper says that, if His Excellency is exempted, many high officials, who now and then go out of Madras, will claim a similar exemption and the revenue of the municipality will be greatly diminished. The paper apprehends that this case may likely go before a magistrate for disposal.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 20th, 1897.

Refusal of His Excellency to pay professional tax to the Madras Municipality.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th May, referring to the incompetency of the members of the Malabar Local Fund Board, says that, as the majority of them are uneducated men who have got into the board by their high family connections, they are unable to realise the extent of their responsibilities. It appears that the members do not generally take any great interest in the management of Local Fund affairs, and, unless the elective franchise is granted to the Local Boards, the local self-government will, it is remarked, be a farce.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 12th, 1897.

Elective franchise to be granted to the Local Boards.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th May, says that cholera has made its appearance in Calicut and is rapidly spreading throughout the town owing to the deplorably insanitary condition of various places in the municipality and to the insufficient medical aid given by the authorities. There were several attacks, almost all of which have proved fatal. The medicines given to the patients are said to be of an inferior quality, and, moreover, the medicines administered bring about constipation at once, their stomach is consequently swollen and they meet with an instantaneous death. The article bitterly complains of

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 15th, 1897.

Indifference of the Calicut municipality in checking the spread of cholera.

the indifference of the municipal authorities in the matter of taking precautionary measures against the spread of cholera. The streets and lanes in some parts of the municipality are very filthy, and the smell emanating therefrom is very unbearable. It is remarked that the sanitary officers have not for the last four months visited Chalappuram, Azhchavattam and the neighbouring places where cholera has appeared. The article hopes that the authorities will, without any delay, adopt measures to improve the sanitation of the town and to check the spread of the epidemic.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, May 1st, 1897.

17. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st May, writes as follows:—Mr. Adam made a very good suggestion at the recent Madras Provincial Conference when he advised the land-owners of the presidency to form an association of their own, ascertain the actual condition of the agricultural classes and send to England their agents to lay before the British Government their wants and grievances. Mr. Adam said that land assessment was very high in the presidency, quite as heavy as it was in the days of the Muhammadan Government, the only difference being that what the Mussalman Government did professedly the English Government is doing secretly. Mr. Adam also pointed out that the permanent settlement which obtains in zamindari tracts has not really enriched the zamindars at the expense of Government.

Opinion of Mr. Adam on the present assessment.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 6th, 1897.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th May, draws the attention of Government to the memorial submitted to the Board of Revenue by the people of Chittoor in North Arcot district, representing the sufferings undergone by them owing to the severity of the revenue authorities. The paper says that the Board of Revenue, in order to mitigate the hardship caused to agriculturists by the drought of last year, induced the ryots to cultivate their lands with whatever water was available in the tanks, promising to remit water-cess; but the local authorities seem to ignore the order of the Board and collect the assessment from the ryots oppressively. The paper trusts that Government will pay due attention to the complaints of the memorialists and redress their grievances.

Severity of the revenue authorities in Chittoor taluk, North Arcot district.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, May 15th, 1897.

19. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 15th May, requests the Madras Railway authorities to construct a platform at Ennore railway station as its absence subjects passengers, specially female passengers, to great hardship and inconvenience.

Necessity for a platform at Ennore railway station.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 7th, 1897.

20. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 7th May, complains that in the road leading from the Native State of Cochin to Palghat the abkári police officials forcibly put an arrack bottle into the hands of passengers, falsely charge them with carrying spirituous liquors without license, levy a blackmail from them, and get them punished by magistrates. The correspondent regrets that such grave irregularities are never noticed by the higher authorities.

Mischief of abkári police on the road leading from Cochin to Palghat.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 19th, 1897.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th May, in commenting upon the administration report of the Abkári department for 1895–96, as reviewed by Government, says, among other matters, that it cannot endorse the opinion expressed by Government that the large consumption of liquor during the year and the consequent increase in the abkári revenue are due to the prosperity of the people.

Reviewing the administration report of the Abkári department for 1895–96.

(*k*) *General.*

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th May, observes that the minor officials of the Income-tax department worry poor merchants to produce their accounts, extort bribes from them and thus abuse their powers even as the tahsildars did when the magisterial powers were vested in them. The paper suggests that ryots should be exempted from the payment of income tax, and that only incomes of Rs. 1,000 and upwards should be assessed, and thinks that the adoption of these two suggestions will prove a great relief to the poor people of this country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 15th, 1897.

Suggestion to the authorities regarding income tax.

23. The same paper prays Government to release Mr. Mangesha Rao from jail, reinstate him in his appointment and pass such orders as will save him from loss of pension for his highly meritorious service of twenty-nine years. The paper remarks that Lord Havelock's Government has acquired a name for its justice, and hopes that His Excellency will do justice to the injured Salt officer.

A prayer that Mr. Mangesha Rao should be reinstated.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th May, is strongly of opinion that the exodus of Government to the hills tends to cause considerable delay, more or less measured by months, in the disposal of petitions and appeals submitted to it, for the reason that the minor European officers of Government spend their time in games and recreations of all kinds. The paper says that during the prevalence of famine Lord Connemara and Lord Wenlock took much pains in visiting the famine-stricken tracts and in concerting measures of relief, whereas His Excellency Lord Havelock visited only a few famine-affected towns which are on the railway line and went away to the hills.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 18th, 1897.

A remark on the exodus of Government to the hills.

25. The same paper is at a loss to know why the District Judge of Tanjore did not read his judgment in court in Mr. Mangesha Rao's case as is required by the Procedure Code, why again there was such delay in giving the accused a copy of the judgment, and why the appeal which was put into the hands of the Superintendent of Jail on the 7th of May did not reach Government till the 17th of that month. The paper hopes that His Excellency the Governor will inquire into these irregularities.

A request to Government regarding certain irregularities connected with Mr. Mangesha Rao's case.

26. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd May, regrets to note that, notwithstanding the orders of the Board of Revenue requiring all the Collectors to throw open reserve forests for cattle to graze in, Mr. Tate of Cuddapah has not done so as yet. It is also surprised to find that he should refuse remissions despite the Board's repeated calls for remission lists. It hopes that Government will take note of Mr. Tate's disobedience of orders and will no longer tolerate such conduct on his part. The paper is at a loss to know why a Hindu Collector, whose work in connection with relief works was most careful, compassionate, and satisfactory, should, for no assignable reason, be transferred as a District Judge, and why Mr. Tate should be allowed to retain his position in spite of his defiance of the orders of the Board of Revenue.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1897.

Mr. Tate of Cuddapah.

27. The same paper regrets to hear that some of the coolies working on the relief works at Cuddapah died of sunstroke. To remedy the evil, the paper suggests that the coolies may be made to work from 6 to 10 A.M. and from 3 to 6 P.M., and hopes that Government will issue orders adopting the above suggestion.

Death by sunstroke.

28. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th May, is at a loss to know why relief in the form of paddy doles should be extended only to 240 persons in the Cuddapah district, while the corresponding numbers for Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool are 2,329,

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 28th, 1897.

Mr. Tate, Collector of Cuddapah.

4,393, 1,197, respectively. It asks whether there is no famine in Cuddapah, or whether all the people there are rich. It is plain, remarks the paper, that Mr. Tate, the Collector, is utterly ignorant of the people's sufferings and the condition of the district. It further hears that he is bringing great pressure to bear upon the village officials for a speedy collection of the kists and believes that, unless the Government and Board of Revenue interfere and immediately remove the Collector from the district, the poor people of Cuddapah would fare very badly. Mr. Manavedan Raja, whose administration of Anantapur had been most praiseworthy, was transferred as a District Judge for no reason whatever. The paper is unable to understand how Mr. Tate, a notoriously useless man, has been retained as Collector so long. Such instances, it observes, give room to the public for asserting that the Government do not treat the white men and the black men alike.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 12th, 1897.

Remarks on the rumoured transfer of Mr. Dance, Collector of Malabar, to Coimbatore.

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th May, alluding to the rumour that Mr. Dance, Collector of Malabar, is trying to go to Coimbatore when Mr. Bradley, the Collector of that district, goes on leave, says that it is dangerous and impolitic to constantly transfer the Collector of a district, especially that of Malabar, where the customs and usages obtaining among the people are different from those of other districts and where Mappila outbreaks are of frequent occurrence. The opinion is expressed that, as Mr. Dance is an experienced officer, who is well acquainted with Malabar and its people and as such the best qualified for being the Collector of that district, it will be a great misfortune to it if Government complies with the request of Mr. Dance to transfer him to Coimbatore and appoint an inexperienced officer in his stead.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 22nd, 1897.

Vernacular test for Native Sub-Judges.

30. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 22nd May, referring to the rule requiring Native Sub-Judges to pass the vernacular test in two languages, admits the desirability of the measure, but suggests that out of the two languages one should be made compulsory, and for passing in the language, which is not the candidate's mother tongue, an honorarium should be given as in the case of junior civilians.

Revenue inspectors, &c., to be given travelling allowances.

31. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that, as the revenue inspectors are put to much expense on account of their constant travels in their ranges and as they have now to meet it out of their pay, they should be granted a monthly allowance of not less than ten rupees. The correspondent adds that the amsam menons (village accountants) attending the taluk office on public duty should also be given travelling allowance, their present salary being very low and insufficient to maintain themselves.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 6th, 1897.

Suggestions regarding the Local Legislative Councils.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th May, remarks that, in order to make the Indian Legislative Councils really useful, a change in their constitution is desirable. The paper advocates that each district should have a representative in the council, and that the non-official members of the council should have the right of proposing any administrative question for the consideration of the council, inviting discussion and of voting on it instead of confining their attention only to legislative measures.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 22nd, 1897.

Remarks on the coming elections to seats in the Legislative Council.

33. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd May, referring to the forthcoming elections to seats in the Madras Legislative Council, says that, as the Honourable Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar and the Honourable Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariyar have not, in its opinion, given satisfaction to the constituencies which

returned them to the council, others should be elected in their place. The article, while alluding to the rumour that Mr. S. A. Saminadha Aiyar, of Tanjore, and Mr. J. L. Rosario, of the Tellicherry bar, are candidates for the coming elections in the southern group, strongly supports their candidature and remarks that, as the Government have proposed to enact a Malabar Tenancy Law, it is absolutely necessary that there should be in the council a member who is well acquainted with the affairs of Malabar, and, if, as is rumoured, the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar retires from the council, it is doubtful whether a more competent man than Mr. Rosario will be found to fill the place of Mr. Sankaran Nayar.

## IV.—Native States.

34. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th May, takes exception to some of the rules recently sanctioned by the Government of Mysore for the regulation of the supply of water from Hessarghatta water-works, and says that the clause, "until further orders public connections to houses from Chamarajendra water-works will be limited to houses whose annual rental value is not less than Rs. 300 and to localities where the capacity and pressure of the public water-mains permit of such connections being made without detriment to the street service," should be modified, for this is open to the objection of supplying water to the rich and denying it to the houses of the poor. There have been no such restrictions either in the city of Mysore or in Madras. Further, a scale has also been fixed as to the quantity of water which a house-holder will be allowed to draw from his house connection; should he draw more, he must pay extra charge for such quantity once a quarter. He is entirely forbidden to use the water for any other than *bonâ fide* domestic purposes. The reason for imposing these restrictions is not far off to seek; the Government having given their consent to supply water to the civil and military station from these works brought on this hardship upon the rate-payers of this town, at whose expense the project was undertaken.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 17th, 1897.

The Bangalore Hessarghatta water-works.

35. The same paper says that a certain Deputy Commissioner in Mysore made a reference to the Government of Mysore as to whether there is any objection to affix "Mr." to the names of native amildars, but the Government replied in the negative. The editor says that this is an unjust order; if this question had been asked in the case of Eurasians, the Government would not have given a similar reply. As this distinction would cause some dissatisfaction among the native amildars, the editor hopes that the Government will reconsider its order.

The addition of "Mr." to the names of native amildars.

36. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, invites the attention of the Travancore Sirkar to the desirability of adopting measures for repressing the highway robberies and thefts committed in Kozhimukku pravarti, Ambalapuzha taluk, by certain notorious characters at the instance of some of the influential men of the place. It is said that the thieves hand over the stolen property to these men from whom the owners have to recover it on payment. These men are said to carry on this nefarious practice as a trade and the people are put to a great loss. The police are also alleged to connive at them by receiving a share of the booty.

Kerala Mitram, *Cochin*, May 21st, 1897.

Travancore Sirkar to repress crimes.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th May, reports that nearly 130 lakhs of rupees has been raised by subscription to aid the famine-stricken people in India, of which the greater portion has come from the British public. It says that what the people in England have subscribed is nothing when compared with the enormous wealth they have carried away from

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 11th, 1897.

Remarks on the present famine in India.

India in one shape or other, and that it is a sad sight to see the Government of India appealing to private charity—a thing which no Government has hitherto done in times of famine. The paper further says that, under the British rule, the people of India in ordinary days can afford to have only one meal a day, and in times of famine even for this single meal they have to depend upon charity. The paper says that the authorities neither realise to themselves nor believe the actual impoverished condition of the people how clearly so ever it may be demonstrated to them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 13th, 1897.

A prayer to the Government of India and the Calcutta Famine Committee to be more generous in the administration of relief to the poor of this presidency.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th May, observes that the Government of India has granted only two and-a-half lakhs of rupees for the five lakhs proposed by the Madras Government for making advances to poor ryots, and that the Calcutta Famine Committee has given only two and-a-half lakhs out of the one and-a-half crores received from the British public. The paper says that this contribution is not sufficient to meet the famine demands of this presidency. The paper regrets to observe that it is not likely that the Government of Madras will move strongly in the matter and appeals to the mercy of the Almighty to move the Government of India and the Calcutta Famine Committee to be generous to the poor of this presidency.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 4th, 1897.

A suggestion that the Congress should hold its meeting in London this month.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th May, seconds the suggestion of the *Champion* that the Indian Congress should hold its meeting this month in London and thus give effect to a resolution which was once passed, but which has not been carried out till now owing to financial and other difficulties. It says that many Indians have gone to England to witness the Diamond Jubilee, and their presence as well as the presence of the European delegates living there may be availed of and the meeting may be conveniently convened. The paper wishes that the Congress should hold its annual sessions at Berar during December as originally proposed.

Evidence given by Mr. Dadabai Naoroji and others before the Royal Commission.

40. The same paper says that the evidence of Messrs. Wacha, Dadabai Naoroji, and Gokhale given before the Royal Commission emphasized the growing poverty of the Indians, the extravagance of Government expenditure, and the appointment of Europeans to posts carrying higher salary in the service. It says that the European salary budget in India is three times greater than that of Ceylon, Australia, and Canada, and asks, why should Government indulge in such unnecessary expense and oppress the people by taxation?

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 7th, 1897.

Sepoys, a source of nuisance in Poona.

41. The *Lokopakari*, of the 7th May, complains that sepoys in Poona, taking advantage of the authority vested in them under the Epidemic Diseases Act, enter even unaffected houses, drag the inmates to the plague hospitals, and cause great hardship to people. The paper regrets that the authorities pay no heed to the complaints preferred in respect of the misdeeds of the military.

A remark on the jury system.

42. The same paper regards the rule, recently promulgated in Bengal, disqualifying vakils to serve as jurors, as a step towards the abolition of the jury system, on the ground that outside the circle of vakils very few persons can be found competent to serve as jurors.

A remark on the constitution of the Burma Legislative Council.

43. The same paper does not approve of the present constitution of the Burma Legislative Council as it excludes Burmans from membership in the council.

44. The same paper observes that, during the famine that broke out in the reign of Aurangazeb, the emperor forbade the collection of taxes, but also utilised the public treasury for purchasing grain stores and distributed them to all the famine-affected places to be sold at very cheap rates and thus saved the people. The paper says that this noble example deserves to be imitated by the British Government in these famine days.

Method adopted by the Emperor Aurangazeb to save people from famine.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th May, after briefly describing the useful services rendered by the Honourable Mr. P. Ananda Charlu, suggests that he should be honoured with the title C.I.E. which he fully deserves.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 15th, 1897.

Desirability of conferring the title C.I.E. on the Honourable Mr. P. Ananda Charlu.

46. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th May, states that the Secretary of State for India requested the Governor-General of India to suggest proper measures to check the growing increase of "appeals" in India. It believes that the appointment of impartial and able men as Judges would ensure sound judgments such as to satisfy the public, and is confident that the "appeals" would go on increasing in number so long as the indifferent practice continues of recruiting the judicial service from civilians who have no knowledge of law and who have not proved efficient District Collectors.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 28th, 1897.

Indian appeals.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th May, has the following leading article: A great disappointment has fallen upon the people of this land with regard to the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. They are not allowed to send deputations to England to present addresses in person, but all addresses are to be sent through the Viceroy. When the Jubilee of the Queen was celebrated ten years ago, deputations were sent from India and these were received by Her Majesty, and the people see no reason why this precedent should not be followed on the present occasion. Why should they be compelled to send their addresses of loyalty to Simla or go there in person to deliver them? Although the Viceroy represents royalty in India, he is not of the royal family of England. He is simply the Viceroy, and when he gives up the office he will be a private gentleman. The people are not satisfied with the arrangement, and in some places, Madras in particular, they have expressed this opinion pretty freely. It seems that the Viceroy inquired of the Secretary of State whether the addresses should be presented in person, or whether they should be sent through him. People hold, and they are right, that there was no occasion to ask any such question. He ought to have followed the precedent of 1887, and allowed those who wished to present addresses to do so in person, or send them direct to Her Majesty without any intervention in this land. They do not see any reason why the Viceroy should have gone out of his way, as they think he has done, to arrange the matter. If the home authorities had sent out an order without being asked, the people must have obeyed, and nothing more could have been said, but the case appears to them very different now. An inquiry was made and this, they believe, to have been quite unnecessary and uncalled for. The Viceroy and the authorities at Simla seem to stand between the people and their sovereign, and thus throw a damper on their loyalty. They wish to draw this feeling towards themselves, or, at least, the whole business has this appearance. This is not the course to be pursued to make the inhabitants of this land more loyal, which should be the object of every man in power, more especially the object of the Viceroy. He should not desire to be honoured himself, but that the sovereign should be honoured. It is an unfortunate business, and a good many hard things have been said about the Viceroy for his officiousness, and most people believe that the censure heaped upon him is well deserved. He put himself in the way of it; consequently he cannot complain at what has been said. The case will be harder still if the other

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 24th, 1897.

A great disappointment.

parts of the empire—the colonies—are allowed to send deputations to present their addresses in person. We do not know whether such is the case, but this will soon be known. Should it turn out that deputations from the colonies were allowed, the Viceroy ought to be severely censured by the British Government for the part he has thought proper to take in the whole business.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 15th, 1897.

The Diamond Jubilee.

48. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th May, says that, at the last meeting of the Malabar District Board, it was resolved to send a congratulatory address to Her Majesty on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign signed by the president and members of the board, and a sum of Rs. 40 was voted for defraying the cost of the casket to contain the address. The article remarks that, as the District Board members are not the elected representatives of the people and as the public have not been previously consulted about the matter, the address cannot be regarded as a public one. It was owing to the famine in India that Her Majesty did not wish that deputations should be sent to England to present addresses in person, and the spending of money on casket instead of in giving relief to the famine-stricken people will not be to the satisfaction of Her Majesty. It is said that the resolution of the board to spend Rs. 40 for the casket out of the public funds without consulting the members and also without ascertaining the opinion of the public is very imprudent.

Referring to the order of Her Majesty that no deputations from India should visit England for the Jubilee, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 17th May, says that the order has caused profound regret to her Indian subjects. When Her Majesty has afforded opportunities and privileges to the people of her varied dependencies to display their loyalty and affection by presenting addresses in person, such an order referred to above denying the same privilege to her Indian subjects, who are in no way behind them in loyalty and affection, is unfair.

The *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th May, in alluding to the same subject, disapproves of the order.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 22nd, 1897.

Deprecating the holding of Congress in London.

49. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd May, in deprecating the holding of the Indian National Congress in London as expensive and useless, makes the following remarks:—If the British Government is constituted of members who have the welfare of India at heart, the British Congress Committee and the Congress reports are sufficient in themselves to convince them of the grievances which the people of India are labouring under. A meeting of some hundred or hundred-and-fifty Indians in England cannot possibly effect what the British Congress Committee and the Congress reports could not do. Although the Anglo-Indians, who always deride the Congress, admit the justice and reasonableness of the movement and its demands, yet what they question is its representative character on the ground that it is not an agitation conducted by the representatives of the people of various castes and creeds inhabiting this vast empire; and this impression cannot in the least be removed by some hundred or hundred-and-fifty men holding a meeting in England. What the congressmen ought to do is to hold meetings even in small towns in India and create a public opinion in the country, and, if we succeed in this and if the British Government realise that the public are dissatisfied with the administration, they will readily grant our prayers even though a Congress be not held in England. As long as the British Government rely on the opinion of Anglo-Indians, our cry, however loud, will be merely a cry in the wilderness. It is not because of our being considered incompetent to manage the State affairs or of the Government not being convinced of the reasonableness of the demands of the Congress that we are not given a fair share in the administration of our country, but because it is opposed to their self-interests. Anyone who knows anything about the policy of the British Government can easily understand that India is not governed for the good of India, and,

so long as the administration is conducted on this principle, the agitation by the Indians will not be productive of any good result. When the Indians are in dire distress, the British Government have to go abegging for money to afford them relief and this shows that the financial administration of the country is defective. If the Government had the intention of improving the Indian finances, would they have saddled this country with the cost of the Suakim expedition? Taking into consideration these facts, we are of opinion that it is a folly to believe that our grievances are not redressed as they have not been brought to the notice of the British Parliament.

[Issued, 11th June 1897.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 11 OF 1897.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th June 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st June 1897. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 1st June 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 29th May and 5th June 1897. |
| 4 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 29th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 21st and 30th May 1897. |
| 7 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 26th May and 2nd June 1897. |
| 8 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 800 | 24th and 31st May 1897. |
| 9 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 29th May and 5th June 1897. |
| 10 | "Dharma Samvardhani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 1st June 1897 |
| 11 | "Vijiaya Thvajam" .. .. | Dévikóttai .. .. | 800 | 24th May and 1st and 8th June 1897. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 23rd and 30th May 1897. |
| 13 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 375 | 24th and 31st ,, and 7th June 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 22nd, 27th and 29th May, and 1st, 3rd, 5th and 8th June 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Sunday School Lessons" .. .. | Guntur .. .. .. | 100 | June 1897. |
| 16 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Satwa Sadhani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | Not known | May ,, |
| 18 | "Municipal and Local Board's Journal." | Rajahmundry .. .. | Do. | March ,, |
| 19 | "Dheeranjani" .. .. .. | Atmakúru (Nellore district) | 300 | 1st May and 1st June 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 100 to 150 | 25th Feb. and 31st May 1897. |
| 21 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 15th May ,, 1st June ,, |
| 22 | "Kistna Newa" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 500 | 1st June 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 350 | 31st May and 7th and 14th June 1897. |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 29th ,, ,, 5th June 1897. |
| 25 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 30th May 1897. |
| 26 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 31st ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 4th, 8th and 11th June 1897. |
| 28 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd, 5th, 9th ,, 12th June ,, |
| 29 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 260 | 28th May and 4th June 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi (South Canara) .. | 400 | April 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 31st May and 7th June 1897. |
| 32 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 29th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 3rd and 10th June 1897. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 26th May and 2nd and 9th June 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Sarvathra Mitram" .. .. | Alleppey .. .. .. | 712 | 28th May 1897. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 682 | 25th May 1897. |
| 38 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 1st June ,, |
| 39 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 31st May ,, |
| 40 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st June ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 41 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 29th May and 5th June 1897. |
| 42 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 24th and 31st May and 7th June 1897. |
| 43 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 830 | 26th May and 2nd June 1897. |
| 44 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 29th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 45 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 31st May and 7th June 1897. |
| 46 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 660 | 29th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 47 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 23rd ,, 1897. |
| 48 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 24th ,, ,, |
| 49 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 20th Mar. and 8th Apr. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, inserts a translation of the following address sent by the Hindus of Southern India to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, viz.:— Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, May 31st, 1897.

Hindu address to the Sultan.

"To

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

May it please Your Most Gracious Majesty,—We, the Hindus of Southern India, humbly crave permission to approach Your Imperial Majesty with words of heartfelt congratulation on the splendid success that has attended the Turkish arms in the ever exciting Turko-Greek war. Ever since its commencement we have been watching with no ordinary degree of interest the progress of the war, and day after day have we been gladdened by the highly cheering telegraphic summary of the events of the war. It is further highly gratifying to us to note the humanity which Your Majesty's army showed to the inhabitants of the subjugated country, and in our humble opinion this conduct of Your Majesty's soldiers, and more particularly of your distinguished generals, deserves the admiration and respect of the whole civilized world. We all earnestly hope and pray that before many days have elapsed the war will be brought to a successful termination and that Your Imperial Majesty will be able to dictate your own terms of peace, and that the Greeks will profit by the lesson that Your Most Gracious Majesty has taught them—never again to measure their strength with men immeasurably superior to them, as the events of the war and the conduct of responsible statesmen in Greece have conclusively proved beyond any room for cavilling or discussion.

We further humbly beg to send herewith a copy of the *Hindu* of the 14th instant, and we earnestly pray Your Imperial Majesty to be graciously pleased to go through the leader "Greek and Turkish Armies" *very carefully*, especially the latter portion of it which relates to the reforms to be carried out in Your Imperial Majesty's Dominions. It may be added that the *Hindu* is a most thoughtful and moderate journal and that its opinions are entitled to considerable weight and much respect. It will give us untold happiness to hear that the very moderate and necessary reforms suggested in the journal have been literally carried out.

In conclusion, we ever pray that Your Imperial Majesty may enjoy sound health and long life, and that Your Dominions may be ever advancing.

We humbly beg to remain,
Your Imperial Majesty's sincere well-wishers,

Madras, 24*th May* 1897. *The Hindus of Southern India.*"

The editor requests Muhammadans to note the sympathy and the good wishes evinced by the Hindus at this time, and to abstain in future from any action which may tend to create ill-feeling between the two communities in India.

2. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 29th May, writes that ignorant and prejudiced Christians have hitherto represented the Sultan of Turkey as "the great assassin," but that recent events have disclosed that the attacks upon the Sultan were quite unjustifiable and were based on malicious motives, as His Majesty not only sympathises with his own people but also with his Christian enemies and helps them with money for the benefit of their wounded. The editor in mentioning that the Sultan has given a thousand pounds to the wounded Greeks remarks that this munificent act on His Majesty's part will tend to elevate him in the eyes of the world and his name will be recorded in the future history of Turkey as "the most judicious and wise Khalif" that has ever ruled over the empire. Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, May 29th, 1897.

Sultan and the Christians.

3. Referring to the Turko-Greek war, the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, says that the Greeks have without any reason whatever provoked the Turks, made every preparation for invading Turkey, rendered aid to the Cretan rebels, and practiced tyranny over the Mussalman inhabitants of the island. Greece, which is far inferior in power to Turkey, acted thus expecting foreign aid Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 7th, 1897.

Turko-Greek war.

which it did not get and hence suffered a great loss. The editor, in attributing this to Mr. Gladstone, observes that it is quite inexpedient to allow such an intriguer to remain either in England or in any other European country.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, May 31st, 1897.

Rejoicing in Madras on account of the recent Turkish victory over the Greeks.

4. In reporting that on the night of the 31st May all the mosques and bazaars, &c., in Madras were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the recent Turkish victory, the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, remarks that when this news reaches the Sultan His Majesty will understand that even the loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen do not hesitate to express their good-wishes towards him in consequence of the religious connection they have with him.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 7th, 1897.

A Muhammadan attached to 17th Regiment stationed at Burma intending to volunteer his services as a crusader.

5. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, inserts a letter from Muhammad Muzaffar Khan, 17th Regiment, Fort Stedman, Burma, viz.: "I beg to state that I am at present employed in a British Regiment, but in consequence of the recent massacre at Crete, I intend to volunteer my services as a crusader by taking my discharge from the regiment and joining the Turkish army at Crete. I cannot afford passage money. If any Muhammadan nobleman be so good as to send me either to Constantinople or to Crete, he will be amply recompensed. I belong to a high family in the Panjab and am a well-trained soldier."

The editor asks the Muhammadan public to help him with the required money.

Annexation of Thessaly.

6. The same paper says that from the recent telegrams it appears that the powers are divided as regards the annexation of Thessaly. England, Italy and France are against, but it seems probable that Russia, Germany and Austria will be conjointly in favour of it, and for the purpose of avoiding a difference of opinion between Russia and France, the French President intends proceeding to Russia. The editor says that peace will not be very easily concluded, and if the present terms are not accepted, Turkey will again commence war as she is determined to annex the province.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 21st, 1897.

Certain suggestions for improving the moral tone of the Police constabulary.

7. The *Lokopakari*, of the 21st May, is of opinion that the misdeeds and corrupt practices of the Police constabulary are due to their being uneducated and that the improvement of their moral character is a matter of imperative necessity, and makes the following suggestions on the subject:—

(1) Schools should be opened in all villages and blessings of education should be spread far and wide.

(2) Educated persons with a respectable parentage and kind disposition should be taken into the Police department.

(3) Magistrates should be thoroughly independent and not be under the influence of fear for any body in the disposal of cases before them; and if the accused happens to be a Police official, the Magistrate should have the power to award exemplary punishment so that he might be a lesson to his class.

(4) An officer or a committee should be appointed in each district to see whether the Police officers discharge their duties properly even as is the case in the Salt and Abkári department, and to make reports on any officer guilty of corruption, bribery, &c.; the person or body so appointed should not be liable to prosecution even though the report so made turns out to be untrue.

8. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 29th May, reports that gangs of robbers meet at the toll-gate and at the 4th mile stone of the road No. 7 leading from the town of Madura and waylay and plunder cart-drivers and passengers with impunity, and that much insecurity of life and property is therefore felt on the road in question. He further reports that at the channel near Melchatrapatti on the same road, the followers of Piramalainadu Periyandi Thevan invariably surprise the cart-drivers, sever the bullocks from the cart, tie the passengers to the yoke and carry off the bullocks. He requests the authorities to post constables on beat at night on such roads as are frequented by carts and passengers and thus check the perpetration of such daring highway robberies.

Highway robbery on the road No. 7 leading from Madura.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, May 29th, 1897.

9. The *Pariyan*, of the 29th May, remarks that sepoys in the native army are not sufficiently encouraged in the military service, as they are entitled to a pension of Rs. 4 only after twenty-five years of exemplary service, and therefore wishes that the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Madras Forces should move Government to pass a measure which will make it obligatory on the part of the Police department to confer nearly 50 per cent. of the posts in that department on sepoys who have retired but are still fit for active service, or who belong to a disbanded regiment. The paper condemns the present constabulary as a set of lazy and inefficient men with little or no sense of duty, and thinks that the recruitment of sepoys will impart vigour and life to the present staff and render the Police equal to even such emergencies as a riot.

Advisability of appointing retired sepoys in the Police executive.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, May 29th, 1897.

10. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th June, invites the attention of the authorities to the large number of cattle-thefts occurring in Karimpuzha, Thachavattukara, Arakkuparamba, and other villages of the Walavanad taluk, Malabar. These thefts are said to be committed through the connivance and assistance of the police by certain notorious thieves of the place whose name, the correspondent says, he is afraid to mention for fear of being molested by them. The police referred to above are those that are stationed at Srikrishnapuram, Nâtakam, Alanallur and Manarkad who receive a share from the thieves. It appears that if the ryots report theft of their cattle to the station-house officers, they do not get justice done in the matter; but are harassed and oppressed in various ways. The correspondent adds that unless the police officers of the above stations are transferred and honest men appointed, there will be no diminution in cases of thefts. The constables have been working in these stations for a long time and they are consequently playing into the hands of the thieves.

Police aiding and abetting thieves.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 5th, 1897.

(*d*) *Education.*

11. The *Vijiaya Thvajam*, of the 24th May, says that in consideration of paucity of teachers in industrial arts, Dr. Duncan proposed the desirability of training persons in industrial arts in the workshop of the Engineering College for three years and that this proposal has been accepted by Government. The paper wishes that a separate "art school" should be opened, as the scheme prepared by Dr. Duncan cannot be useful to a large number of pupils.

Desirability of opening a separate school of industrial arts for training teachers.

VIJIYA THVAJAM, *Dévakótti*, May 24th, 1897.

12. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd June, says that the Director of Public Instruction has forwarded to the headmistress of the Moyan girls' training school, Calicut, for remarks, the memorial submitted by certain prominent citizens of Calicut against the retention of the two male teachers on the staff of the school. It appears that the headmistress has instead of reporting on the memorial put several unnecessary queries to the petitioners touching their request. The remark is made that

Headmistress of the Moyan girls' training school, Calicut.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 2nd, 1897.

this attitude of the headmistress leads one to suspect that she is against the changes suggested by the memorialists. The Director himself should, in the interests of female education in Malabar, which is in its infancy, give special attention to the matter.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, May 24th, 1897.

Indifference of the Negapatam municipality to the public inconvenience caused by draught and the closing of water-sheds.

13. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 24th May, says that drinking water is a rare commodity in the town of Negapatam, and regrets that the municipality takes no steps to secure a good water-supply for the town. The correspondent is much pained to learn that the municipality has closed the two water-sheds which were opened a few years ago at the railway station and at another place to the great suffering of the people that crowd in the streets of Negapatam.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 24th, 1897.

Complaint against the indiscriminate levy of profession-tax by the Calicut municipality.

14. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 24th May, says that the Calicut Municipal Council collects profession-tax indiscriminately. It appears that even after the persons on whom profession-tax has been imposed have given up that profession, the municipality takes stringent measures for realizing such tax from them. If petitions are presented to the council regarding the matter, no notice is, it is said, taken of them. If the persons who have left their professions refuse to pay the tax, action is taken against them to recover the amount, and persons who are unable to pay the decreed amount are sent to jail. Owing to the lack of supervision, demands are made for taxes which have been already paid, and an instance of this kind is given in the article. Remark is made that matters will grow from bad to worse if proper attention is not bestowed upon these matters by the chairman.

### (h) *Railways.*

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, May 24th, 1897.

A request to the South Indian Railway authorities regarding theft in the goods bags consigned to their care.

15. The *Nilalochani*, of the 24th May, complains that it is a common grievance among the merchant classes that grain bags tendered to the South Indian Railway authorities for conveyance assume, owing to theft that is freely practised, nearly half their dimensions at the station to which they are consigned, and as the company exonerates itself from all responsibility, the merchants are obliged to suffer loss. The paper says that the goods clerks sometimes enter a wrong weight in the receipts, thereby making allowance for the portion likely to be abstracted. The matter being serious, the paper requests the Railway authorities to give their best attention to it.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 29th, 1897.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of Deputy Collector for taking lands for Railway purposes in Malabar.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th May, disapproves of the contemplated appointment of Mr. Kannan, Head-quarter Inspector of Police, Calicut, as Deputy Collector for the purpose of taking lands for the proposed Calicut-Cannanore Railway on the score of his inexperience in revenue matters. It is true that Mr. Kannan has completed the tests for Deputy Collector's post and is, moreover, an officer of ability, but as he has little or no experience in matters of this sort, his appointment will be unjust and unsatisfactory. The article next alluding to the rumour that either Mr. E. K. Krishnan, retired Sub-Judge, or Mr. Karayi Govindan, Tahsildar of Chirakkal taluk, is likely to be appointed to the post of the Deputy Collector in question, expresses the opinion that as both these gentlemen are competent to fill the post, exception cannot be taken to the appointment of either of them.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th May, referring to the proposed changes from the 1st proximo in the time-table for the arrival and departure of the mail and the local trains to and from Calicut approves of the changes made in connexion with the mail train, but says in regard to the local train that the time proposed, viz., 6 A.M. for its departure from Calicut and 6 P.M. for its arrival, is inconvenient to the majority of passengers who have to travel from distant places, and suggests that the departure should be 7 or 7-30 o'clock in the morning and arrival 5 o'clock in the evening.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 5th, 1897.

Remarks on the changes proposed to be effected in the time-table of the Madras Railway.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

18. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th May, requests Government to place at the disposal of the press all the papers connected with the proceedings which passed between Government and a European Salt officer in the settlement of a sum to be lodged by him in the bank for the maintenance of the widow of salt peon who is alleged to have been drowned in his attempt to obey his master's command to fetch a bird which was floating in a certain tank after it had been shot by the said Salt officer. The paper says that when a question was asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar as to whether Government had any intention of making inquiry into that case, Government gave an answer in the negative and yet proceeded with the inquiry secretly. The paper is at a loss to know why Government has adopted a course which creates a misgiving in men's minds. The paper requests the Hon'ble Member to move the same question again, and if it is not properly answered, to move the British Parliament to do the needful.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, May 24th, 1897.

The action of Government in the disposal of a case against a European Salt officer.

(*k*) *General.*

19. A correspondent to the *Nilalochani*, of the 31st May, reports that the present stamp-vendor in Tiruvadamarudúr is ill and people experience considerable difficulty in procuring stamps in consequence. The correspondent requests the Sub-Magistrate of the place to appoint another stamp-vendor.

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, May 31st, 1897.

Necessity for a stamp-vendor in Tiruvadamarudúr.

20. The *Desabhimani*, of the 2nd June, reports that a public meeting was held at Cuddalore in view to submit a memorial soliciting Her Majesty to confirm the Hon'ble Mr. V. Bashyam Aiyangar in the appointment he now holds as the Acting Advocate-General of Madras. The paper writes in English as follows:—"We shall now proceed to state generally the grounds upon which we are entitled to ask Government for confirming him. There can be no two opinion as to the high attainments, legal acumen and profound learning of the present Acting Advocate-General. He is admittedly head and shoulders over every other aspirant for the office. He has achieved a solid reputation as the virtual leader of the Madras Bar for many years. The Government must treat with silent disdain which it merits any indignation that may be raised as regards his confirmation. All the Crown offices at the disposal of Government are held by Barristers. It is undesirable that these appointments should be their close preserves. That Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar has been discharging his duties admirably and with great skill and efficiency goes without saying. There is a rumour, and it seems to be invested with a certain amount of probability, that this fattest plum is to be conferred on Mr. R. B. Michell and that Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar is to be left in the cold. If that be so, anything more outrageous, more calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the administration of justice, it is impossible to imagine. It will be a direct declaration that appointments to high offices are not made by virtue of people's merits but by their color. We are however loathe to give credence to the rumour. We are quite sure that His

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, June 2nd, 1897.

Desirability of appointing the Hon'ble Mr. V. Bashyam Aiyangar as permanent Advocate-General.

Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, who first appointed him despite a storm of indignation, will stand by him and see that he is confirmed. A fitting opportunity has now presented itself for redeeming the pledges made in 1858. It will be a fitting act of grace on the part of Her Majesty that the year of Diamond Jubilee should witness a further vindication of the gracious Proclamation of 1858 that in the distribution of patronage there shall be no difference of race, creed or color.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 7th, 1897.

Foresight of responsible administrators.

21. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th June, after giving a summary of the order recently issued by the Madras Government to the District officers regarding the urgent necessity of having programmes of famine-relief works prepared in advance, remarks thus:—If precautionary measures had been adopted on the eve of the present famine it would not have done such havoc. The indifference on the part of the Government of India at the outset aided the spread of famine over so vast an extent, making relief works quite impracticable. Sir Arthur Havelock, having the good of his subjects at heart, took into consideration the present state of the country and thought that precautionary measures are necessary to avert such visitations. The order is a clear evidence of his wisdom and foresight.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, June 10th, 1897.

Administration of Burma.

22. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 10th June, in reviewing the administration report of Burma for the last year observes:—That the country now enjoys peace and prosperity. Eleven years back when the country was governed by King Theebaw there had been nothing but anarchy and bloodshed. He could never bear to see any citizen coming to prominence. He had a number of assassins in his pay. Whenever any member of the aristocratic or influential family attempted to raise his position, he would at once be put to death. So when the British Government assumed its government, there was not a single aristocratic family in Burma. Dacoities were being committed everywhere. To preserve peace and order in the land, the British Government had to encounter great difficulties and had to lose the lives of three or four of its able Chief Commissioners. But anyhow within such a short time it has secured peace and order, established courts and hospitals, introduced railways and several works of utility. The editor, therefore, calls upon the people of the country to demonstrate their gratitude to their sovereign by celebrating Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee in a befitting manner.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 26th, 1897.

Coming elections.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th May, referring to the coming elections to seats in the Local Legislative Council, strongly supports the candidature of Mr. J. L. Rosario, High Court vakil practicing at Tellicherry. The article is of opinion that seats in the Legislative Council should not be monopolised by persons of one class or creed, but opportunity ought to be given to all classes alike to return their representatives to the Council so as to bring the wants and requirements of each class before the Council and to effect the necessary reforms.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, June 1st, 1897.

*Ibid.*

24. The *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st June, referring to the same subject, dwells at some length on the qualifications and merits of Mr. Rosario and wishes him success in the coming election. The paper further requests Government to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nair again even though he has been twice nominated by them.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 8th, 1897.

Insanitary condition of Vadakancheri in Cochin State.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th June, complains that the sanitation of Vadakancheri in Cochin State is much neglected, and cholera is therefore very severe in that part of Cochin. There is no officer, says the correspondent, to look after sanitation in that Native State.

26. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th May, says: In Bangalore the practice of "Purveyance" is still in existence. The Government officials while on circuit or when they require carriages for the troops on march order their peons to procure a number of carts. The peons lie in wait for the carts by the road side and seize every unladen cart, regardless of the inconvenience and loss caused to the poor owner. The carts which have thus been seized, are detained till the requisite number is procured; instead of paying the cartmen detention batta, the peons annoy them in several ways. Some of these cartmen who may have any urgent necessity of their own, get their release by giving to these peons whatever they have on their person—such as a turban, ring, cloth and the like. The editor hopes that the higher authorities will take notice of this high-handedness on the part of their servants and put a stop to this evil practice of impressment.

Compulsory service in Mysore.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 26th, 1897.

27. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 31st May, says: The question whether the European British subjects can acquire land in Hyderabad was lately decided. The Nizam's Government objected to such acquisitions on the ground that the Europeans domiciled there are not amenable to its criminal jurisdiction. After a long controversy the matter has at last been decided by the British Government by a resolution communicating to the Nizam's Government that it should throw no obstacles in the way of such acquisitions.

Land-owning by Europeans in Hyderabad.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 31st, 1897.

28. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st June, alluding to the disturbances that are constantly caused by certain rowdy characters in the Cochin taluk and to the consequent inconvenience and trouble to which the people are put, invites the attention of the Sirkar to the desirability of binding them over to keep the peace.

Certain rowdy characters in the Cochin State to be bound over to keep the peace.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, June 1st, 1897.

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th June, condemns the order recently issued by the Diwan of Travancore prohibiting the soaking of cocoanut husk in backwaters in the State. The opinion is expressed that although the order was issued on sanitary grounds, it is likely to discourage the people in the pursuit of coir manufacturing industry, which is not only in a flourishing condition in that State, but also gives livelihood to millions of poor people. The amendment of the order is therefore suggested. The *Malayali* and the *Sarvathra Mitram*, of the 25th and 28th May, respectively, referring to the same subject, support the same opinion.

Certain curious order of the Travancore Sirkar to be amended.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 5th, 1897.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd May, does not approve of the resolution of the Bengal Famine Committee to utilize the Famine Relief Fund in granting loans to ryots at a small rate of interest. The paper says that the British public have contributed a large share of this fund for the sole purpose of giving relief to famine-stricken people, and not for speculative purposes as at present proposed, and it therefore behoves the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to put a stop to such diversions of the Famine Relief Fund. The paper is surprised to find a large sum remaining unspent in the hands of the Calcutta Famine Committee, while it has all along pleaded want of funds to all the appeals from the committees in the sister Presidencies.

Resolution of the Bengal Famine Committee to grant loans from out of the Famine Relief Fund.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1897.

31. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th May, wishes that increase of salary to karnams, a class of officials who are inadequately paid, and whose grievances long remain unredressed, should be regarded as one

A prayer to His Excellency the Governor.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 30th, 1897.

of the items of the programme prepared in connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, and prays His Excellency to do the needful.

A suggestion regarding relief works.

32. The same paper observes that the famine-stricken people prefer any service under private individuals to doing work in a relief work-house, for the reason that labour there is very heavy while the wages are low. The paper thinks it desirable that men seeking labour in relief houses should be better paid and less worked.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 1st, 1897.

Theory propounded by the Commissioner of Patna regarding the grant of relief.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st June, says that the Commissioner of Patna does not approve of relief being given to the famine-stricken people, but proposes instead the grant of loans to them, and remarks that the recommendation of the Commissioner is uncharitable, seeing that subscriptions are collected from the people with vigour for the express object of giving immediate relief to the poor.

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, May 24th, 1897.

Comment on the reply of Lord George Hamilton regarding salt-tax.

34. A correspondent to the *Nilalochani*, of the 24th May, says that the people of India have been loudly representing for the last ten years, through newspapers and meetings like the Congress, the endless sufferings they undergo by the heavy salt-tax, and, nevertheless, Lord George Hamilton replied, to a question put by Sir William Wedderburn on the subject, that he does not think that the people of India wish for a reduction of the salt-tax. The paper remarks that even a child would laugh at such ignorance.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 5th, 1897.

A remark on the grant of compensation allowance.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th June, wishes that the compensation allowance now allowed to European public servants should either be discontinued as it adds considerably to the expenses of India in these days of financial distress, or be given alike to natives also, seeing that the present famine has enhanced the price of ordinary provisions, such as rice, salt, &c., and that the low pay of the native officials is hardly sufficient to enable them to procure even the bare necessaries of life.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 29th, 1897.

Arbitrary collection of tolls by a ferry contractor in Malabar.

36. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th May, invites the attention of the authorities to the arbitrary collection of tolls by the contractor of the Noorádi ferry between Kottakal and Mallapuram. It appears that if a cartman who has paid the prescribed toll and crossed the ferry returns on the same day, he is not ferried over unless he pays the toll again, the person making the demand for the second time being a different individual. The remark is made that this is due to receipts not being issued by contractors.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 7th, 1897.

Certain fraudulent practices of the rice merchants in Calicut to be checked.

37. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 7th June, complains of certain fraudulent practices of the rice merchants of Calicut in selling rice by bags. It appears that the rice, which is imported into the town from Vellore, Arcot and other places, is sold at Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per bag, but in each bag there is a deficiency of five or six measures of rice and this is said to be due to the rice being extracted by the merchants from the bags. The article suggests that as this nefarious practice of the merchants puts the buyers to great loss, it should be stopped.

Issued 25th June 1897.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 12 of 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 30th June 1897.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
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| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | May 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th June 1897. |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pusumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th June 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 29th May and 5th, 12th and 19th June 1897. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 12th and 19th June 1897. |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 8th ,, 16th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 375 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 7th, 14th and 21st June 1897. |
| 12 | "Dharma Samvardhani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 8th and 15th June 1897. |
| 13 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 6th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 16th June 1897. |
| 15 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 19th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 16th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th and 24th June 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | May 1897. |
| 19 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 576 | ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Sarada" .. .. .. .. | Tállapúdi (Gódávari district). | 200 | April ,, |
| 21 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | .. | 25th June 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 500 | 15th June 1897. |
| 23 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 30th May and 15th June 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 12th, 19th, and 26th June 1897. |
| 26 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 7th and 14th June 1897. |
| 27 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 6th, 13th and 20th June 1897. |
| 28 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 350 | 21st and 28th June 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th June 1897. |
| 30 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th June 1897. |
| 31 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 260 | 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 18th June 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi (South Canara) .. | 400 | May 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 14th, 21st and 28th June 1897. |
| 34 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 12th, 19th, and 26th June 1897. |
| 35 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 11th and 18th June 1897. |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 17th and 24th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 16th and 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Sarvathra Mitram" .. .. | Alleppey .. .. .. | 712 | 14th June 1897. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 682 | 5th and 15th June 1897. |
| 40 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 11th and 22nd ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 10th June 1897 |
| 42 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 11th and 22nd June 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 43 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 12th and 19th June 1897. |
| 44 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 14th June 1897. |
| 45 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 830 | 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1897. |
| 46 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 754 | 12th and 19th June 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 47 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 14th, 21st and 28th June 1897. |
| 48 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapet, Madras .. .. | 660 | 12th, 19th and 26th ,, ,, |
| 49 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th June 1897. |
| 50 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 13th ,, ,, |
| 51 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 3rd, 17th and 24th June 1897. |
| 52 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 18th and 28th April 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st June last, has the following occasional note:—"Some not-over-wise Hindu gentlemen of Madras lately made up their minds to send an address to the Sultan of Turkey congratulating him upon the success that has attended the Turkish arms in the war with the Greeks. We really cannot make out the reasons that induced these gentlemen to poke their nose into a matter which does not concern them as Hindus, in the least, though of course it must be very interesting and gratifying to the Muhammadans to see the Crescent successful and the Cross beaten. The idea of sending addresses to all and sundry is being really overdone, and they are voted and sent off on many occasions unnecessarily."

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 21st, 1897.

An address to the Sultan of Turkey by certain Hindu gentlemen of Madras.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th June, mentions that a correspondent in Germany, writing of the Turko-Greek war, says that on account of the encouragement given by Mr. Gladstone's party to the Greeks and the aid—in the shape of money, arms and ammunition—which they had received from time to time, they were in high hopes of gaining a victory over the Turks, but the premature declaration of war on their part has frustrated their hopes.

Shams-ul Akhbar, *Madras*, June 14th, 1897.

What prompted the Greeks to declare war.

3. The same paper has a translation of a telegram extracted from the *Al-Muvaid*—an Arabic paper of Cairo—which was sent by Mustafa Kámil Afendí to the Head Munshi to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey to the following effect:—

Evacuation of Egypt.

"I hope you will on my behalf communicate my congratulations to the Commander of the Faithful for the victory gained by the Imperial forces and for the I'd-uz-zuha.

"All those who are connected with the Sultan earnestly hope that His Imperial Majesty will not forget Egypt, which is at present occupied by the people of England, and will inform the powers that unless the British Government evacuates Egypt, Turkish forces will not be withdrawn from Greece."

4. The *Alhami*, of the 13th June, concerning the alleged ill-feeling between the British Government and the Sultan, says that the British Government has become inimical to Turkey from the latter part of the year 1894 as the Sultan did not side with the British Government against the Khedive. The British Government tried to set the whole of Europe against the Sultan and to stir up the Christian subjects of His Majesty against him. In the rebellions that followed, the Christian subjects of the Sultan were guilty of great atrocities which were attributed to the Turks. It was then published throughout the length and breadth of Europe that all this was done by order of the Commander of the Faithful, and thus a Turkish revolutionary party was created under the presidency of Murád Bég. The latter by the aid of Lord Dufferin after gaining some influence over Lord Salisbury proceeded to Lord Cromer in Egypt and there spoke disrespectfully of the Khalif of Islam. The reason why this policy was adopted was to make the Sultan detested by the Turkish nation and thus destroy the friendly relations between His Majesty and the Mussalman world; but all this has been upset. The declaration of hostilities on the part of the Greeks against the Sultan has made His Majesty more popular than ever.

Alhami, *Madras*, June 13th, 1897.

The Sultan and the British Government.

5. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th June, has a translation of an article extracted from the *Al-Muvaid*—an Arabic paper of Cairo—under the head "England's intrigues in the Cretan rebellion" to the following effect.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 28th, 1897.

England and Greece.

"It seems that England intends to get possession of the Mediterranean sea. She has already taken many islands together with Gibraltar and the Suez Canal and has since directed her attention towards Crete, an island best suited for dispelling any enemy coming from the direction of the Dardanelles, and for protecting the Suez Canal and extending her influence over Smyrna and the shores of Syria. She once tried to induce the Sultan to sell the island but in vain. Her hopes, however, have been revived on account of the recent rebellion, and when she saw that the foolish King George had sided with the Cretan rebels, she sent her representatives to Greece to assure the Greeks of her aid in the matter on condition that the port of Sonda might be given to her in case the Greeks took possession of the island through her aid. But the Greeks would not agee and thus England was prevented from attaining her objects."

The paper requests its readers to remember that England also wishes to create mischief in Macedonia for the dismemberment of Turkey.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 12th, 1897.

6. The following important extracts from the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th and 19th June, are given in full:—

Help to the oppressed Cretans of Turkey.

"Oh Muhammadans! Oh beloved creatures of God! Come quickly. This is the time to earn (a reward). For God's sake help your co-religionists and God will help you. By the help of God you will, if God be willing, become so powerful that no one will be able to resist you, and your enemies and antagonists will be disgraced and put to death. Our own guide * has said that as long as any creature helps his Muslim brother, God will help him. This being the order of our Lord and commandment of our guide, why should we loiter?

* The Prophet.

"Oh Muhammadans! Oh upholders of God's unity! Oh uprooters of the Trinity † and paganism! Oh soul-sacrificing followers of the Prophet! Oh sympathising brethren of the (true) religion! You know that there is but one Turkish empire, viz., that in Europe, and that this is the only support of your dignity in the world. All your enemies have fixed their eyes on that empire and it pricks their eyes like a thorn, and their main object is to snatch away that country from them (the Turks) and establish Trinity ‡ all over Europe. They are trying their utmost to do this. At first they stirred up the Armenians to hoist the flag of opposition to His Majesty the Sultan, but by God's favour the Armenians were defeated and the rebels punished. Again they proclaimed all over the Christian world that the Turks were oppressors and their extirpation necessary. One 'ass' said the Khalifat-ul-Muslimin, the Khalif of Islam, is an assassin. Another 'dog' said that he deserved to be hanged. They acted in a most brutal way but to no purpose. At last they kindled the fire of rebellion in the island of Crete to the south of Turkey. The inhabitants of this island are almost all Greek Christians, and the number of Muhammadans is very small. These Christians are rebellious, unclean, blood-thirsty, brutal and bigoted. The mischievous kingdoms of Europe stirred up the Cretan Christians to such an extent that they dropped the semblance of humanity, chose to rebel against His Majesty the Sultan and began to oppress the Muhammadans. More guiltless and innocent Muslims were butchered by the ruthless Christians than the goats and bulls which are killed in the slaughter-house. The same butchery is going on even now. And the Christian powers of Europe sympathise with these assassins. The Europeans, though they admit that the Christians were the aggressors, have still come to the conclusion that Crete shall be independent. Bravo! is this justice that Muhammadans should be oppressed in a Muhammadan state and the oppressors should in turn become masters of the state? May the curse of God fall on this perversion of justice! and on this one-sided and oppressive decision! The Greeks were certain that all the Christian kingdoms would unite in their help. They thought it would be a good thing to seize on Crete. A force of regular troops came from Greece and helped the rebellious and turbulent Christians. The safety of the Muhammadans was in consequence

† *I.e.*, of Christianity.

‡ *I.e.*, Christianity.

in peril. The Christian powers intervened and became arbitrators and their army surrounded the island of Crete. The arbitration of the European powers is worthy of much praise truly! inasmuch as they simply forbade the rebels to engage in oppression and violence, but took no steps to prevent it. It was quite clear to the rebels that the intimidation of the European powers was a mere pretence. The Grecian state relied on this. The massacre of Muhammadans was their chief aim. They exerted themselves to the utmost to massacre or disgrace the Muhammadans. Their cruelty reached such a pitch that, to quote a Christian reporter, 'amongst the corpses of the Muhammadans that were found in the streets and bazaars of Crete, some were flayed and some mutilated.' Such is European civilization and humanity! In short, Greece was prepared to offer aid to Crete and the bigoted Christians came forth as crusaders (for their faith). Afraid that the Turkish army would attack them, the Greeks commenced operations in Macedonia and in Crete the rebels had every opportunity to oppress the Muhammadans. They shed the blood of thousands, and innocent children were put to the sword: they cut open the stomachs of pregnant women, children were killed with bayonets, thousands of women became widows and numberless persons were wounded: Muslim boys and girls became orphans and destitute. Their houses were looted and they lost their relations and means of sustenance. What are they to do? Are their lives to be saved? Must they search for food? Shall they weep for their martyred friends? Who are they that are reduced to these extremities? They are our religious brothers and sisters, worshippers of one God, and the repeaters of the (Muslim) confession of our one Prophet's faith and standers under one flag on the Judgment day. Alas that such a calamity should befall them and we live on our native soil in peace and comfort! When this news reaches all Muhammadans throughout the whole world, they will be excited, and subscriptions will be raised for the relief of the sufferers. The ladies of Egypt have formed committees and are raising subscriptions for the relief of the oppressed Muslims. The Jews at Rangoon, knowing that their co-religionists are leading a peaceful and tranquil life in Turkish territory, have raised a subscription of Rs. 50,000 and have sent it to the Ottoman empire. It will be a great pity if any Muhammadan should now hold back. It is very necessary that subscriptions should be raised in every city and country and this news be given to our Mussalman brethren. Subscriptions are being raised in Asia, Africa and in the other continents. It is incumbent upon the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency to help largely in this matter. In short the Divine wrath has fallen on the Greeks and their allies. The Turkish army has trampled down these wretches, and by the blessing of God the Turks have obtained possession of Thessaly. If the enemy does not submit, the armies of Islam * are quite prepared to unfurl the Ottoman banner in the Greek capital. This rebellion will not be quelled unless the Muhammadans are 'fully' aided and these infatuated enemies extirpated root and branch. Now is the time for all Muslims, whether they be Sunnis or followers of the traditions or Shiahs, to join together and help the Caliphate of Islam and give up their partial differences. Consider that our magnanimous King, conqueror of countries, and glorious Emperor Muzáffar-ud-din Qáchar [Sháh of Persia.] has set an excellent example. He offered a regular army of 20,000 Persians to the Caliph of the Muhammadans in order that he might use it whenever he chose to do so, and he has further said that the kingdom of Persia is ready to serve the Ottoman empire whenever the Caliph of the Muhammadans may require it. Oh Sunnis, oh devoted ones! (lit., those ready to sacrifice their lives) now is the time to offer help of some kind. Oh Shiahs, just consider the commandment of the Imam the favourite and executor of God as regards sacrifice. Though he was starving for three days, he distributed bread to the poor, orphan and to the captive and himself and his family starved. You style yourself the sacrificers of lives for this Majestic Imam! Whatever God has given you, more than

* The allusion seems to be all Muhammadans throughout the world and looks very like the threat of a jehad or religious war.

your wants require dispose of it in the name of God and use it towards the relief of the oppressed Cretan Muhammadans. If you cannot do this, do not call yourself Shiahs. Oh repeaters of the (Muslim) profession of faith! your honour depends on the Turkish empire and the enemies of the faith have fixed their eyes upon it. Be sure, if it suffers even a slight injury no one will be so disgraced as you will be, and your massacre will be the aim of infidels. Help this great empire either with money or life as far as you can and do not let this opportunity slip away from you. You are the descendants of ancestors whose fame has spread over the whole world. Your forefathers sacrificed their lives and property for Islam and thus obtained possession of countries from India as far as Spain. Since you have given up the courage and spirit of your grandfathers, God has snatched away from you some countries. Be thankful for what remains in your possession and try to keep it. Oh Muhammadans! now mark! You have to combat with the accursed followers of the Nazarene; some sympathise with the accursed ones publicly and a few others privately. God's wrath is about to fall on them. One infidel has suffered God's wrath. When he sent reinforcements, his capital was set on fire. A few enemies are at rest now. When they are caught, it will be quite impossible for them to save their lives. Oh devoted ones, we are winning the day now, but still we should not despise the power of the enemy. We should not lose heart till we extirpate our enemies. Know that the loss or gain of a Muhammadan in any case is a gain. If he loses his life in conflict, the next world will be gained, and if he wins, both this and the next world will be his gain. The infidels help Satan and Satan helps them. You are in the way of God, and He will help you. What power have Satan and his adherents to fight with God and his people? Hence, oh Muhammadans! this is the time to display your courage and liberality. Note that Janab Alhâj Muhammad Badshah's son and son-in-law, *i.e.*, * Janab Muhammad Abd-ul Quddus Badshah Sahib and Janab Hakim Muhammad Abd-ul Aziz Sahib, have undertaken the responsibility of the collection of subscriptions for Crete. Haji Muhammad Badshah Sahib & Co. are responsible to forward their subscriptions and are treasurers of the fund. Hence it is incumbent upon Muhammadans to join in the subscription and forward their subscription from every quarter to the above-mentioned gentlemen to their agents and obtain a receipt from the treasurers, Haji Muhammad Badshah Sahib & Co.—Printed at the Hydari Press, *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, Madras."

The allusion seems to be to the late fire in Paris.

* Haji Badshah, merchant of Madras, whose son is Abd-ul Quddus Badshah and his son-in-law Hakim Abd-ul Aziz.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 19th, 1897.

7. "We hear from a reliable source that the committee, which has been formed under the orders of the Porte for the subscription for the oppressed Cretans, notifies that, whoever will subscribe 2,000 piasturs (quroosh), equivalent to Rs. 250, will obtain a medal from the Turkish Government. This medal will be distributed in Madras by the Turkish Consul Alhâj Muhammad Abd-ul Aziz Badshah Sahib. Those will be very fortunate who join in this subscription and render themselves eligible for the reward of their Caliph. We beg our generous subscribers to note that if they send us their subscription we will forward the receipt to them duly signed by the treasurers, Haji Muhammad Badshah Sahib & Co."

Reward to the subscribers to the fund for the oppressed Cretan Muhammadans.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, June 12th, 1897.

8. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 12th June, thinks it necessary that Government should take steps to check the bold depredations of the Kallars—a race notorious for cattle-lifting in Southern India. The paper remarks that it is no good waiting for a special enactment as their mischief is really unbearable, and that it is not possible

Mischief of Kallars and the inability of the authorities to check it.

to improve them by means of education as proposed by some magistrates. The paper is of opinion that greater vigilance on the part of the police, and the infliction of heavier punishment, may serve somewhat to check their mischief.

(*b*) *Courts.*

9. The *Pariyan*, of the 12th June, reports that magistrates in mofussil direct prisoners to be whipped on public roads in the presence of their wives and children—a sight horrible to look at. The paper requests Government to rule that such corporal punishment should be executed within the court-house.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, June 12th, 1897.

Expediency of passing a rule that whipping should be executed within the court-house.

(*d*) *Education.*

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th June, invites the attention of the authorities to the delay in paying the stipends of students undergoing training in the Teachers' Training school, Calicut. It appears that these students, who have come to Calicut from distant parts of Malabar and are living in hotels, have not been paid stipends for six months, and are therefore put to much inconvenience and trouble in the matter of paying their hotel and other charges. The paper states that the matter was brought to the notice of the Inspector of Schools by the students who, it is said, have not had any reply.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 19th, 1897.

Inconvenience experienced by the stipendiary students of the Training school, Calicut.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th June, complains of the wretched condition of the road leading from Pattukkóttai to Muttupet, specially of that portion extending from the station to the bazaar, and of the risks to which people and carts are exposed in consequence, and requests the authorities concerned to have it repaired as early as possible.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 10th, 1897.

Wretched condition of the road leading from Pattukkóttai to Muttupet.

12. A correspondent to the same paper complains that the two municipal lights placed at the steps of the Kalingarayan channel, near Erode railway station, are never lit and the people, who are mostly railway passengers, experience considerable difficulty in finding out the steps when they go there early morning for washing, and that the slippery nature of the steps sometimes exposes the passengers to serious accidents. The correspondent requests the Municipal authorities to have the place lighted all through night.

Difficulty experienced owing to absence of lights in the steps of the Kalingarayan channel near Erode station.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th June, thinks it desirable that the name of a certain street in Triplicane, now called the Dancing Girls' street, should be changed on the ground that the name is inappropriate, as the street in question is mostly inhabited by persons of respectable society.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 12th, 1897.

Desirability of changing the name of a certain street, called the Dancing Girls' street, in Triplicane.

14. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 14th June, complains that the presence of a dried-fish depôt, within the straw market, in the town of Trichinopoly, proves to be a great nuisance to the people passing on the road. He wishes the municipality to have the said fish depôt, as well as some of the skin shops opened near Venkatachella Maistry's bazaar, removed outside the town.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, June 14th, 1897.

A request to the Trichinopoly municipality regarding the removal of a certain dried-fish depôt.

15. The *Tharma Samvarthani*, of the 15th June, reports that persons suffering from small-pox are allowed to sell vegetables in the open market in Vasthathchavadi, in Tanjore, and no attention is paid to such an

THARMA SAMVARTHANI, *Tiruvádi*, June 15th, 1897.

Necessity for a sanitary inspector in the town of Tanjore.

evil practice which must prove dangerous to public health. The paper is at a loss to know why a sanitary inspector has not been appointed for the town.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 15th, 1897.

A request to the South Indian Railway authorities.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th June, requests the South Indian Railway authorities to post a porter for preserving order at the booking office of the Kumbakónam station, as, owing to the rush of passengers, considerable difficulty is at present experienced in purchasing tickets at that station.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 29th, 1897.

Medical examination at the Arkonam railway station.

17. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 29th June, regrets to describe the inconvenience to which third-class passengers are subjected at Arkonam. Trains stop there for eight minutes only and yet the medical examination of third-class passengers, in connection with the plague, begins only after that of the first and second class passengers. Further, as each batch of third-class passengers is examined, they are again locked up in the carriages until the whole inspection is completed. The doors are not opened however much the passengers may cry out, and, when they are let out, they find it practically impossible, within the very short time at their disposal, to go to the latrines and return. The correspondent therefore suggests that, as there is latrine accommodation in first and second class carriages, the medical examination may be commenced with third-class passengers first and that as each batch is examined, it may be let out, instead of being locked up, to enable such of them as are anxious to ease themselves.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 14th, 1897.

Alterations in the train service, the Madras Railway.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 14th June, referring to the alterations proposed to be effected in the train service, the Madras Railway, from the 1st July next, says that as the departure of the mixed train from Calicut at 6 A.M. instead of 11–45 A.M. is likely to cause inconvenience to the public, it should be so altered as to leave Calicut at 7–30 or 8 A.M.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 17th, 1897.

Advisability of repairing the bund of Malayankulam tank in the taluk of Madurántakam.

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th June, reports that the bund of the tank of Malayankulam, in the taluk of Madurántakam, is much neglected, not having been repaired for many years now. The consequence is that the tank, which is expected to supply water for irrigation for six months, does not hold water enough for three months. The correspondent says that the village—Malayankulam—yields a revenue of Rs. 5,000 and that, if the authorities would spend but a very small fraction of that amount for the repair of the tank, it might be kept in good order. He prays the authorities to give their best attention to the matter.

### (*k*) *General.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 6th, 1897.

Advisability of stamping weights and measures every year instead of once in three years in the district of Kurnool.

20. The *Lokopakari*, of the 6th June, observes that, in the district of Kurnool, measures and weights are stamped once in three years only, and this long interval gives room for fraud. The paper wishes that the authorities should insist on weights and measures being stamped every year as is done in some districts.

Some suggestions to Government for improving agriculture.

21. The same paper deprecates the present policy of Government in spending vast sums of money in the construction of railways which chiefly benefit Europeans and encourage commerce, while the interests of the agricultural are greatly neglected. Improved irrigation by excavation of channels and wells, and reduction in the present heavy rate of

land assessment will, the paper says, tend to develop agriculture in the country and improve the prosperity of the mass of the population.

22. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 19th June, mentions that the plague has entirely subsided in Bombay, and hence advises the authorities to suspend the quarantine rules. Such an act, it says, will not only tend to the ease and comfort of passengers in general, but will also curtail expenditure.

The plague in Bombay.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 19th, 1897.

23. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th June, reports that on the 22nd instant many poor people were fed and many houses were illuminated in Madras by the Hindus and Muhammadans in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Diamond Jubilee.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 28th, 1897.

24. Referring to the release of certain prisoners from the Madras Penitentiary on the Jubilee day, the same paper says that 115 prisoners have been released in Madras and that of these many will see the jail again.

Release of prisoners on the Jubilee day.

25. Referring to the grant of a title to the Prince of Arcot, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 29th June, says that though the title of K.C.I.E. conferred on the Prince is a token of favour on the part of Government, yet it is not suited to his dignity and prestige. The editor in inviting the attention of the Government to this, hopes that a higher title will be conferred on the Prince and a salute also sanctioned.

Title of K.C.I.E. conferred on the Prince of Arcot.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 29th, 1897.

26. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th June, says that on the 21st and 22nd instant all the State offices were closed, some ten thousand poor people were fed, all the State buildings, police stations were illuminated and many houses of the subjects of the State also lit up. Precisely at 9 P.M. on the Jubilee day a darbar was held to which all the nobles, officers and servants of the State and respectable people were invited. The Nawab delivered a speech in which he, in drawing a contrast between the mis-government of India previous to the reign of Her Majesty and the excellent measures since adopted, spoke in high terms of the benefits derived from the Western arts, sciences and literature and the facilities that now exist for travel and for trade, and in conclusion said that as those benefits depended upon the strength and stability of the British administration in India, it behoved every inhabitant of India to aid Government by every possible means ungrudgingly. After the darbar some prisoners were released and the sentences on others mitigated.

Jubilee celebration in the Native State of Banganapalle.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 28th, 1897.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

27. The *Lokopakari*, of the 13th June, in regard to the contemplation of Government to amalgamate the State of Jellamar with that of Kota, observes that the people of Jellamar do not like the idea that they should be compelled to become subjects of a foreign state as proposed by Government, and that the contemplated amalgamation is therefore undesirable. The paper says that when Government proposed to give away Anjengo and Tangasséri to the Government of Travancore in exchange for certain lands in that Native State, the Secretary of State rejected the proposal as the transfer was distasteful to the people who were British subjects. The paper says that the same liberal policy ought to apply to the case of Jellamar.

A suggestion to Government regarding the proposed amalgamation of the State of Jellamar.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 13th, 1897.

28. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th June, says that since the death of Salar Jung, the great minister who did so much for the country, the State has gone back in every way, its servants have failed to do

The present condition of Hyderabad.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 14th, 1897.

their duty, and in every way there has been a falling off. From Lord Ripon downwards every Viceroy advised the Nizam to look well to the finances, but to no purpose. The treasury is empty, the servants of Government have not been paid, the interest due on the money borrowed cannot be met, and the ministers do not know what to do to carry on the work of the State. They cannot borrow money anywhere, for it is well known that Hyderabad does not meet its liabilities when they fall due; so that those who have money will not pay any attention to the solicitations of the Nizam's ministers. To make the matters worse, there is famine of a rather severe type in a portion of the dominions of His Highness. It is to be feared that the famine-stricken people will be very badly looked after and the number of sufferers will be very great. It is unfortunate that this calamity should have occurred when the country was in such a bad way and the Government is so little able to do what is required. Then this country is full of intrigue and corruption. There is no other part of India that is so corrupt and is so much given up to intrigue as Hyderabad. There is intrigue everywhere—intrigue in the courts, intrigue in the public offices. Men who have influence can easily make money in that place. Sarvar Jung went away from Hyderabad a short time ago with, it is believed, sixty-five lakhs of rupees, and this sum he had managed to get together in the course of three years. He must have plundered the country to a fearful extent and, although it was well known that he was very corrupt, he was allowed to stay in the place till the British Resident interfered and told the Nizam to send him away. There are many in the State who run him pretty close. The editor says that unless a change is brought about soon, there will, to a certainty, be a crisis and one of large dimensions.

SURIODAYA, *Bangalore*, June 11th, 1897.

Native Rajahs owning property in British territory.

29. Referring to the order of Government prohibiting Native Princes from owning property in British territory, the *Suriodaya*, of the 11th June, observes thus:—In all probability, the motive of the Government in giving this order might have been a laudable one. The Native Princes resort annually to the hills in British territory as if they have no proper places in their own States. These pleasure trips absorb a large part of their revenues, and consequently no improvement or progress can be made in their own countries. And as these Native Princes spend a greater part of the year far away from their head-quarters, the government of the State suffers much. These might be the reasons that tended the Government of India to issue that order. But so long as friendly relations exist between the British Government and the Native Princes, the issue of such a prohibitive order is not justifiable. And, besides, Europeans are not disallowed from owning property in Native States. They possess large plantations and there they are their own masters; they can punish the coolies with impunity; they want tracts for hunting and then the natives are sometimes shot down, of course, accidentally. They must have European Judges only and no alien can deal justice to them. All the trade must be in their hands, except perhaps the sale of food-stuffs. In this way the natives suffer a great loss by the owning of property in Native States by Europeans. And the Government of India is not going to remedy this evil.

SURIODAYA, *Bangalore*, June 25th, 1897.

An open letter to Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Mysore showing the necessity of employing natives of Mysore more largely in the State.

30. The *Suriodaya*, of the 25th June, has the following:—

"To Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Mysore.

"Humble memorial of the undersigned.

"We are fortunate in having your Highness as Queen Regent, as your Highness takes maternal care of your Highness' subjects. No one knows what would have become of us if the Diwan were all-powerful. Your Highness' rule is very beneficial to your Highness' subjects. The Madrasees being envious of this make different suggestions. Some of the Madras papers go to the extreme and even suggest that it would have been better if the Diwan had been made all-powerful.

"If the Mysoreans were ever to be left in the background, and if the Madrasees were to be brought in for all the highest offices in the State, no Mysorean will ever be competent to look after the management of the State, and it would become a matter of necessity ever to look to foreigners, who will after the term of their offices pack off with whatsoever they can manage to get from the State coffers in the shape of salary or otherwise, thus rendering the State poorer. On the other hand, if the natives were trained to perform the functions of the council, gradually, they will be competent to lend a helping hand to the working of the government.

"The late Maharajah rather at the close of his administration became aware of this and with a patriotic impulse tried to better the position of his own subjects to the exclusion of the foreigners. We trust that your Highness will also follow in his footsteps and employ Mysoreans alone to all the offices of the State, by which means the wealth of the State will remain within the State. In some of the Mahratta States of Northern India the same practice prevails. We hope that your Highness will also do likewise."

Karānchira-Kokāla canal in the Cochin State.

31. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 14th June, invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the necessity of planting stakes near the demarcation stones fixed on both sides of the Karānchīra-Kokāla canal in order to warn boatmen against danger. It appears that when the surrounding fields are flooded in rainy season these demarcation stones are submerged, and as the boatmen plying boats in the canal are unable to know the exact position of the stones, the boats are dashed against them and spoilt.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 14th, 1897.

Travancore Registration department.

32. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th June, referring to the unsatisfactory and inconvenient working of the Travancore Registration department, suggests that it should be reorganised on the British model including the system of taking thumb impressions on documents.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 12th, 1897.

Robberies in the Cochin State.

33. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st June, says that the life and property of persons performing journey in boats through the backwaters in the Cochin State have become insecure. It appears that they are attacked by gangs of robbers at nights and robbed. The robbers are said to inflict severe torture upon the passengers in case they refuse to part with their wearing apparels and jewels, &c. The attention of the Cochin Sirkar is drawn to the matter.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, June 21st, 1897.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Famine in Chintalapudi division.

34. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 18th June, describes with regret famine that is raging in Chintalapudi division, Gódávari district, for the last six months. It hears that about 2,350 poor people are subsisting on leaves of trees and that even this kind of food is hard to obtain for want of rains. It desires to know if Mr. Brodie, the District Collector, is aware of the famine, and, if he is, why he is indifferent while so many poor people are suffering from want and scarcity.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, June 18th, 1897.

Emigration and famine.

35. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 12th June, referring to the two articles published in the *London Times* on the subject of the periodical recurrence of famine in India, suggests that emigration more regular and systematic than it is now may prove a permanent preventive of famines, and says that the State should afford material aid by special legislative measures. It says that although the Government of India is doing all it can to facilitate emigration by the Indian peasants, the Governments of some of the colonies have put obstacles in the way. In the Mauritius, for instance, a prosperous Indian emigrant may not become a purchaser and possessor of land. In South Africa,

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, June 12th, 1897.

at Natal the laws are cruel and silly. An Indian emigrant may not walk out of his house after dark, and when he walks out in daylight he is not allowed to walk in the middle of the road (!) but must keep to the side of it, and as in the Mauritius he is prohibited from becoming proprietor of land in the colony. These legal restrictions are tantamount to deliberate insults and intentional tyranny which must prevent a number of Indians from taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the Government of India. The Indian emigrants of Natal have addressed a memorial to the Right Hon'ble Mr. J. Chamberlain, the Secretary for the Colonies, on these very points. The editor therefore says that the time for active measures on the part of British Government has long come and they should not be delayed any longer.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 19th, 1897.

Distress in Malabar.

36. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th June, gives an account of the distress which prevails in Malabar. The paper attributes the distress to the successive failure of two crops last year and to the scarcity of other food products, such as jack, mango, &c. The poor low-class people are said to be in much distress and if the authorities do not take steps to afford them relief especially during the next two months, when the food-grains will be dearer, the prevailing distress will, it is remarked, end in severe famine.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, June 10th, 1897.

A prayer to His Excellency the Viceroy.

37. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 10th June, prays to His Excellency the Viceroy to forbid the exportation of grain from India, on the ground that such exportation aggravates the severity of the present famine.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 15th, 1897.

A complaint that the Famine Relief Fund is not utilised for the purpose for which it was intended.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th June, regrets that the money collected from all parts of the world for charity, for relieving the starving poor of India, is squandered away in a manner not contemplated by the donors thereof. The paper says, on the basis of the statements made by the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, that seventeen European superintendents of famine relief are paid Rs. 6,600 a month in the province of Behar, and condemns the payment as an unjust waste of charity fund. The paper asks—Can they not get men who would work for much less, or even render service *gratis?* and why should they all be Europeans? There was a secrecy in the way in which the appointments were made, the public having had no intimation that such a costly staff was going to be entertained. The paper urges the Government of Bengal and the Government of India to make due inquiry into the matter.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 17th, 1897.

Comment on the reply of Lord George Hamilton regarding the maintenance of a large army and a lunatic asylum in London.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th June, observes that, when it was pointed out before the Welby Commission that the Government of India was lavishing its revenues on the maintenance of a large army and the upkeep of a lunatic asylum in London, the Secretary of State for India replied that the army was necessary for averting the danger of a foreign invasion and that the lunatic asylum was established by the old East India Company. The paper remarks that a large army would be unnecessary if Government would secure the good-will and sympathy of the people of India, and that there is no necessity for continuing a useless institution simply because it was established by the East India Company.

Suggestions for averting the dire effects of famine.

40. A correspondent to the same paper regrets that the accumulated sum, namely, 10 crores of rupees, of the income-tax, which was imposed in view to save people from the dire effects of famine, has not been utilised for that purpose, as Government has been appealing for help to the British public and to the wealthy men of the country. He says that Government is wrong in supposing that mere improvement of irrigational facilities

will prevent the outbreak of famine, as such prevention is beyond human powers. He says that, in this *Kali yuga*, famine will immediately follow failure of rain, and that it is therefore necessary to adopt measures to abate its severity. The correspondent thinks that the following suggestions are likely to avert the dire effects of famine:—

(1) Tanks and wells should be improved as they form the chief source of supply of water to cattle and people.

(2) In times of famine, Government should purchase stores of food-grains and sell the same to the famine-stricken people at cost price.

(3) Relief kitchens should be opened for feeding the poor; and in regard to persons of respectable families who are in very reduced circumstances and who feel ashamed to go to relief kitchens, Government should help them with money and grains.

(4) A separate income-tax should be collected and the funds thereof should be utilised for famine purposes only.

(5) Land-tax should be reduced and the settlement should be made permanent.

(6) Ryots should be again permitted to enjoy the powers and privileges which they once had regarding darisee, poramboke, and forest lands.

(7) Government should import machines and introduce foreign industries in India and thus save the country's wealth from being scattered abroad.

Jubilee honours.

41. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 18th June, speaking of the approaching Jubilee and the honours to be conferred on the auspicious occasion, is of opinion that such honours lose their weight and dignity unless they are conferred upon enlightened, patriotic, disinterested and virtuous men who have benefited the public in some way or other. It recommends Messrs. Thimmaraju Venkata Siva Rao Pantulu of Chicacole, Kidanchi Ramanujachari of Vizianagram College, Kovvuri Basivireddi and Duruseti Seshagiri Rao, B.A., B.L., of Cocanada, as deserving to be honoured on the auspicious occasion.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, June 18th, 1897.

The Diamond Jubilee.

42. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd June, devotes its entire issue to the subject of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. It describes in glowing terms her splendid reign of the vast empire, and gives a sketch of her life in which it extols the manifold virtues of Her Majesty as daughter, wife, mother and sovereign. It next enumerates the provisions of Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 and winds up with verses and songs in her praise.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1897.

A serious outrage at Poona.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th June, while regretfully announcing the sad news of the outrage committed on the Jubilee day at Poona on Mr. Rand, the Plague Commissioner, and Lieutenants Ayrest and Lewis, says that some persons who bore ill-feelings towards them for having enforced the plague regulations rigorously and indiscriminately must have perpetrated the deed.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 28th, 1897.

Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Malabar.

44. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 14th June, brings to the notice of the authorities the inadvisability of appointing Tiyars to all the three posts of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination in Malabar on the ground of caste scruples. The opinion is expressed that as there are several Brahmin villages in Palghat, the Deputy Inspector appointed at least in that range should be a caste Hindu.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 14th, 1897.

A Malayali regiment to be formed.

45. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 11th June, alluding to the rumour that the authorities contemplate forming a Nayar regiment, dwells at some length on the valour and steadiness which the Indian sepoys displayed in some of the former wars, and adds that as the Malayalis are a brave, industrious and strong race and in every way fit for military work, it will be advantageous to the Government and the country if a few men from among all classes of Malayalis are formed into

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1897.

a corps. The correspondent further writes that if a reduction could be made in the strength of the British army now maintained in India at a great cost and Indian sepoys employed instead, it would not only serve the purpose contemplated but also tend to lessen the financial burden of India.

The Diamond Jubilee.

46. The Malayalam papers received last week are full of the celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee in Malabar and in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin. All the papers besides giving a short account of the life of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, dwell at great length upon the benefits which India has derived from Her Majesty's sixty years of glorious reign and wish her long life.

The *Malayala Manorama*, published at Kóttayam, has a portrait of Her Majesty on the front page with a translation of the National Anthem in Malayalam verses printed below it.

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[Issued 8th July 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 13 of 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th July 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st July 1897. |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 26th June and 3rd July 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 26th June and 3rd and 10th July 1897. |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 26th ,, ,, 3rd July 1897. |
| 6 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 24th ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 20th and 27th June 1897. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 26th June and 3rd July 1897. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 23rd and 30th June 1897. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 375 | 28th June 1897. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 800 | 28th ,, and 5th July 1897. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 26th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 24th June 1897. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 27th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 26th and 29th June and 1st, 3rd and 6th July 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | July 1897. |
| 17 | "Sunday School Lessons" .. .. | Guntár .. .. .. | 100 | ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 576 | June ,, |
| 19 | "Municipal and Local Board's Journal." | Rajahmundry .. .. | Not known. | April ,, |
| 20 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | June 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 100 to 150 | 30th June 1897. |
| 22 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st July ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 27th June 1897. |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 3rd and 10th July 1897. |
| 25 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 28th June 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 30th June and 3rd, 7th, 10th and 14th July 1897. |
| 27 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd, 6th, 9th, and 13th July 1897. |
| 28 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 260 | 25th June 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 5th and 12th July 1897. |
| 30 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 1st, 8th, and 15th July 1897. |
| 33 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 30th June and 7th and 14th July 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 682 | 25th June and 5th July 1897. |
| 35 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 2nd July 1897. |
| 36 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 21st and 30th June 1897. |
| 37 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 1st July 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 23rd June and 3rd July 1897. |
| 39 | "Manorama" .. .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 28th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 830 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 754 | 26th ,, ,, 3rd and 10th July 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 42 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 5th July 1897. |
| 43 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 3rd ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 28th June and 5th July 1897. |
| 45 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 4th July 1897. |
| 46 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 28th June and 1st and 5th July 1897. |
| 47 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 8th May 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th July, says that the Sultan of Turkey has sent messages to all Mussalmans in Egypt, Arabia and India appealing to them to employ their wealth and strength in the cause of their Khalif, the Sultan of Turkey.

The Sultan of Turkey's appeal to his co-religionists.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 5th, 1897.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th July, thinks that Turkey is in a dilemma just now with regard to Thessaly. By refusing to abandon it, she has incurred the displeasure of all the other European powers, and a war is imminent. If, for the purpose of avoiding a war, she should consent to give up the post, her own subjects would rise against the Sultan and dethrone him.

Turkey and the Powers.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 12th, 1897.

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st July, says that the victorious Turkish army in Thessaly and the Grand Vazier have requested the Sultan to annex Thessaly without minding the Powers, and in this connection states, on the authority of a Constantinople correspondent, that the Turks think that they will have to face a most powerful foe, probably Russia. This impression has been created in consequence of the fact that about once in every twenty years there is a war between Russia and Turkey. However the Sultan is ready to show to the world that he is in fact an independent sovereign and that he, with the support of the Emperor of Germany, is able to defend Thessaly and Crete against the whole of Europe, and that he may deem it advisable to set Egypt free by declaring war with England, if necessary.

Annexation of Thessaly.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, July 1st, 1897.

4. Referring to the news that the Greek Government has asked the foreign envoys at Athens to adopt measures for the immediate conclusion of a treaty between Turkey and Greece and for the evacuation of Thessaly and has complained to them of the ill-treatment of the Christians in that province by the Turks, the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd July, says that all the correspondents of the London papers have stated that the treatment of the Christians by the Turks in the conquered territory has been extremely kind, and that it is to be regretted that Greece makes such baseless charges following in this respect the example of Mr. Gladstone.

The alleged false complaint of Greece as regards the treatment of Christians in Thessaly.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1897.

5. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, inserts a portion of a translation of a lengthy lecture alleged to have been delivered by Mustafa Kamil Afendi at a crowded meeting held in Alexandria on the evacuation of Egypt and extracted from the *Al-muvied*, an Arabic paper of Cairo, and says that, after the conclusion of the lecture, a resolution was carried asking His Majesty the Sultan to solve the Egyptian question with the aid of Europe.

Evacuation of Egypt.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, July 5th, 1897.

6. The same paper mentions, on the authority of its correspondents, that the Muhammadans of Alleppey held a thanksgiving ceremony, brilliantly illuminated their houses and fed the poor. Also that on the 12th June a ceremony was performed by the Muhammadans of Mandalay on a very grand scale. The residences of Mulla Ismail Sahib, Minister of the ex-King Thebaw and of Aqa Jawád Sahib, the Muhammadan Club and the Madrasa-i-Islamia were most brilliantly illuminated and many poor people were fed. These houses were also illuminated on the Jubilee day.

Thanksgiving ceremonies for the victory gained by the Turkish forces over the Greeks, held in Alleppey and Mandalay.

7. The same paper, on the authority of a correspondent, states that, on the 28th June, after the Friday prayers, Janab Moulavi Abdul Majid Khan Sahib, headmaster of the Muhammadan school, Vániyambádi, delivered a lecture in the mosque in Govindpore,

Opening of a subscription list in Vániyambádi for the benefit of the Muhammadans of Crete.

in which he gave an account of the distressed condition of the innocent Muhammadans of Crete in consequence of the alleged atrocities perpetrated on them by Christians. After the lecture a subscription list was opened and many gentlemen present subscribed.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

Lokopakari, *Madras*, June 20th, 1897.

8. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th June, reports that a daring highway robbery was perpetrated on a certain evening, on the Tiruchendúr road, just half a mile from the police station in the Tinnevelly district, and is surprised to learn that the police has not as yet detected the culprits, even though the offence was committed so near the station. The paper says that a Chetty and his wife, the victims in the present case, were severely assaulted and robbed of their property.

Highway robbery on the Tiruchendúr road in the district of Tinnevelly.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 26th, 1897.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th June, reports that during times of festival in Kunrakkudi, in Madura district, people gamble with impunity, and the police take no notice of it. The correspondent wishes that the authorities should adopt measures to check gambling, which is extensively practised in the district.

Gambling in Kunrakkudi, in Madura district.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, July 1st, 1897.

10. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st July, dwells at length upon the corruption of the Police department, that good and honest people dread the constabulary, that blackmail is regularly levied by them from people on an extensive scale, and that those who do not pay them are brought into trouble and annoyed in endless ways. The paper says that this opinion of the police is shared alike by natives and Europeans in this country. Messrs. Gokhale and Subramania Iyer gave evidence to the same effect before the Royal Commission in England. The reply of the President of the Commission, Lord Welby, was that as the Police force in India was composed mostly of natives of the country, it behoved them to improve their morality, and that unless they did so, no improvement in the *morale* of the Police could be expected. The paper comments upon this remark of Lord Welby and observes that the corruption of the police is attributable to the appointment of uneducated Europeans to the higher offices in that service.

The probable cause of the corruption in the Police department.

Pariyan, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1897.

11. The *Pariyan*, of the 3rd July, reports that the police of Tiruchengódu do not scruple to arrest the Koravars of Thogamalai, however innocent they may be, and to keep them in the lock-up fabricating charges against them, for the mere reason that they are Koravars, and that they are therefore likely to commit theft and other offences. The paper regards this high-handed dealing of the police of Tiruchengódu as a gross abuse of their powers, and wishes the higher authorities to take steps to check it.

Koravars of Thogamalai and the police of Tiruchengódu.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 6th, 1897.

12. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th July, reports that burglary and theft are committed with impunity at Méttupálaiyam, and cites a few instances in support of the same. He requests the Superintendent of Police to increase the personal staff of constables and make proper arrangements for their doing their beat duty at nights regularly.

A request to the Superintendent of Police, Méttupálaiyam.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

Nilalochani, *Negapatam*, June 28th, 1897.

13. The *Nilalochani*, of the 28th June, reports that the benefits of the new water-works have not been extended to certain parts of the town of Tanjore, although all the inhabitants have to pay water-tax alike.

A complaint against the Tanjore municipality.

14. The same paper requests the Negapatam municipality to construct a flight of steps for the Tamarai tank, to avoid the inconvenience and hardship now felt by people resorting to it.

A request to the Negapatam municipality.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st July, says that, owing to the introduction of service pipes in the town of Conjeeveram, the municipality of the place has enhanced the house-tax from 7½ to 11½ per cent., and that this is felt as a hardship by the suffering residents of the place, especially in these days of famine. The correspondent requests the authorities to show moderation in the levy of taxes.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 1st, 1897.

A request to the Conjeeveram municipality.

16. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 5th July, remarks that the roads in the cantonment of Trichinopoly, which is inhabited by Europeans, are smooth and well-metalled, whereas the roads in the other parts of the town are in an extremely bad condition; and that the Municipal authorities take no notice of them. The correspondent mentions the wretched state of the Shepherd's street in Palakkarai, as an instance in point, and is at a loss to know why the authorities do not metal the road so frequently as they do in cantonment.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, July 5th, 1897.

Wretched condition of a certain road in Palakkarai, in the town of Trichinopoly.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, referring to the notification published by Government in connexion with the appointment of paid secretaries to municipal councils, disapproves of the abolition of the carriage allowance paid to chairmen. It remarks that as the chairman has to go throughout the municipality on inspection, the expense incurred by him on that account should necessarily be paid out of municipal funds.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 10th, 1897.

Carriage allowance paid to the Chairmen of Municipal Councils not to be abolished.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

18. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th June, observes that, owing to the high rates of the new settlement in the district of Tanjore, ryots are often unable to meet the Government demand for the payment of kist and their lands therefore are being distrained and sold at public auction. It says that in an auction in Tanjore taluk, Government was willing to sell 16 acres of land for 14 annas; but no one was forthcoming to purchase it, as people are convinced that investment in lands in these days of high settlement is unprofitable. Government had therefore no other alternative than to bid themselves for the 16 acres of land in question. The paper observes that at this rate Government may in course of time have to become the sole proprietor of all the lands in the district, and prays Government to reduce the present high assessment.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 20th, 1897.

High rate of settlement in the district of Tanjore.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th July, says that the changes introduced in the time-table of the Madras Railway ever since 1st July regarding the arrival and departure of mail and passenger trains at Méttupálaiyam, subject the people of the place to great disadvantage. He says that, under the present arrangement, the mail train arrives at 9 A.M. and departs at 2-30 P.M., and the people who go to Coimbatore on business relating to the Court, Collectorate or Bank, have hardly time enough to attend to their business. The correspondent prays the Railway authorities to sanction the running of a local train as prayed for in the memorial submitted to the Traffic Manager by one S. A. Kandasami Pillai, at the time mentioned therein, namely, to leave Méttupálaiyam at 8 A.M. and arrive Pódanúr at 9-30 A.M., and leave Pódanúr at 5 P.M. and arrive at Méttupálaiyam at 6-30 P.M.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 6th, 1897.

Desirability of sanctioning the running of a local train from Pódanúr to Méttupálaiyam as requested in a certain memorial.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 10th, 1897.

Inconveniences caused by the recent changes in the train service on the Madras Railway.

20. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, referring to the inconveniences caused by the recent changes in the train service on the Madras Railway, says that as 6 P.M., the time fixed for the local train to leave Calicut, is too early and inconvenient an hour for passengers from distant places, it should be altered. It suggests that even if no other alteration is made, the strength of the railway police stationed at Calicut should at least be increased as the earlier departure of the train is likely to occasion a larger number of thefts.

(*k*) *General.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 27th, 1897.

Complaint that road-cess is being used in other directions.

21. The *Lokopakari*, of the 27th June, says that, under the system of Provincial contracts, Local Governments have to make a very large contribution for Imperial expenditure, and are, in consequence, driven to utilise the road-cess for purposes other than those intended. The paper remarks that this is unjust and adds that while the Government of India is anxious to acquire fresh territories, it evinces no solicitude to promote the well-being of the millions already under its protection and rule.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 29th, 1897.

Necessity for a runner in the Post office at Milatur.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th June, requests the Postal authorities to sanction the appointment of a runner for the Post office of Milatur to carry mails to the railway station of Thittai, about five miles from the place.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengódu*, June 27th, 1897.

Advisability of opening a Telegraph office at Tiruchengódu.

23. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 27th June, says that, for purposes of sending telegraphic money orders, the people of Tiruchengódu are obliged to go to Salem or Erode and thus experience great hardship. The correspondent thinks that the opening of a Telegraph office at Tiruchengódu is desirable and assures the authorities that this undertaking will not cause them any loss.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 6th, 1897.

Graduates and the Revenue service.

24. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th July, is of opinion that the cause of the loud complaints made by the people against the Revenue officials lies in the prevailing practice of raising petty clerks on small salaries, with no educational qualifications, to the posts of Sub-Magistrates and Tahsildars. It remarks that such men working for 5 or 6 years as Tahsildars, generally make a fortune of thousands of rupees, and that graduates find it hard to obtain admission into this department. It regrets that, notwithstanding the public opinion in favour of filling up these responsible posts from among graduates only and the orders of Government and the Board of Revenue to the very same effect, the District Collectors have not as yet been pleased to act up to them. It believes that, if the higher appointments in this department were given to graduates, all the graduates might find employment and perhaps a sufficient number of them might not even be available, and concludes that supply would never exceed the demand as asserted by the Anglo-Indian Press.

QASIM-UL AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, June 28th, 1897.

Grant of titles.

25. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th June, in approving of the grant of titles to Mr. P. Kristna Moorti, Member of the Council of Regency, Mysore, the Prince of Arcot, Saiyid Muhammad Sahib, and Ghulam Raza Sahib, Superintendent of Post offices, heartily thanks His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock for the same, and congratulates the recipients.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, July 5th, 1897.

Calcutta riot.

26. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, in inserting a translation of the telegrams concerning the Calcutta riot, says that it appears that a bad time is coming for Europeans. However it is understood that the owner of the land on which the demolished mosque stood, and which was the cause of the riot, intends acting in accordance with the desire of the Muhammadans to save himself

from future difficulties. If this news, the editor says, is correct, the riot will be brought to a speedy termination.

The alleged creation of ill-feelings between the Hindus and Muhammadans.

27. The same paper mentions with great regret that the "Aryans" of Muradabad creating ill-feelings between the Hindus and Muhammadans of India by wounding the religious feelings of the latter. The editor, in this connection, says that the book styled "The Doctrines of Islam" by Lala Kurparam Shurmajhugranavy has been the main cause of this complaint.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, July 5th, 1897.

Poona outrages.

28. Referring to the Poona outrages, the *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, observes that no educated and respectable persons should have taken part in the dastardly attempt to murder an officer, who was chief of the staff entrusted with the duty of carrying out the measures for the prevention of the bubonic plague, and that the object of the murderers was, it appears, to show the disgust of the Poona people at the Plague Act. The editor hopes that the authorities will not only try to trace out and award exemplary punishment to the perpetrators of this heinous offence, but will also find out how far the Plague Act interferes with the religious beliefs and usages of the natives.

## III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 1st, 1897.

A suggestion to amend section 19 of the draft Devastanam Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Anantha Charlu.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st July, referring to section 19 of the draft Devastanam Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Anantha Charlu, which provides for the appointment of an officer for the District Committee on Rs. 50 and an officer for the Central Committee on Rs. 100, observes that the pay of the officer for the Central Committee is inadequate considering the responsibility of the office. As one entrusted with the task of supervising the work of the District Committees and of checking their irregularities, he must hold a position as high as that of a Deputy Collector, in order that he may be above corruption, and command the respect of district officers, such as Collectors.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 12th, 1897.

The question of gagging the press.

30. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th July, says:—Much should have transpired in the twenty-four hours that intervened between Mr. Farbright's question and that of Sir William Harcourt with reference to the press laws in India. We cannot but think that Sir William's question indicates that repressive measures are in contemplation and are likely to be soon published. The leaders of the opposition are generally in the confidence of ministers in matters of this kind. It is time that the Indian press and people made themselves heard before any step is finally taken.

## IV.—Native States.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1897.

The Vizianagram estate.

31. The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd July, remarks that the managers of the Vizianagram estate have all been very able men and that the Maharani is desirous of administering the estate herself with the aid of a European Government servant as her Diwan, and that, if her prayers were acceded to, she would forego the 36 lakhs of rupees bequeathed to her in the late Maharaja's will. There is no necessity, the paper says, for the Court of Wards to step in even if the son of the late Maharaja's uncle were adopted, as the management of this estate was not assumed by Government on certain previous occasions when the then Maharajas were in their minority. It therefore suggests that Government will do well to give effect to the Maharani's wishes.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, July 7th, 1897.

The increased subsidy from the Mysore State.

32. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th July, remarks thus:—It is very hard that the British Government should insist upon the payment of the increased subsidy by the Mysore State at a time when the sovereign

is a minor, and the affairs of the State are in the hands of a Council of Regency, and the State is not in a condition to bear the burden. A government by a number of persons is not conducive to the prosperity of the State, and the recent disaster in the palace is a calamity that should move the heart of the Imperial Government. We therefore hope that, in consideration of the loyalty shown by the State to Her Majesty the Queen during the recent Jubilee celebrations, the British Government will, as a matter of favour, postpone the levying of the increased subsidy at least until the Maharaja attains his majority and takes the reins into his own hands.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 5th, 1897.

A protest against the employment of Kafirs in the Hyderabad service.

33. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th July, hears that a notice has been published in Hyderabad complaining against the Prime Minister for the employment of Kafirs in the service of the State and warning the Nizam of the danger of employing non-Mussalmans as Government servants.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, July 3rd, 1897.

Corruption of Tahsildars in Travancore.

34. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 3rd July, referring to the corruption that prevails among the Tahsildars in the Travancore State, remarks that even this class of officials who were once remarkable for their honesty has become open to corruption. Most of the Tahsildars are said to be uneducated men who have risen from the lower ranks of the service, and the attention of the Sirkar is therefore invited to the desirability of improving the service by the introduction of men of education and capacity.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 3rd, 1897.

Disapproving of the collection of revenue in kind by the Travancore Sirkar.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd July, referring to the custom of collecting the revenue by the Travancore Sirkar both in money and kind, says that where the Sirkar collects it in paddy it does so by fixing the price of paddy at a rate which is generally far below the current price. The Sirkar collects the paddy usually at $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas a parah when the current price is from 8 to 12 annas a parah. As this practice of the State levying the revenue in paddy at a low price and selling it at a higher rate is not only disadvantageous to the tenants but also causes them heavy loss, the Sirkar should either do away with the present system of collecting the revenue in kind or collect it at the current market price.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes about the same subject in terms of bitter complaint.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1897.

Diamond Jubilee and Mr. Plowden.

36. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd July, says that Mr. Plowden, though present in Hyderabad, made no arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee, and thinks that Mr. Plowden has been mortified owing to the "recent Ooty incident" and the non-grant of any title to him. This, the editor thinks, is due to the fact that the Foreign office and His Excellency the Viceroy view his policy with disapproval. Mr. Plowden is, it is stated, looked down upon in Hyderabad in the same manner as Sir Philip Curry is in Turkey. Sir Philip Curry is charged with having destroyed the friendly relations which existed between England and Turkey. The policy of Mr. Plowden has the same effect in Hyderabad. The editor requests Government to keep an eye on the policy of Mr. Plowden and to prevent him from interfering in State affairs and acting against treaty engagements.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 6th, 1897.

Famine in Vayalpadu.

37. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 6th July, regrets to note that in Vayalpadu, Cuddapah district, rice, cholum and ragi are selling, respectively, at 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 seers a rupee, and that a large number of dealers export grain by train and thereby add to the distress of the poor people, who are unable to purchase food-grains at famine rates. The Government officials in the place are from

top to bottom quite merciless and submit contradictory reports on famine which prevent the authorities from deciding to open relief works. The Collector does not care for the people, who are consequently in poor health, while the ryots in the villages subsist upon roots and leaves, and are scarcely able to keep body and soul together. The correspondent asks if all this does not mean famine.

38. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th July, is very much concerned to hear that want of rain for the past few days has caused the crops to wither in Malabar, and that food-grains are becoming scarce and signs of famine are unmistakably showing themselves and that to complete the distress of the people, cholera is also increasing.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 12th, 1897.

The season in Malabar.

39. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th June, expresses itself to the following effect:—We hear that Mr. Fawcett, District Superintendent of Police, Malabar, has reported that distress is prevailing in several parts of the district, but the Collector, Mr. Dance, has done the contrary. It needs no saying that if Government is to pass an order on a matter about which two important district officers have pronounced conflicting opinions, the opinion of a third person is absolutely necessary. Our belief is that if Government is to take the opinion of the public, they will have no alternative but to accept Mr. Fawcett's report. We have often referred in our columns to the prevailing distress in Malabar; and if Government consider that the statements made by us are quite unfounded and fail to grasp the situation, then the opinion of Mr. Fawcett also would deserve to be disregarded. Our desire is not to misinform Government and their officers by misrepresenting matters, but we only wish to bring to light the actual state of affairs without concealing them. One can imagine to what extent distress prevails in the Calicut municipality when one is informed that out of a population of 67,000 in the municipality nearly 15,000 presented themselves for the dole of rice that was distributed on the Diamond Jubilee day at Calicut; and as this distribution was made from the custom-house on the seashore, poor women and children of the Nayar caste were debarred from going. From this it may be presumed that in the town of Calicut itself nearly one-third of the population is in distress. When the condition of the town is like this, what ought to be the state in the interior! The palm-trees * in the Ernad taluk are almost exhausted, and each tree now fetches from 30 to 35 rupees. The extent of the distress can be easily gauged from the number of persons that so eagerly come to buy pieces of palms that are broken up and sold at Ferok. Rice is sold in town at 11 measures a rupee and in the interior nearly 10 measures. Those who have a surplus of five or six hundred paras of paddy to be sold annually are driven to the necessity of buying rice for their consumption. When this is the actual state of affairs, we are not only surprised but pained to hear that Mr. Dance, who professes to know the real state of the country, has reported that there is no famine in Malabar. Our belief is that it was owing to the Collector's having had no opportunity to come in contact with the people and ascertain their present condition that he made such a report. Recently some hundred poor persons went to the Collector's house and cried out for relief and the Collector gave them Rs. 20 from his own pocket; and if we consider these facts we cannot but say that the Collector is very sympathetic and that he would not have made such a report if only he had known the truth of the matter. As the officials have a false notion that Malabar is not a district that can be visited by famine, it is likely that they may not suspect its present real condition. But as Mr. Fawcett has publicly come forward and admitted the fact of its distress, the people are deeply indebted to him. We fully trust that our

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 26th, 1897.

Official report and famine in Malabar.

[* A kind of flour is prepared out of the pith of these trees and consumed by the poor when no other food-stuffs are available.—*Tr.*]

sympathetic Collector Mr. Dance also will soon ascertain the present condition of the district and do the needful.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 30th, 1897.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th June, while referring to the distress in Malabar, says that as the Malayalis have also contributed their quota towards the Famine relief fund, the Government will not forsake them at the time when they themselves are in need of relief from that fund. It suggests that if the Calicut-Cannanore Railway work be immediately commenced many will be able to earn their livelihood thereby.

A correspondent also in the same issue of the paper writes about the distress prevailing in Tellicherry and the neighbouring places.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 10th, 1897.

40. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, dwells at great length on the distress prevailing in Malabar. Owing to the consumption of unwholesome food many poor people are dying daily of cholera and other diseases. It appears there are only very few among the poor who take one *conji* meal a week. Owing to the scarcity of food-grains ryots have consumed the seed-corn and are consequently unable to cultivate their lands. If the present state of affairs continues, the condition of the district will be very serious. The article therefore urges upon Government the necessity of opening relief works and suggests that the Calicut-Cannanore Railway work be taken on hand at once.

Severe distress in Malabar; Government to open relief works.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 26th, 1897.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th June, reporting that a European plague officer was shot to death and another was seriously injured at Poona, surmises that the extreme severity of the plague rules which has caused so much discontent among the people of that place, may have been the cause of the murder.

The probable cause of the murder at Poona.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 1st, 1897.

42. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st July, makes the following suggestions for improving the administration of India:—

A few suggestions regarding Legislative Councils.

(1) Legislative Councils in India should not pass measures, nor sanction expenses, which are very much against the wish of the non-official members.

(2) The number of non-official members in a Council should be double that of the official members.

(3) The non-official members of the Legislative Councils in India should form a council of their own and should each of them send a representative to Parliament.

(4) The Council of the Secretary of State for India should be abolished.

(5) A commission should be nominated to inquire into the actual affairs in India once in three years and submit its report to Parliament and Imperial Government. This commission should hold its sittings in India only.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 30th, 1897.

43. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th June, referring to the murders of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand in Poona on the Jubilee day, and the suggestions of the *Globe* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* to gag the vernacular press in India, asks if the suggested measure would in any way compensate for the murder of those officers. It fails to see how it is justifiable to gag the vernacular press in the whole of India by way of punishment for a crime in Poona, and how it becomes a civilized Government to punish a whole nation for the crimes of individuals thereof.

Murders in Poona and the Vernacular Press.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1897.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd July, referring to the same subject, remarks that the steps taken by the Collector of Poona to impress the power of the British Government on the minds of the Poona public were totally out of place, especially as the murderers had not yet been caught. It regrets to note that, while matters are such, the public of Poona are branded as disloyal and that an additional police force has been imposed on them, charging the cost

of its maintenance (1½ lakhs of rupees) to the Poona municipality. It believes that these proceedings are only worthy of a Nabob's government and not of the reputed justice of British administration. It deeply regrets that disloyalty should thus be imputed to the Poona people who have had enough to suffer from famine and pestilence. Whatever may be said of other parts of Her Majesty's vast empire, nowhere in India, the paper affirms, can rebels or insurgents be met with.

44. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th June, states that Muniswami Raju, of the Madras Emigration Depôt, and five of his men were convicted of coercing certain mofussilites for emigration purposes and fined Rs. 20 and 15, and remarks that the punishment is altogether inadequate considering the gravity of the crime. It suspects that the said Muniswami Raju and his men must have ere this coerced or enticed away a large number of men in the same manner, and that many instances of the same unlawful procedure might be discovered if attention were directed to its detection. It suggests that the Police Commissioner may be required to inspect the emigrants before embarkation so as to ascertain how many of them are willing and how many unwilling to emigrate.

Coercing emigration.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 30th, 1897.

45. The *Messenger of Truth*, for July 1897, hears that the gentleman consulted by Government on the subject of working the iron mines discovered in Salem returned his opinion declaring that the initial expenses of the enterprise would be very great. The paper, however, suggests that, if Government itself could undertake the business at the outset, prohibiting the importation of iron-wares into India, the country would prosper with the growth of native industries in aid of agriculture, while the evils of recurring famines also would cease.

Iron mines in Salem.

MESSENGER OF TRUTH, *Madras*, July 1897.

46. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th June, remarks that the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen has been rendered memorable by a number of most terrible calamities in India—such as the famine, the plague and the earthquake. Never was such a combination of disasters in a single year.

The Diamond Jubilee year—a year of calamities to India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, June 30th, 1897.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th July, says: "Although India has been groaning under various calamities, the Indian Princes and the peoples have not stinted in anything in celebrating the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. They have spent large amount of money in short-lived amusements and pleasures. Nothing substantial has been done. The Government has not shown its appreciation of the people's loyalty by any reduction of taxes or by conferring upon them any fresh privileges. We do not say that the people are dissatisfied on this account. All that we mean is that if any substantial benefit had been done to India, the people would have had more cause to rejoice and bless Her Majesty's memorable reign."

The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 5th, 1897.

48. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th July, has a leading article in which, after giving particulars of the assasination of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, says: "In the interests of the public safety the Government appointed certain Europeans to enter private houses and find out sufferers from the plague and to carry them to the hospitals, and these Europeans only performed their duty. They might have been harsh in their treatment of the people, but it is wrong on the part of the people to blame them both in speech and in writing for simply doing their duty. This appears to be the cause of the outrage. The Government of Bombay is of opinion that these murders were committed at the instigation of the people of Poona who have become seditious and wanted to show their disaffection towards Government by committing outrages upon its servants. If this is true, then it is just and proper that they should be made to pay the heavy penalty that is to be imposed upon them, for there is no more heinous crime than disloyalty. But we hope that Government is

The Poona murders.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 8th, 1897.

wrong in its opinion, and we are sorry that the innocent are to suffer equally with the guilty."

In this country also there are men who try to breed disaffection between Europeans and Natives, but there is no right-minded man who does not abhor their tactics. These alone should be considered patriots who try to preserve good feelings between the rulers and the ruled, and we hope that these murders will not lead to any lasting breach between the two classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, July 3rd, 1897.

Sedition in India.

49. A leading article in the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 3rd July, runs thus:—The murderous outrage made in Poona on Mr. W. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, by which the latter was killed outright and the former lies in a precarious condition, is another of the not infrequent incidents which show that the temper of the Hindu and Muhammadan people of India is not so staunchly loyal and peaceful towards Her Majesty's Government as it has in recent years been the fashion to assert. Both the outrages took place in open daylight and in the midst of vast crowds of people on a public road, a fact which shows that sedition and murderous feelings towards the British Government are not so latent as they were supposed to be some years ago, but have begun to display themselves openly and by open acts of violence, as in this incident at Poona; but the singularity in this outbreak of sedition is not, it seems, confined to the Hindu and Muhammadan budmashes, but is to be found even amongst so peaceful a section of the natives of India as the Brahmins, for in the attack on Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, the aggressors were Brahmins of Poona. It is stated that a letter written to Mr. Rand a day before the attack, evidently by an educated Brahmin, but which did not reach him till on the very day on which the attack was made on him, ran as follows: "You will die to-day, the Queen two days after, and many others will follow, and soldiers will all be killed." It is added, and generally believed at Poona, that the motive of the attack on Mr. Rand is ascribed to ill-feeling on the part of Brahmins towards him, as, a year or two ago, he had occasion to pass sentence on some Brahmins in connection with disturbances that took place at Wai, in the Bombay Presidency, in which they took part. His action, it is further stated, on that occasion, seems to have embitted the feelings of the community against him, while the enforcement of the plague regulations in Poona also caused dissatisfaction amongst the same class of people. It is therefore believed that out of revenge, the cowardly attack was made on him, and that the subsequent shooting of Lieutenant Ayerst was only intended to cover the retreat. Such are the motives ascribed for the perpetration of murderous acts which have deprived one officer of the Government of his life, and has placed the life of another officer in jeopardy; but we are not inclined to believe in the truth of the first statement, for if the Brahmins of Poona were incited to feelings of hatred and revenge against their victim, a year or two ago, on the ground stated above, they would have carried out their object long ago, instead of nursing their wrath for so long a period, for it is an ascertained fact that amongst orientals, the practical accomplishment of revenge by some overt deadly action against their victim does not lie over for any long period, but is compassed about as swiftly as possible. Mr. Rand has been at Poona acting in his capacity as a magistrate during the past year or two since he sentenced the accused Brahmin rioters at Wai, and we may take it as a fact that there were many opportunities during that time in which their object might have been easily accomplished. In fact, it seems to us that no reasonable cause can be assigned why they should delay the accomplishment of their design for so long a time. The other motive ascribed for this attempted murder of Mr. Rand seems to us to be based on more reasonable grounds, namely, that the feelings of revenge against the victims were aroused by the action of Mr. Rand in carrying out the plague regulations in Poona. As a magistrate, and under the stringent order of the Government of Bombay, Mr. Rand, no doubt, carried out those regulations without regard to caste or creed, and this fact, in our judgment, must have given the Brahmins of Poona very grave offence.

The Brahmins of India, as we all know, are an extremely conservative people, and very jealous of their caste pretensions and privileges; and hence it is that the action of the committees in carrying into effect the regulations for the management of the plague has been resented by the Brahmins of Poona and they wreaked their vengeance on the man who only carried out the orders of the Government whose servant he is. The fact is an attack on Mr. Rand, a representative of the Government, but the intent and object of it was the Government itself, for the letter to Mr. Rand speaks of the death of Her Majesty the Queen and the slaughter of her soldiers. These is no doubt in our mind that the attempt on Mr. Rand's life and the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst are not merely matters of personal revenge on those officers, but involve a political significance which the British Government of India do not seem to rightly understand or duly appreciate. The act signifies a direct attack on the orders and decrees of Her Majesty's Government of India, for the perpetrators of it knew quite well that they were murderously attacking officers of that Government who were only obeying the orders made incumbent on them, and so indirectly the assassins aimed the blow at the constituted authority of the British Government in India. We are of opinion, then, on the whole, that the melancholy incident at Poona, in which one British officer was killed and the other dangerously wounded, is of larger significance than the reasons assigned for it and partially believed in by the public. The meaning of the deed was simply political. It seems to say to Her Majesty's British Government in India—"You have given us full liberty of speech and written expression of our thoughts and feelings through a free press and the privilege of public gatherings, at which we may speak our minds out. We say, then, that we dislike your rule in which we are under subjection. We shall, therefore, not hesitate to give expression to our disregard of the Queen's Government in our country both by speech and action and also by the utterances of a fee press which you, with foolish generosity, have granted to us." It is a singular fact that the vernacular press of the country has said nothing, good, bad or indifferent on this sorrowful occurrence in Poona, but has maintained a significant silence, which is equivalent to encouragement of such foul deeds by the people against the prestige and authority of the British Government in India. That Government must, therefore, accept the unwelcome but palpable truth that, amidst all the outward calm, the British empire in India has hidden elements of sedition and revolt amongst its various subject races, and this must always be so in any Government whatsover in the world—the conquered will always be fretting and chaffing against the chain of the conquerors.

50. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th June, remarks thus: While people are suffering from famine in the north, and everyone who has a heart to feel for the sufferers has contributed his mite towards the famine fund, it is a matter for regret that so much as Rs. 700 a month each should be paid out of that fund to several Europeans employed to superintend the distribution of relief. Is it proper that Europeans should eat away the bread that has been obtained by begging for the starving millions? Is famine in India a matter of rejoicing to Europeans as the Jubilee is?

Waste of charitable famine fund on European employés.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, June 30th, 1897.

51. The *Suriodaya*, of the 2nd July, has a leading article to the following effect:—Everybody knows how a charitable fund for the relief of sufferers from famine has been raised. From every town and village the rich and poor alike have been induced by tales of woe to contribute towards the fund in the hope that every pie they paid would go to relieve some starving wretch. The Government has contributed almost nothing. A few officers have subscribed something, but they get a thousand times the amount from the people. They fatten on the revenues collected from the ryots. Strictly speaking the Government ought to keep a fund for the relief of famine or borrow money for the purpose and reduce the expenditure for the following years to pay off the loan. The famine fund once started has been

Waste of the charitable famine fund.

SURIODAYA, *Bangalore*, July 2nd, 1897.

spent in wars on the frontiers. Millions are spent on the army, the country is always in debt. It is we that are to suffer. When the people who pay the taxes are starving, it is we that should come to their relief, and if we do not, they must die.

Under these circumstances, it is natural to expect that the charitable fund contributed by us should be carefully spent so that not a pie of it may be wasted. But we find that in Bengal seventeen unemployed Europeans have been appointed as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of famine relief operations, viz. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shahabad .. .. | Two District Superintendents on Rs. | 200 each. |
| Saran .. .. | One District Superintendent „ „ | 200 |
| Champaram .. .. | Four District Superintendents „ „ | 600 each and |
| | One District Superintendent „ „ | 300 |
| Mozufarpore .. .. | Four District Superintendents „ „ | 300 each and |
| | One District Superintendent „ „ | 200 |
| Durbhanga .. .. | Two District Superintendents „ „ | 300 each and |
| | Four Do. „ „ | 200 „ |

In addition to these salaries they are paid a hundred rupees each as horse allowance. Thus Rs. 6,600 are spent monthly. This amount would suffice to feed 3,000 people in a month or to feed and clothe 2,000 people. These Europeans are not residents of India or known as respectable. How can they be expected to distribute relief impartially? Why should not the work have been entrusted to some respectable Indian gentlemen? It is such waste that destroys the confidence of the people.

In short why do people pinch themselves and pay their taxes in times of prosperity? Is it not in the hope that they would be protected in times of difficulty? It is, therefore, the duty of Government to protect the lives of the people in times of famine. What should we say of those who waste the money collected for famine relief from the people on their own kith and kin? Is this not calculated to disgust those who have already paid and prevent those who may wish to pay hereafter?

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 12th, 1897.

An informer about the Poona outrage.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th July, says: A Poona Gowli volunteered to give information about the Poona outrage. He says he was invited to join the plot which he refused to do. He gives several names but varies in particulars. Nothing further is yet known.

Trouble in India.

53. The same paper in the article on the Poona outrages remarks thus :— Whether the persons who actually fired the shots were the only culprits or whether they were incited to commit the foul deeds remains to be discovered. There are incidents that point both ways. But it is our firm conviction that the murders were committed on account of the plague regulations. Those in charge of plague work carried out their instructions in a manner that caused the greatest amount of annoyance to the people, and we know that the people of Poona resented this. Soldiers are not the tenderest of individuals. A memorial was sent to the Governor of Bombay, but little or no notice seems to have been taken of it. The official version is that the charges made therein were all false. But the public want to know how it was that no public investigation took place, and the charges brought are generally believed to be true. The Government of Bombay went still further astray about the heavy fine it has inflicted upon the city. We think this is very unjust, for the punishment falls upon the innocent as well as the guilty alike. Surely this is not the way to make people more contented or happy. It will make them more dissatisfied and they will complain more than they did before. The Government should have waited till the detectives had done their work. It looks as if they acted hastily and the decision arrived may be such that the step taken by the Government will have to be retracted.

Then speaking of the Calcutta riots, the article continues: The hut was simply made an excuse to riot. It seems likely that the late victories of the Turks in Greece have excited the Muhammadans of this land and so they

are determined to give trouble. The country has been sorely afflicted of late. It has had a terrible famine; it has had pestilence. It has had an earthquake and now we are having outrages in one place and riots in another. It is the wish of all that a better spirit will soon prevail.

54. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 10th July, says in a leading article:—From the long accounts of the Calcutta riots, it is evident that certain Mussalmans of Calcutta intend to act in a spirit of revolt and rebellion against the constituted authority of the British Government, and what seemed at first merely a racial question between Hindus and Muhammadans has now been converted into a serious mutiny in which they defy the British Government. Although the pretended cause is a piece of land, yet it seems to us that the Muhammadans in every part of the world are elated with the circumstance that they have defeated and humbled the Greeks and want to show that they are a power in the land.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, July 10th, 1897.

The riots in Calcutta.

55. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 28th June, referring to the Jubilee Honours' list, remarks that it is a matter for regret that the Zamorin of Calicut, who is in every way worthy and entitled to receive some title, was overlooked by Government on the occasion.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 28th, 1897.

Regretting that the Zamorin of Calicut was not given any title on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

56. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 5th July, regrets to say that the Mappilas of Cannanore and Taliparamba and some other places in Malabar did not take part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in those places, nor did they pay a pie towards the expenses. The Sultan Ali Raja, of Cannanore, gave orders to the Kazis to offer prayers in all the mosques on the Jubilee day, but some of the Mappilas even objected to this on the ground that it will not only be displeasing to the Sultan of Turkey, but it is also against the doctrines of Islam to offer prayers in their mosques for a foreign sovereign who does not profess the same faith. It remarks that this disloyal and defiant attitude of the Mappilas was due to their fanaticism and also to their misapprehension that the English are hostile to the Turks in the Turko-Grecian war. The article expresses the deepest abhorrence and detestation of the action of these Mappilas and doubts whether there such disloyal and foolish men are to be found in any other country or in other nations.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 5th, 1897.

The Diamond Jubilee celebrations in Malabar and the Mappilas.

57. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th June, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of opening an hospital at Malappuram for the public use. The correspondent adds that although there are separate hospitals for the use of the European regiment and the punitive police stationed at Malappuram, yet they are practically of no use to the people in general.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 26th, 1897.

Wanted an hospital at Malappuram for the public use.

58. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd July, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of making certain rules for regulating the collection of tolls by the market contractors in Malabar from persons who bring things for sale in markets. It appears that the market contractors collect tolls at varying rates and oppress these poor persons.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 3rd, 1897.

Arbitrary collection of tolls by the market contractors in Malabar.

59. The *Kerala Chandrika*, the *Kerala Patrika*, and the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd, 3rd and 7th July, respectively, express their detestation of the dastardly crime committed in Poona on the Jubilee day, and hope that the perpetrators of the crime will be soon detected and punished as they richly deserve. The papers strongly deprecate the attempts of the authorities and the Anglo-Indian papers to throw the responsibility of the crime on the people of Poona and

KERALA CHANDRIKA, KERALA PATRIKA, KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July, 2nd, 3rd and 7th, 1897.

Poona tragedy.

express regret at the tendency of the these papers to attribute the murders to the seditious articles which are said to have appeared in the Poona vernacular press regarding the stringent working of the plague regulations. That the Anglo-Indian officials also concur with the Anglo-Indian journals is evident from the speech of Mr. Lamb, District Magistrate of Poona, delivered at a public meeting held in that place soon after the recent murders. The *Patrika* remarks that so long as the Anglo-Indian papers which write without rhyme or reason, and officials of the type of the Poona District Magistrate exist in this country, it is impossible for the vernacular editors to vindicate their character from the malicious charges made against them. Such public utterances of Government servants are sure to shake the confidence of the people in Government.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, referring to the same subject, remarks to the following effect:—The Bombay Government has issued a notification offering a reward of Rs. 20,000 to those who detect the miscreants who murdered the two European officials, but the subsequent action of that Government clearly shows that it has in various ways thrown obstacles in the way of the realisation of its object. The opinion of the Anglo-Indian papers is that this dastardly crime was caused by the appearance of seditious articles in the native newspapers and this view is amply supported by the speech of the Poona District Magistrate. We are not now in a position to review all that Poona papers have written, but it is anyhow certain that they could never have incited people to murder Europeans or act in opposition to Government. Nor will any man of common sense support such a thing. When the Government have full power under the existing law to institute proceedings against any vernacular journal that creates disaffection against the Government, the cry for the repression of the vernacular press is due to nothing but the hostility of the Anglo-Indians. Our opinion is that the speech of the Poona Magistrate echoing the sentiments of the Anglo-Indians is not only out of place but has also transgressed the limits of moderation. Such a forward action on the part of a Government servant is highly injudicious and unsatisfactory. Except in times when the people act contrary to the order of Government, the appointment of such a costly punitive police as has been proposed to be established at Poona is absolutely unjust and unreasonable. It is a matter for regret that the Government does not consider that in implicating the whole population of a town in an outrage committed by a few insensible and cowardly men and levying an unjust tax from them as a fine its own action is calculated to shake the confidence of the people in Government. The Government may, perhaps, think that the people will be cowed by such threats, but it is idle to suppose that honest and respectable people will countenance the action of Government though they may not be prompted to act in opposition. Another act of the Bombay Government which is equally, if not more, unjust than the above, was the refusal into admit to the cemetery the native gentlemen who went to attend the funeral of Mr. Rand. This cannot but produce a sort of hatred in the minds of the respectable Indian gentlemen. These two actions of Government are hasty, unjust, partial and ill-considered. The miscreants may not, in our opinion, be detected without the co-operation of the natives, and this co-operation is not likely to be heartily rendered by the natives if Government persists, on these inconsiderate acts. The real enemies of the British Government are to be found among these inconsiderate officials and the Anglo-Indian journalists that play second fiddle to them and not among the vernacular press.

[Issued 24th July 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 14 of 1897.**

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 31st July 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | June 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th July 1897. |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 10th and 17th July 1897. |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 17th July 1897. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 17th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 10th and 17th July 1897. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 8th, 16th and 24th July 1897. |
| 9 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 4th, 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 14th and 21st July 1897. |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 375 | 12th July 1897. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 800 | 12th, 19th and 26th July 1897. |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 10th and 17th July 1897. |
| 14 | "Tharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd July 1897. |
| 15 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 1st and 8th July 1897. |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 4th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 22nd July 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Satwa Sadhani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | Not known. | June 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 5th July 1897. |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 17th and 24th July 1897. |
| 21 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th July 1897. |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th ,, ,, |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 19th and 26th July 1897. |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 16th, 23rd and 30th July 1897. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 22nd and 29th July 1897. |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Sarvathra Mitram" .. .. | Alleppey .. .. .. | 721 | 28th June 1897. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 682 | 15th and 25th July 1897. |
| 31 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 12th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 20th July 1897. |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 11th and 21st July 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 10th, 17th and 24th July 1897. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 12th, 19th and 26th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 830 | 14th and 21st July 1897. |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 754 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 12th and 19th July 1897. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 10th ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 15th July 1897. |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 11th and 17th July 1897. |
| 42 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th July 1897. |
| 43 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 18th and 28th May 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th July, says:—The gentleman who represented the German Emperor in the Jubilee procession, when passing by a military club, had a very bad reception. He met it by significantly touching the Eagle on his helmet. In Trafalgar Square he was groaned at and some wit in the crowd shouted "Do you want to know the way to the nearest telegraph office?"

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 26th, 1897.

Insult to the representative of the German Emperor during the Jubilee celebrations in England.

2. Referring to the proposed terms of the peace between Turkey and Greece, the *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th July, says that the persistent refusal on the part of Greece to accept the terms offered will be of no use, since the Turkish forces which have been concentrated in Thessaly will advance to Athens and after occupying it will use coercion to get the terms accepted.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, July 8th, 1897.

Refusal of Greece to accept the terms of peace proposed by Turkey.

3. The same paper says that *The Proof*—a paper published in Germany—in attributing the destruction of the Greeks to England, remarks that England fearing Russian and German co-operation with Turkey did not bombard any of the Turkish islands. The editor, in disapproving of the above remark, observes that the British Government has aided Muhammadans at different times, and is still rendering them help, and hopes that the strained relations between England and Turkey will soon terminate.

England and Greece.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th July, has the following letter from a Muhammadan volunteer from Rangoon, viz.:—"I, Bashir Ahmad, of the Panjab, a student of the Madrasa-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam, Rangoon, inform the Muhammadan world in general and the Muhammadans of India in particular that I wish to volunteer my services to fight against the infidels, but being unable to afford passage money, I hope that any of the Muhammadn's of India will kindly defray the expenses of the intended voyages and send me to the scene of warfare.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, July 12th, 1897.

A Muhammadan volunteer.

"(Signed) BASHIR AHMAD, of the Panjab.

"Door No. 13, Street No. 38, Rangoon."

5. Referring to a London telegram of the 6th July, announcing on the authority of a telegram from Greece that some 2,000 Turks and Albanians have created a riot in a village in Thessaly, that many of its inhabitants have left it and have taken refuge in the mountains around and that some have been killed or wounded, the same paper says that the statement is quite absurd since the province is under the occupation of the Turks, and there is no necessity for creating a riot therein. The Greeks have circulated such a rumour for the purpose of casting a slur on the name of the Turks.

A riot alleged to be created by the Turks in a village in Thessaly.

6. The *Alhami*, of the 11th July, states that Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan in the *Aligkur Institute Gazette* says that (1) Muhammadans, who are the subjects of Government, should not have celebrated the Sultan's victory, (2) the Sultan is not Khalif of Islam, and (3) the victory gained by the Turks is not a religious triumph. In refuting the above statement the editor remarks that the flattery of Sir Saiyid is viewed with scorn. The celebration of the Turkish victory is not contrary to any regulation of Government, but it may be unpalatable to those bigoted people in England who incited the Greeks to disastrous warfare. The victory was celebrated by Muhammadans for the following reasons, viz.: (1) their forefathers entered India with the aid of the Turks and ruled there for many centuries, (2) they and the Turks are

Alhami, *Madras*, July 11th, 1897.

Refuting the statement of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan that the Sultan is not the Khalif of Islam, etc.

co-religionists, and (3) the Sultan is the defender of all sects of Islam and the protector of their religious places—Mecca and Medina. The people of England though they have no such connection with Greece, yet sacrificed their lives to help her. Will the Muhammadans of India like to remain subjects of the British Government, if Christians cannot become subjects of the Sultan as, it is alleged, was said by Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in connection with the evacuation of Thessaly? The people of England showed sympathy with the Armenians, Cretans and Greeks, and thus taught us to sympathise with, and show our love to, the Sultan and the Turks. In religious matters Government can do nothing and nobody can obey Government in this respect. If any man says that he does, he endeavours to deceive an undeceived Government. The Sultan is the Khalif of Muhammadans and Sir Saiyid will not agree to this proposition because he is the pupil of Mr. Gladstone, who is the foe of the Sultan. The editor in conclusion says that if Christians conquer Muhammadan territories, destroy their houses, shoot down their innocent children, offer indignity to their mosques, violate the chastity of their women and convert them into slaves, Muhammadans can never be passive spectators. It is their religious duty to resist and help those who resist. Those slain in such a war will obtain the kingdom of both worlds. What have the Christians of Crete not done to the Muhammadans of the Island? A war against the former is a religious war, and true Muhammadans will never shrink though Government may be displeased with their action.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, July 17th, 1897.

Appeal to Muhammadans for aid to the Turkish orphans, etc.

7. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th July, has a very long letter from Mulla Abdul Qaiyum, residing in Shah Ali Banda's Mohalla (quarters), Hyderabad, appealing to Muhammadans in general and to the Muhammadans of India in particular for aid to the wounded Turks as well as to the orphans and widows of those killed in Crete and in the recent Turko-Greek war. Of this letter the following is an abstract, viz.:—

The reason why we Muhammadans are degraded in the estimation of others, why calamities befall us and why we are deprived of such worldly blessings as are enjoyed by the Christians of Europe, is that we have completely neglected our religious doctrines, and do not act according to the commandment of God, and obey Him, the Prophet and the rulers of Islam. Oh Muhammadans! it was our religious duty to have recognized the Khalif, but we failed to do so, and spent our lives leaderless as a flock of sheep without a shepherd. Hence other nations obtained sway over us, and converting us into slaves, derived benefit from our riches, our lands and our learning.

Oh Muhammadans! we were ordained to live in concord, but we armed ourselves against each other, and fighting to the bitter end lost wealth, prestige and confidence and thus made ourselves an object of ridicule and mockery to the nations. No nation, no followers of any prophet in the world are held in respect who have no king, nor religious guide, nor are safe from falling a prey to others. As this is the case, how long will you neglect to be obedient in religion and render help to your religious leader, the Commander of the Faithful, the Khalif of Islam, the Sultan of Turkey? May God perpetuate his dynasty! How long will you remain without a religious guide? Do you not remember the sayings of the Prophet to the effect that whoever dies without knowing his religious guide, dies the death of an infidel?

You know what kind of Imam and Khalif Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan is. He (the Sultan) is not vicious, despotic or slothful. He is matchless in excellence, justice and equity. As he is the keeper of the sacred places, he is entitled to the chieftainship and leadership of all Muhammadans and Muhammadan rulers. Such a monarch have you abandoned! nor do you even render him pecuniary aid while he is in distress.

Is not a Sultan, who for the safety and welfare of the Muhammadan rule and religion gives up his own ease and comfort, entitled to your sympathy and co-operation? If you have no regard for such a monarch, how will you show your faces to God?

Your ancestors in carrying out the commandments of God considered it an honour and pride to sacrifice their lives and property as well as those of their women and children for the sake of God and of His Prophet. Hence their name is still green and will be remembered till the resurrection day.

As a mere matter of human sympathy, too, it is incumbent on us to help the Turkish widows, orphans and wounded.

The Jews of Syria and Egypt have shown sympathy and the Emperor of Russia, our enemy in religion, has sent many hundreds of cots for the use of wounded Turks. Must we not give at least pecuniary aid in the difficulties which the Christians of Europe have, for the purpose of eradicating Islam, created for its followers? Now-a-days even the Hindus are putting us to shame. Munshi Amba Parshad, proprietor of the *Jami-ul-Ulum*, Muradabad, has written a very effective article as regards the aid to be afforded to the oppressed Turks, and has himself showed readiness to help them, and a brave Hindu of Madras volunteered his services to the Sultan of Turkey.

Oh Muhammadans! know well that Turkey is the only Islamic Empire in which the honour and prestige of Islam remains intact. Hence it behoves all Muhammadans, especially the Muhammadans of India, to help the Sultan as they are the subjects of a just and equitable Government, whose administrative regulations have given them complete freedom in such matters. If we do not take advantage of this freedom and help our Khalif, who in this world will be less worthy than we?

When the Christians of Europe saw that the Turkish Empire was making exceedingly great progress through the God-granted intelligence, sagacity and sound judgment of Abdul Hamid, they thought, if this state of affairs were allowed to continue, they would not be able to effect the dismemberment of Turkey and the eradication of Islam. Hence they adopted measures to entangle him in internal disputes. They stirred up the Armenians to strife and put pressure upon the Sultan to make them free, but not succeeding in this, with the object of getting autonomy for Crete, they excited the islanders to rebellion, persuaded the Greeks to send troops to their aid, and besieged the Island to prevent the Sultan from sending reinforcements to the oppressed. Thousands were consequently rendered homeless and are now wandering from door to door, gosha women are exposed to the gaze of the public, and thousands of Muhammadan corpses, unshrouded and unburied, lie scattered about in putrefaction.

A few newsmongers have spread a baseless rumour that the British Government, which is an old friend of Turkey and yet has friendly relations with her, will prevent us from aiding the Turks, in spite of the fact that the British Government has six crores of loyal Mussalmans under its sway. The rumour is absurd.

The writer continues: "I have commenced corresponding with the Turkish Consul-General at Bombay and the Pashas in Egypt, and Constantinople, and obtained permission from the Turkish Consuls at Bombay and Madras for receiving subscriptions. The following letter, dated 5th May 1897, has been received by me:—

'From

'MUHAMMAD QADER BEG EFFENDI,

'*Turkish Consul-General.*

'My dear Mulla Abdul Qaiyum Sahib,

'I beg to inform you that I received a telegram on the 1st of Muharram from Constantinople permitting me, as I have already informed you, to receive subscription. The work I had to do has been done through the kindness of God. Now it is your turn. You should not make any delay in this respect for the destitute, orphans and wounded are in great need of help. Please collect subscriptions from all the Muhammadans in your district. I shall get you receipts from the committee in Constantinople for the amount which you may send from time to time. The said telegram also informs me that he who subscribes more than 300 rupees will be presented with a special medal.'

"Now, subscribers, have no excuse of the fear of the British Government. Hence it behoves you to send subscriptions to me or to Maulavi Abdur Rab,

my nephew, residing in the house of Maulavi Masuhuz Zaman Khan Sahib in Shah Ali Banda's Mohalla, who will give receipts for the amount and also other receipts from Constantinople bearing signature of the President of the Constantinople Committee. I will be responsible for getting you receipts. The whole proceeding will be under my supervision.

"Oh Muhammadans! your number in India is six crores. If you wish to give even four annas per head per annum it will come to 1½ crores. Every Muhammadan should consider it a religious duty and help the Sultan in the same way as the Roman Catholics help the Pope."

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 10th, 1897.

Expediency of appointing either Mr. Arthur Sullivan or Mr. Jones as Commissioner of Police, Madras.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, says that as Mr. Bagshawe, the Commissioner of Police, is going on leave, it is incumbent on His Excellency the Governor to appoint, for the vacant post, an officer of more than ordinary fitness and great local experience. The paper remarks that the place had been long held by distinguished military officers, and that of late burglary and robbery have increased in the town. The paper suggests the names of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who is now at Vellore on a pay of Rs. 1,400, and of Mr. Jones, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as most fitted for the post.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore* July 17th, 1897.

Theft of cash-boxes from the District Court of Tanjore and District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly.

9. The *Jananukulan*, of the 17th July, reports that the cash-boxes of the District Court of Tanjore and the District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly are missing, and that the loss is estimated at about Rs. 1,000 and 170, respectively. The paper hopes that the police will be on the alert to detect the culprits and get them punished so severely as to have a deterrent effect.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1897.

Nuisance committed on the seashore of the Madras beach.

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, draws the attention of the Madras police to the nuisance committed by the people on the seashore of the Madras beach, and to the inconvenience caused to persons who resort to it for enjoying the evening sea breeze.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 10th, 1897.

The desirability of conferring the Advocate-Generalship of Madras on a native.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, wishes that the Advocate-Generalship of Madras should be conferred on a native. The paper regards the announcement in the newspapers that Mr. Starling, of the Bombay Bar, has been appointed as Advocate-General of Madras, as a rumour intended to misguide people. The paper is at a loss to know why the Secretary of State for India has not confirmed Hon'ble Mr. Bashiyam Aiyangar in the post he now holds.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, July 10th, 1897.

A complaint that courts in mofussil are kept open late at night.

12. The *Jananukulan*, of the 10th July, reports that in mofussil the authorities hold their cutcherry from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M., and that they very often keep the court open till 9 or 10 P.M., and that the parties going to them on business consequently suffer much inconvenience and hardship. The paper quotes two instances from the diary of Mr. Mukthichithambara Mudaliyar, Sub-Magistrate of Mannárgudi, in which the time, at which deposition of witnesses was taken, is noted as 9 P.M. in one case and 11 P.M. in another case.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, July 17th, 1897.

A complaint against the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Tanjore.

13. The *Jananukulan*, of the 17th July, reports that Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar, the present Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Tanjore, shows much leniency towards Brahmins and supports the allegation by saying that in a certain case that was brought before

him for inquiry, in which nearly 30 persons were charged with having committed nuisance, 11 persons who were Brahmins were acquitted and the rest, who were non-Brahmins, were fined. The paper further reports that in a case of cattle robbery disposed of by the Sub-Magistrate in question, he acquitted the prisoner and ordered the cow, the subject of robbery, to be impounded. The paper, dilating on the usefulness of the cow and on the adoration paid to it by the Hindus, regrets to report that the cow in question has been in the pound for over a month and a half, much almost starved, and that such treatment of the animal is likely to wound the feelings of the Hindus.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

14. The *Pariyan*, of the 17th July, complains that the present burial ground set apart for Parayahs in Mylapore is damp and marshy, almost unsuitable for the purpose for which it is intended, and requests the Municipal authorities to allot a new site for them.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1897.

A request to the Madras municipality to allot a new burial ground for the Parayahs at Mylapore.

15. The *Jananukulan*, of the 17th July, is at a loss to know why Government has not confirmed the nomination of Pundi Appasawmy Vaudayar as chairman of the Tanjore municipality, although six months have elapsed since his election was communicated to Government for approval. The paper prays Government to pass orders without further delay as the Deputy Collector, who is in charge of the municipality, cannot find time to discharge satisfactorily the additional duties devolving on him.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, July 17th, 1897.

Delay caused by Government with regard to the confirmation of the nomination of a chairman to the Tanjore municipality.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, regrets to learn that the President of the Madras Municipality rejected, without adequate inquiry, the memorial of the residents of Triplicane requesting him to prosecute one Lingesam Pillai for having buried the corpse of his child in the burial ground specially allotted for caste-Hindus at Triplicane, on the representation that he is a caste-Hindu, while in fact he is a Valluvan. The paper says that as the Commissioners of the Madras municipality have been addressed upon the subject, it behoves them to deal with it carefully, for it is often matters of this kind that give room for serious disturbances and breach of peace.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1897.

An advice to the Commissioners of the Madras municipality.

17. The editor of *Rajayogi*, of the 5th July, stating that 40 huts in the vicinity of "Santha Cheruvu" in old Cocanada caught fire on the 4th instant, remarks, in English, "That a number of huts should find place in the midst of substantial buildings likely to cause danger to the latter is undesirable. The municipality should take notice of this. In some parts of the town the construction of huts is prohibited by the municipality. It is a wise step no doubt. But the spot in question, we think, also requires to be exempted from the license for hut-building."

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, July 5th, 1897.

Fire in Cocanada.

18. A correspondent to the same paper, approving of the condition of the main roads in the town, "wonders how people live in side-streets and lanes" there, and proceeds to describe them in English: "Those lanes which are generally very narrow are ever filled with all sorts of rubbish and dirt. The people that live in the huts which line the lanes are mostly flesh-eating and, having no backyards, all their cleansing, washing, bathing, etc., must be done only in the small space before them. Nastiness is therefore the result and one's feet must tremble to walk through it. The very atmosphere is hateful. This, however, is the case in dry season and in winter one need not go far to know about hell. In these days of increasing population, when epidemics are so ready to spring up from any the least insanitation, I think thorough cleanliness, and that in a town like Cocanada, is most necessary. In my opinion

Dirty lanes in Cocanada.

these lanes should be more looked to than any other, inasmuch as infection, if it ever spread, must spread from quarters like these.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 27th, 1897.

Local self-government.

19. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th July, suggests that Government should kindly issue strict orders to the municipal councils to elect only non-officials for the post of "chairman" when competent gentlemen of that class are available, and to have recourse to officials, only when others are not forthcoming.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1897.

Malabar Local Fund Engineering department.

20. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th July, invites the attention of the President of the Malabar District Board to the necessity of appointing qualified men in the Engineering department of the board. It appears that as most of the officers now in the department have no knowledge of engineering, important and costly works, such as bridges, etc., executed under their supervision, are not properly and satisfactorily done and the board is consequently put to great loss. It would be easy for the board to avoid such scandalous waste of public money by appointing passed candidates who are now available in large numbers to the vacancies now and then occurring in the department; but from the recent action of the board it would appear that it is not alive to this fact. A vacancy was created by the transfer of Mr. K. Govindan, overseer of Ponnáni, to South Canara, and although the District Board Engineer recommended to the President that a candidate who has passed the Overseer's test should be appointed to this vacancy, yet the recommendation was not followed and one Subramani Aiyar, who is an assistant draughtsman and who is said to have no knowledge of engineering, has been recommended for the post.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 26th, 1897.

Vaccination fees in the Calicut municipality.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 26th July, disapproves of the recent resolution of the Municipal Council, Calicut, to the effect that any person who may desire that the vaccinators should go to his house for vaccination should, in the first instance, apply to the council producing a fee of two annas. As vaccination is not yet popular with the masses, the above resolution is not likely to find favour with them. Perhaps the councillors think that as vaccination has been made compulsory in the municipality the people should obey whatever they are pleased to issue. This system of levying a fee is not only oppressive to the people but will also retard the progress of vaccination.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1897.

A case of rape at a certain railway station.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th July, reports on hearsay that at a certain railway station two Plague officers, named Salt and Cleaveland, removed from the railway carriage three female passengers for examining them under the plague rules, and that, on their way to the hospital, they took the females to a hut and committed rape on them. The paper says that if such nefarious acts are done on the railway line, then why should not the Hindus, to whom chastity is more precious than wealth, throw the blame on the British Government? Would not such acts create immense heart-burning in them?

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 16th, 1897.

East Coast Railway.

23. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 16th July, remarks that the changes recently introduced into the time-table of the East Coast Railway are not satisfactory. He complains that the number (2) of trains running, the number of carriages attached to each train and the "stoppage times" at the stations are quite insufficient for the requirements of traffic.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, July 12th, 1897.

Madras Railway Company to change the time-table regarding the local train that leaves Calicut at 6 A.M.

24. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th July, referring to the recent changes made in the time-table of the Madras Railway, urges the necessity for changing the time for the departure and arrival of the local train at Calicut on the ground that as the local train leaves Calicut

at 6 A.M., and the local train from Madras arrives at Calicut at 6 P.M., passengers are seriously inconvenienced and ample facilities are further afforded to thieves to come to the town by the evening train and commit thefts and go back by the morning train without being detected. The article suggests that if the company does not for some reason or other intend to change the present arrangement, the strength of the railway police should be increased and, in addition to the beat constables, a special police should also be appointed to patrol the town. It is further suggested that as petty articles are likely to be stolen in case the goods arriving by the evening train are removed to the goods-shed at night, the waggons should be kept sealed the whole night and allowed to be opened only in the morning.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 26th, 1897.

Who should be appointed as the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of lands for the construction of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 26th July, referring to the construction of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway, says that as the matter of taking lands for the construction of the line is a very onerous and responsible business which requires a good deal of local knowledge as well as a thorough acquaintance with the land tenures of the country, the Deputy Collector who is appointed for the purpose of taking up lands should be a Malayali who has experience in revenue matters and a knowledge of the land tenures of the district, and suggests the appointment of either Mr. T. Gopalan Nayar, Treasury Deputy Collector, Chittoor, or Mr. A. Ramacha Nedungadi, Deputy Collector, Chingleput, for the post. The article states that it is reported that both Mr. Kannan, B.A., Head-quarter Inspector, Calicut, and Mr. Jacques, Huzur Sheristadar, have been recommended for the place, and it does not take exception to the appointment of either. But it prefers the appointment of Mr. Jacques on the ground that he draws a higher salary and has more experience in revenue matters than Mr. Kannan. The name of Mr. P. Krishna Menon, who is an experienced Tahsildar and who draws a salary of Rs. 250, is also suggested for the appointment.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, July 12th, 1897.

The proposed site for the erection of the East Coast Railway terminus.

26. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th July, hears that it is proposed to construct the terminus of the East Coast Railway near the Central Station, Madras, and in approving of the proposal says that it is the place best suited for the purpose. However it asks Government to get public opinion on the matter before issuing final orders.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 10th, 1897.

Necessity for a road between Dévakóttai and Sarukani.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, says that if a road be constructed between Dévakóttai and Sarukani—a distance of eight miles—it will be highly useful and facilitate traffic between Dévakóttai and other places beyond Sarukani.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 8th, 1897.

Some suggestions to the Postal authorities regarding newspapers.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th July, observes that the present system of requiring editors of newspapers to make quarterly payments in advance, calculating on the number of copies of the publication that will be sent by *post*, is felt as a hardship; as, during any particular quarter, the circulation of a newspaper may suffer a heavy reduction and the editor may thereby have to pay more postage than is due for the copies actually circulated. After commenting on the usefulness of newspapers and the duty of Government to encourage their circulation, the paper suggests the following modifications:—1st, that the existing rule be abolished; 2nd, that quarter of an anna postage labels be issued for being affixed to newspapers; 3rd, that, if possible, a further reduction in the rate of postage be made from quarter of an anna to one pie and a half.

The same correspondent observes that the village postal administration needs improvement as, at present, letters are delivered in villages once in four or eight days, and sometimes never at all.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1897.

Doings of Mr. Tremenheere, Collector of the Nilgiris.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th July, writes as follows regarding the Collector of the Nilgiris, Mr. Tremenheere:—The Collector of the Nilgiris should be an officer of exceptional ability, moderation and tact; for disputes often arise between the European planters on the hills and the native inhabitants, the former often preferring complaints of fraud against the natives and using all their influence to get the latter punished. So long as Collector is impartial, things go on smoothly and the natives do not suffer at the hands of the Europeans. In Mr. Burrows and Mr. Rees, the Nilgiris had excellent Collectors. But things have changed since Mr. Tremenheere assumed charge of the Collectorate six months ago. Mr. Tremenheere is impatient, wanting in sound common sense, and suspicious. He was unpopular in Tinnevelly, Bellary and Tanjore, and has become exceedingly unpopular where he is now. Under him the police may act as they please. He wants to remove all the officers under him, had the houses of some of them searched by the police, and has set up the police against the magistracy. He is not fit to be a Collector, but may prove a good Police officer. He may be sent to Poona to detect and bring to punishment the murderers of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst. His Excellency the Governor will, it is earnestly prayed, inquire into the matter and take steps for the removal of the grievances complained of.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 20th, 1897.

Karadikonda relief works and Mr. Shipley.

30. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 20th July, notes that a European drummer who was appointed an overseer on the relief works at Karadikonda, Anantapur district, fined a Brahmin maistry for late attendance, and beat him when he attempted to explain himself, and that on the Brahmin going to him subsequently with a companion to tender his resignation of his appointment, he charged them both with assault and causing hurt before the Gooty Magistrate. Mr. Shipley, the Collector of Anantapur, happening to be at Gooty at the time, and believing what the European overseer had complained of, proceeded direct to Karadikonda and stopped all relief works there. The correspondent regrets to observe that about three thousand coolies had in this way to sacrifice their means of livelihood to Mr. Shipley's partiality for his countryman.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 21st, 1897.

Want of harmony between a sub-registrar and his clerks.

31. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st July, says that owing to the absence of harmony between the sub-registrar and the clerks of the sub-registry office, Pazhayangadi, Malabar, the work of the office is not properly and regularly discharged and consequently the parties are put to great inconvenience. The opinion is expressed that unless either the sub-registrar or the clerks or all of them are soon transferred, the result will be very serious.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, July 12th, 1897.

The termination of the Calcutta riot.

32. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th July, hears with great pleasure that the Calcutta riot has terminated, and says that this regrettable occurrence has cast a slur on the fair name of the community. But for the foolish action of such bad characters as are generally found in every community, the Muhammadans in general cannot be blamed. The native press has unanimously expressed its displeasure at the action of the miscreants in fault. The editor hopes that the authorities will not suspect the fidelity of Muhammadans in consequence.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 16th, 1897.

District boards.

33. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th July, remarks that the power conferred on district boards to recommend two members for the Legislative Council has made them alive to their various rights and duties. It is of opinion that the constitution of the

district boards must be remodelled and improved, and more power granted to the non-official members. Otherwise, the paper believes, the non-official members will continue as now to figure as mere subordinates of the official members.

## IV.—Native States.

34. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th July, invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the loss annually sustained by the ryots for the want of a drainage canal to carry off the surplus rain water collected in the paddy fields at Mūlamkuzhi and other places in the Cochin taluk. The cultivators are said to be prevented from carrying on their agricultural operations in season by the stagnation of water in the fields for days together.

Kerala Mitram, *Cochin*, July 11th, 1897.

Cochin Sirkar to construct a canal for agricultural purposes.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes a lengthy article about the same subject.

35. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 10th July, referring to the deplorable condition of certain roads and bridges in the Travancore State, says that although the Sirkar allots a large sum of money annually for the maintenance of roads and bridges in the State, yet as it does not properly scrutinise the expenditure of the Public Works Department, the allotment is not spent in a manner beneficial to the tax-payers.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, July 10th, 1897.

Bad condition of roads and bridges in Travancore.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

36. The *Lokopakari*, of the 4th July, asserts that the real cause of famines in India is the poverty of the people and not failure of rain, as is erroneously supposed; for, says the paper, that even during times of famine large quantities of food-grains are exported from India, so that if people could only afford to pay, they could buy as much food-grain as they might require. The paper adds that the reason why the severity of famine is not felt very keenly in England is that there the people are rich enough to buy even at enhanced rates of prices. The paper concludes with the remark that it behoves Government to enrich the people by reducing taxation, by disseminating education, by opening industrial schools and by encouraging commerce.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, July 4th, 1897.

The true cause of the outbreak of famine in India.

37. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 24th July, after pointing out that owing to the persistent holding off of the monsoon something like a panic has seized the people, says that the distress in the affected districts is seriously deepening, and that there has been an increase of over 10 per cent. in the numbers on relief works. The editor suggests the deepening and repairing of the existing tanks as a better form of famine-relief work. He says "scattered as these reservoirs are all over the country, they should be made capable of holding supplies of water, and their value cannot be doubted. The number of tanks to be seen everywhere shows that they must have been of great use to the people in past times and there are no reasons why they should now be neglected. Canals cannot be dug everywhere and railways are of no use so far as agricultural operations are concerned, whereas tanks can be dug anywhere and if rendered capable of holding a sufficient supply of water must be of unquestionable benefit."

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, July 24th, 1897.

The prospects of the season and famine relief.

38. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th July, says that there is scarcity throughout the Malabar coast, and that while measures are taken both in Travancore and Cochin to meet the distress, in Malabar alone where the condition appears to be much worse than in the Native States, the prevailing scarcity

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 26th, 1897.

Scarcity in Malabar.

has yet to be officially recognised, although the local papers have been crying themselves hoarse.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 14th, 1897.

Famine in Malabar.

39. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th July, says that the distress in Malabar has become so acute as to require adequate and prompt relief from Government. It remarks that if there is any official in the district who denies this fact, he will find it difficult to support his position. The editor says that he has been getting several letters describing the distress of the people in the interior. Now-a-days very few people in the interior cook rice for their food. The majority of them are alleged to be living upon palm-flour. In several places the people boil and eat greens, such as *Cassia tora*, etc , without salt and they, it appears, consequently die of diarrhœa, etc. The editor is astonished to see that the famine in Malabar has not yet been officially recognised. It seems that a certain official has reported that as the *mōdan* and *samai* crops are about to be reaped, there will be a mitigation of the present scarcity very soon. If any one has reported so, it is because of his ignorance of the district. First of all the cultivators themselves are said not to have reaped the crops at all, for, when the time came for reaping the *samai*, the ears were damaged by floods and when the *mōdan* was shooting into ear there were heavy rains and the grains thereby became chaff. Even if the harvest of these crops was good, how can that in any way tend to alleviate the sufferings of the people wholly ? The official in question ought to be asked to explain it. There will be no good to the district from the appointment to high offices of outsiders who have no knowledge of the country except to do injury to the people by misrepresenting matters to their European superiors on occasions like these.

A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 12th July, referring to the distress prevailing in Malabar, remarks that it is absurd to say that there is no famine in that district, and in support of its contention compares the present prices of rice and ragi in Malabar with those of the affected districts and shows that the grains are sold at higher prices in the former than in the latter. The article says that several poor persons are dying of cholera brought on by starvation, and it has on inquiry ascertained that among the fatal cases of cholera in the Calicut taluk last week, some actually died of starvation. If the Government does not take steps for giving relief to the poor till the end of August—the time when the harvest begins—several of them are likely to die of starvation whatever cause we may assign to their death—whether cholera or other diseases.

The *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th July, has also a leader on the distress in Malabar. The paper, after dwelling upon the matter at some length, exhorts wealthy men in the district to collect subscriptions and distribute food to the distressed without waiting for the Government to take the lead.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that as the rain commenced very late this year the seeds that were sown first did not germinate. The low lands which were re-sown were afterwards flooded and the tender crops were destroyed. Owing to the failure of rain in *Tiruvathira Nhattuvēla* season the transplanted crops were withered. Now the rain is very excessive and it has therefore almost damaged the crops that were expected to thrive well. Money is very scarce. Even the wealthy are in want of money and paddy. What, under these circumstances, must the condition of the poor be? Famine and pestilence have spread throughout the district.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1897.

A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th July, regrets to observe that the Collector of Malabar has not taken official recognition of the famine that prevails in that district. It says that owing to the scarcity of food-grains and also to the increase in their prices the distress prevailing among the poor has become very acute. A memorial is said to have been sent to the Collector by some of the citizens of Calicut regarding the distress, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Collector will at least hereafter take notice of the matter and do the needful.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

40. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th July, says that Government is under the impression that the recent murders in Poona were the result of the disaffection supposed to have been spread among the people by the local vernacular newspapers against the Plague officers, and that the curtailment of the liberty of the vernacular press is seriously contemplated. The paper remarks that the authorities should inquire whether the charges brought against the Plague officers in the vernacular newspapers are true, and, if they turn out to be untrue, they should punish that particular paper which has given currency to an untruth. The paper thinks that, in the interests of good administration, it is inexpedient to interfere with the liberty of the vernacular press, which is just beginning to be appreciated by the people of this country.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, July 8th, 1897.

A remark on the contemplation of the authorities to restrict the liberty of the vernacular press.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th July, observes that the demolition of the so-called musjid could not be the only cause which led the Muhammadans of Calcutta against the Europeans of the place; the disparaging utterances of the British and Anglo-Indian press against the Sultan of Turkey, who is held by the Muhammadans in great veneration, must have wounded their feelings and irritated them against Europeans. The paper suggests to the authorities the advisability of passing a rule forbidding the erection of places of worship, churches or temples or mosques, without the previous sanction of Government, and thinks that such a rule will prevent the outbreak of fanatical riots.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 8th, 1897.

A suggestion to Government regarding the Calcutta riot.

42. The *Pariyan*, of the 10th July, writes as follows:—While the people of India are enjoying the great blessings conferred by the British Government, not the least of them being the equality of all castes, the congress is doing great mischief by preaching to the people about imaginary wrongs, and creating in their minds a feeling of hostility towards Europeans. The Poona murders and the Calcutta riots are the outcome of the mischief that is being wrought by the congress party.

Pariyan, *Madras*, July 10th, 1897.

Calcutta riot and Poona murder being the outcome of the preachings of the congress.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, regards the order passed by the Bombay Government, touching the murders at Poona, as unjust. It says that it is not desirable that the whole population of Poona should be made to suffer on account of the mischief of some wicked men. The paper observes that the Hindus are a meek, gentle and loyal people who can be easily governed by kind treatment.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 10th, 1897.

The order of Bombay Government in connection with the Poona murders criticised.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th July, reports that His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has telegraphed to the Secretary of State that the Plague officers discharged their duties with moderation, and that all accounts of misdeeds of soldiers alleged to have been committed in the discharge of their duties are nothing but concoctions of the people. The paper says that the grievances of the people of Poona will bear testimony to the fact that the report of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst is a misrepresentation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 13th, 1897.

Report of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst on the behaviour of the Plague officers.

45. The *Lokopakari*, of the 11th July, writes as follows:—A Government ought not to distrust its subjects. The rulers and the ruled should be in harmony. When such good feeling exists a country is safe against foreign invasions. A house divided against itself goes to ruin. If there should be no sympathy in India between the natives and Englishmen, it would open the door for the Russians and that would subject the natives to endless troubles, for the country cannot expect to have another Government

Lokopakari, *Madras*, July 11th, 1897.

Observations regarding the murders in Poona.

so good as the British Government. It being so, it will be suicidal on the part of the people of this country to cause any annoyance or disturbance to Government. They ought to represent to the authorities their grievances submissively and respectfully. There are wicked men everywhere. So in Poona some ruffians must have murdered Mr. Rand. But it is not proper for Government to punish all the people of Poona or gag the vernacular press for the wrong done by some individual. The murder of Mr. Rand all people must be sorry for. But it behoves the authorities to examine the cause or the motive for the deed. It must be because of the severity with which the plague rules were enforced by Mr. Rand in Poona. The inhabitants of Poona disliked him for his severity. Soldiers were allowed to go into the inmost recesses of native houses, drag from their homes even people who did not suffer from the plague and to show no consideration for the feelings of the fair sex. The newspapers of Poona loudly complained against the wanton doing of the soldiery. Why did not Government abate the severity of the plague rules? If people had been pacified the death of Mr. Rand would never have taken place. The deed must have been done by some one whose feelings had been enraged against Mr. Rand. What could the people in general do for it? Again, why charge the Brahmins alone of Poona? The Mussalmans of Poona must have suffered as much, if not more, because of the examination of their gosha women. Elsewhere the Mussalmans petitioned to Government for a modification of the plague rules and their prayer was granted. If the same wise course had been adopted in Poona the present troubles would not have arisen. But it is not just that Government should punish the whole population of a town.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, July 19th, 1897.

Suggestions to mitigate the sufferings of the operatives working in factories.

46. The *Pariyan*, of the 19th July, says that in factories and workshops, even of such respectable firms as Messrs. Orr & Sons, operatives are treated ill, being made to work for more hours than they can bear, and fined heavily and subjected to corporal punishment, and that no provision is made for the education of boys and girls. The fines often exceed the wages earned, and altogether the condition of workmen is miserable. Even females are treated in the same way. The paper prays for a law laying down that the owners of factories should not work their men for more than eight hours a day, that fines should not exceed the daily wages, that women should be treated with due consideration, that young boys and girls should receive schooling for two hours a day, and that inspectors should be appointed to examine the factories and to see that the rules are carried out and that the workmen are not treated roughly.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 20th, 1897.

Advisability of nominating a commission to inquire into the charges framed by the Poona people.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th July, says that His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, could not be in a proper frame of mind to listen patiently to the complaints of the Poona people, and that no justice can be expected in the inquiries conducted by the officers of the Bombay Government. The paper suggests the appointment of a commission consisting of Europeans and natives, unconnected with Bombay Government, for inquiring into the grievances of the Poona people. Lord Sandhurst's telegrams to the Secretary of State for India denying the truth of the allegations made by Professor Gokhale indicate a mind prejudiced by a foregone conclusion.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 19th, 1897.

The Poona outrages and the native papers.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th July, says:—There are already grounds for coming to the conclusion that the apprehensions entertained by the Bombay Government that the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst were due to the seditious preaching of the native papers have no foundation whatever. When Mr. Rand and his assistants of the Plague committee let loose upon the people the beast-like soldiers, who, without regard for the caste and religious prejudices of the people or to their feelings, marched out respectable women into the streets, examined their

bodies and subjected them to all kinds of insults, it is very natural that the native papers should have resented such treatment and cried aloud to make themselves heard by the authorities. As the authorities, however, paid no heed to these cries some budmashes, who felt themselves aggrieved by such treatment should have wreaked their vengeance on the Plague Commissioner whom they considered as the author of all these insults. The murders therefore have no political importance and there is no reason for accusing the vernacular papers of preaching sedition against Government.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, July 16th, 1897.

The gagging of the Native press.

49. The *Suryodaya*, of the 16th July, says that there is no more loyal press in India than the Native press. The people know that under no other Government they can enjoy such liberty as under the British Government and they prize this liberty accordingly. If Government should try to gag the press they will show to the people that they are afraid of their actions being talked of by the papers.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 26th, 1897.

The outrages in Poona.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th July, writing on the working of the plague regulations in Poona and on the allegations made by Professor Gokhale in England that two women were violated by the soldiers and that one of them committed suicide, says:—Mr. Gokhale must have had authentic information before he made such serious allegations, and it is the duty of the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the whole matter. It is dangerous to take the denial of the officials as a gospel truth. But it is to be feared that Professor Gokhale will find it extremely difficult to prove his statement because the guardians of those women who were outraged by the soldiers will not come forward for fear that they might be taken to be the assassinators of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, if they should come forward with their grievances.

The punishment of the Poona people.

51. The same paper, after saying that there could be no doubt that the murders took place in consequence of the irritation caused by the plague regulations, and condemning those who took the law into their own hands, remarks that the Government of Bombay was too hasty in imposing a punitive police force on the whole of the people, on the theory that the murders were committed at the instigation of the people generally, for which there is absolutely no evidence. This will cause much discontent and the people will become sullen. It will certainly not tend to make them more loyal, more contented, more happy. Just the opposite will be the case and the Government of Bombay will have itself to thank for whatever may happen. It had the sympathy of the people with it, but the tyrannical manner in which it has behaved is likely to destroy any feeling of the kind, and create something just the opposite. The order should be at once rescinded, for it will be certain to work much harm.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 28th, 1897.

The treatment of the Poona women by the soldiers.

52. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th July, says:—The Anglo-Indian papers would have us believe that the conduct of the soldiers in carrying out the plague regulations was most honourable and worthy of commendation, on the ground that no woman has come forward to accuse the soldiers. But this shows entire ignorance of the nature of Hindu women. They would rather suffer insults than come forward with charges against soldiers, because such a course would expose them to excommunication and the ridicule of the community. The mere fact, therefore, that there are no complaints does not prove that no outrages were committed by the soldiers.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, July 30th, 1897.

The sufferings of the Poona women.

53. The *Suryodaya*, of the 30th July, has an article of which the following is a close translation:—It is a known fact that, when the plague was prevailing in Poona, military soldiers had been employed to go and inspect the houses, and every one may know the sufferings inflicted by these heartless young soldiers on the women. The people of Poona complained of

all these sufferings to the Parliament. When the Parliament referred to the Governor of Bombay, he said that it was all false. But he was silent because he could give no answer when he was asked whether the soldiers treated with dishonour the women who were in the hospitals. This by itself is sufficient admission that they were so treated by the soldiers. Although the Poona people have been patiently enduring all this, yet they have been burdened with a tax of three lakhs of rupees to maintain an additional police force, on the ground that the natives of the place, and chiefly the Mahratta Brahmins, instigated the murder of Mr. Rand. If insults such as were committed in Poona had been committed in any other place there would have been a great trouble (a great rebellion). And yet it is said that Mr. Rand was assassinated by some European who was an enemy of his. If this is true, then the injustice done by Government will become patent to all.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, July 17th, 1897.

Gagging of the press.

54. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th July, says that the proposal to gag the native press is uncalled for. The native press is more loyal to the British Government than the English press, because the people know that they cannot be happier under any other Government. If the Gagging Act be revived it would show the weakness of the Government, and make the people think that the Government is afraid of their actions being criticised.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, July 30th, 1897.

The address of the people of Mysore to Her Majesty rejected.

55. The *Suryodaya*, of the 30th July, says that an address to Her Majesty the Empress was drawn up by the people of Mysore to be presented on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, and they requested the Diwan and the Resident to forward it. But both these have refused to do so. This is an insult to the people of the province. As long as the present Diwan is in power he would not allow the people to raise their heads.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, July 14th, 1897.

The Poona tragedy.

56. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th July, referring to the Poona tragedy, expresses the opinion that the murders were certainly the outcome of the conspiracy of some persons who were discontented with the stringent operations of the plague regulations, but deplores the hasty action of the Bombay Government in the matter of the imposition of the punitive police on the whole population of the town. It remarks that if, as the Government presumes, it is proved that this outrageous act was committed with the sanction and support of at least certain sections of the people, then the imposition of the punitive police would be just and reasonable. It is surprising that when the Poona vernacular papers wrote articles accusing the Plague officers of high-handedness and outrageous conduct, the Bombay Government permitted the appearance of articles which were calculated to create disaffection against, and distrust in, Government. If it is a fact that there are several other papers in India that indulge in intemperate language and criticisms of this character, the adoption of a strong measure against the vernacular press is highly necessary.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th July, has also a leader on the Poona tragedy in which the imposition of the punitive police by the Government is said to be a hasty and ill-considered act. The article is one which is more or less culled from the native English newspapers which have dwelt upon the subject and which criticise the action of the Bombay Government.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, July 19th, 1897.

Comments on the Poona tragedy.

57. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 19th July, referring to the plague operations which resulted in the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, says that Mr. Rand, in his enthusiasm for stamping out the plague in Poona, may have paid little heed to the representations made by the people regarding the iniquities of the soldiers who were conducting the searches and the Government also, out of its regard for Mr. Rand, may have abstained from taking notice of the memorial which was submitted by the Poona people. This apathy of the authorities may have enraged the aggrieved party and some of the vernacular editors of Poona may therefore have lost their heads and

written highly objectionable articles calculated to excite the people; and one or more persons who were victims to the tyranny of the soldiers or some ruffians instigated by them may have wreaked vengeance on Mr. Rand by shooting him. Under the circumstances it is a pity that the Bombay Government and the Anglo-Indian papers which sing its praise should be so inconsiderate and one-sided as to hold that the whole population of Poona should pay the cost of the punitive police, and that an enactment should be passed to repress the vernacular press on the presumption that the murders were due to the conspiracy of the whole people of Poona and that they were incited to do this crime by the seditious writings in the vernacular papers. It is hoped that the British Cabinet and the Parliament will intervene and prevent such iniquitous proposals being given effect to.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th April, alluding to the above subject, remarks that it is simply cruel and unjust on the part of the Bombay Government to inculpate the whole population of the town in these deplorable murders and levy a tax from them when they are already in a distressed condition owing to the famine and plague.

The *Kerala Patrika*, referring to the Poona affairs, says that the reluctance on the part of the rulers to give effect to the pledges given by Her Majesty in the Proclamation of 1858, when the administration of India was transferred to the Crown, is not only due to their selfishness but also to their want of confidence in the people. The rulers do not relish the idea of the educated Hindus demanding, as a matter of right, the privileges for which they are qualified, and they are therefore even prepared to act in violation of the pledges instead of fulfilling them. The fees levied in colleges and schools are said to be prohibitory and the object of the rulers in doing this is to make higher education less accessible to the Indians. Sufficient encouragement is not afforded by Government to the growth of indigenous industries and commerce, etc., and the imposition of various taxes and duties has greatly paralysed such industries. The exclusion of natives from the higher offices in the civil and military departments, the raising of loans in foreign markets, indifference in the matter of lessening the financial burden of the country by the reduction of civil and military expenditures and by the employment of a large number of educated natives instead of Englishmen, the poverty of the country and the disarmament of the people, etc., are all bitterly complained of. The article, while disapproving of the Poona punitive police and the repression of the vernacular press, remarks that this invidious and unjust treatment of the Indians, who are second to none in their loyalty to Government, is due to nothing but want of confidence in them. The opinion is expressed that however cruel and tyrannous a king may be it is not in the nature of the Hindus, as it is in that of the Englishmen, to attack him, and the shocking murder of King Charles I. is cited as an instance in point; while it is said that it is impossible to show that a similar occurrence has taken place in India. If a country is governed without mutual confidence between the rulers and the ruled there will not be satisfaction to either. The article therefore hopes that the Government will give effect to the proclamation above referred to at least in part though not wholly, and adopt such other measures as are conducive to the welfare of the people without looking upon them with distrust.

[Issued 7th August 1897.]

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th August 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | July 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st Aug. 1897. |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 10th, 24th and 31st July and 7th Aug. 1897. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 24th and 31st July and 7th Aug. 1897. |
| 6 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 25th July and 1st and 8th Aug. 1897. |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 24th and 31st July and 7th Aug. 1897. |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 28th July and 4th Aug. 1897. |
| 9 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 24th and 31st July and 7th Aug. 1897. |
| 10 | "Tharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 80 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1897. |
| 11 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 24th July and 1st and 8th Aug. 1897. |
| 12 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 24th and 31st July and 7th Aug. 1897. |
| 13 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 450 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1897. |
| 14 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 800 | 2nd and 9th Aug. 1897. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 8th Aug. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 19th, 24th, 27th and 29th June, 31st July and 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th and 12th Aug. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 576 | July 1897. |
| 18 | "Sunday School Lessons" .. .. | Guntur .. .. .. | 100 | Aug. ,, |
| 19 | "Satwa Sadhani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 250 | Apr. ,, |
| 20 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Aug. ,, |
| 21 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | .. | 25th July 1897. |
| 22 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | July 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | 500 | 15th July 1897. |
| 24 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | |
| 25 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 100 to 150 | 15th and 31st July 1897. |
| 26 | "Patrikasaraprakasika" .. .. | Tuni .. .. .. | 300 | 30th July 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 12th and 19th July 1897. |
| 28 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 31st July and 7th Aug. 1897. |
| 29 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 30th July and 3rd, 6th, 10th and 13th Aug. 1897. |
| 31 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 31st July and 4th, 7th and 11th Aug. 1897. |
| 32 | "Vibudharanjani" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 260 | 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd July 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi (South Canara) .. | 400 | July 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 2nd and 9th Aug. 1897. |
| 35 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Suriyodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 39 | "Sarvathra Mitram" .. .. | Alleppey .. .. .. | 721 | 30th July 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 40 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kottayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 7th Aug. 1897. |
| 41 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 2nd and 9th Aug. 1897. |
| 42 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 754 | 7th Aug. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 43 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 26th July and 2nd Aug. 1897. |
| 44 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 24th and 31st July 1897. |
| 45 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th July 1897. |
| 46 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 150 | 25th July and 1st Aug. 1897. |
| 47 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 22nd, 26th and 29th July and 2nd Aug. 1897. |
| 48 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 7th June 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Alhami, *Madras*, July 25th, 1897.

1. Referring to the proposed terms of the peace between Turkey and Greece, the *Alhami*, of the 25th July, expresses a hope that the high-minded and just British Government will protect the rights of the Sultan as much as it can and will sympathise with His Majesty in the same way as the British Cross Society has sympathised with the wounded Turks by sending a thousand pounds for their benefit.

The Sultan and the British Government.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, July 24th, 1897.

2. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 24th July, has another letter from Abdul Qaiyum, of Hyderabad, in which the writer says that all Muhammadans should agree to acknowledge one only Khalif, and that regard can fall on no one but the Sultan. He requests the Muhammadans of India, in addition to what they may subscribe towards the relief of the wounded Turks of to-day, to pay to the Sultan's treasury 4 annas per head per annum for the benefit of the families of those who may be killed in wars which may be expected to break out. The writer solicits the Government of the Nizam to remit to Constantinople the amount (more than Rs. 30,000), being balance of collections after the Russo-Turkish war, for the benefit of wounded Turks, and balance of collections for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Hejaz, an amount which has not as yet been utilised. In conclusion, the writer mentions the names of the persons who have subscribed to the fund started for the benefit of the Turkish wounded.

Appealing to the Muhammadans of India to pay to the Sultan a specified sum annually.

3. The same paper says it is advisable to contradict the telegram which alleges that a collision took place between the British troops and the Bashi Bazooks in Candia. But in fact the policy of the British in these days is unfriendly to Muhammadans and other nations. Relations between British and Muhammadans are strained in every place in which they have mutual dealings.

Collision between the British troops and the Bashi Bazooks in Candia.

4. The same paper quotes a letter from an Italian officer to his brother to the effect that Turkish soldiers who were caught by Christian rebels in Crete were ruthlessly slaughtered, their women and children were tortured and their stomachs were rent open, but the Christian officers in charge of the naval force took no notice whatever. Such is the civilization and fellow-feeling of Europe, where chief aim is to destroy the only Muhammadan power in Europe. The Christians in every Turkish country are always ready to commit raids and to break the peace, with a view to escape from Turkish rule. The Christians, influenced by this motive, have rebelled in several Turkish possessions, such as Armenia and Crete.

Slaughter of Turkish soldiers by the Christian rebels in Crete.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1897.

5. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd August, mentions that a correspondent writing from Calicut refers to the celebration there of the Turkish victory over the enemies of religion. The Mapillahs did not take part in it. In connection with the steps taken in Madras for affording aid to the Turkish widows and orphans, a few notices for subscription have been received in Calicut through Haji Abdul Aziz or through Abdulla & Co., but nothing has been done. The Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in the premises of the newly formed (Anjuman-i)-Hymayat-ul-Islam. Maulana Saiyid Sana-ulla Sahib has been travelling all over Malabar refuting Christianity and inculcating the doctrines of Islam. The Saiyid has started a tri-weekly paper called *The Telegraphic Summary* from the commencement of the Turko-Greek war and has formed an association to commemorate the Turkish victory. On 25th July the celebration was held. The Muhiuddin Pillay mosque was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. The whole night

Mapillahs of Calicut and the Turkish victory.

prayers were offered and the Quran read. On the following day a procession was formed, which proceeded through the Lushkar Bazaar to the mosque in the military lines. The said Saiyid Sahib delivered a lecture outside the mosque before a very large gathering. At its conclusion, prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of Sultan and Queen and for the continuance of friendly relations between their Majesties. The Saiyid also prayed saying "Oh God! for the favour and generosity shown to us by the gracious Queen, for the ease and comfort we enjoy under her auspicious shadow, for the good already done, and the good which is being done to us, for the religious freedom enjoyed by us, there is nothing to ask of Thee to grant Her Majesty, which can be a sufficient recompense; but if, according to our faith and belief, there be any worthy recompense, it is that she should receive the faith of Islam. Hence all of us pray to Thee to grant her that faith, and to let her be our Queen in the next as she is in this world, and thus make us happy."

6. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st July, has an article headed "The Mischief-making Premier" to the following effect:—The old and decrepit Mr. Gladstone has fallen into his dotage. He and his followers have become blind to reason, as their ears are full of the false and malicious statements made by calumniators and revolutionary parties against the Turkish Government. The editor here inserts translation of a letter of Mr. Gladstone, dated 17th May 1897, alleged to have been written to a home paper about the proposal of the Sultan to send a representative to be present at the Diamond Jubilee. Mr. Gladstone expresses a desire that the representative of "the great assassin" should be treated in England according to his deserts. This letter, the editor says, called upon the roughs of London to disgrace and ill-treat the representative of the Sultan on the Jubilee day, and accordingly they have girded up their loins, and Munir Pasha could not be present at the celebration. By such an act on the part of Mr. Gladstone the honour of Christendom has been sullied. The editor hopes the British Government will suitably punish Mr. Gladstone.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 31st, 1897.

Mr. Gladstone and the Sultan.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

7. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 31st July, reports that a jutka proceeding to Tiruvádi from Tanjore was waylaid on the 24th night and that the passengers were beaten and robbed of their things worth Rs. 500. The correspondent adds that highway robbery is of frequent occurrence on the said road, and that it is due to the insufficiency of the police force at the Tiruvádi police station to patrol the roads. It is hoped that the District Superintendent of Police will attend to the matter.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, July 31st, 1897.

A request to the Superintendent of Police, Tanjore district.

8. A correspondent to the *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 7th August, complains that thefts and dacoities are of frequent occurrence in the villages of Periyakuppam near Tiruválúr railway station, Sembiyam near Perambúr, and Tirumahishi.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1897.

Complaints of theft.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th August, regrets that neither the authorities of the Tiruválúr temple nor the police evince any interest in the detection of the culprits who committed theft in that temple.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1897.

Theft in the temple of Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, states that the village munsifs of this Presidency exercise police, civil, magisterial and revenue powers within their limits. He suggests to Government the advisability of taking away from

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the village munsifs in this Presidency.

them police, civil and magisterial functions and conferring them on competent men who may hold the office honorarily.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1897.

Necessity for giving relief to the District Court, Tanjore.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th August, says that the work of the District Court at Tanjore has been very heavy for some time past, and has become still heavier of late, by the transfer of Mr. Venkobachariyar, Sub-Judge, who exercised the powers of an additional Sessions Judge. Cases posted up for hearing on a particular date are not taken up on the appointed day and are adjourned, thus causing great inconvenience to the parties concerned. The correspondent recommends the creation of another District Court in the district or the appointment of a Sub-Judge invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge.

### (*d*) *Education.*

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, July 12th, 1897.

The present system of education and its evils.

12. The *Rajayogi*, of the 12th July, writes thus (in English):—"Let us turn to the practical bearing of education and see whether the education imparted in our schools is suited to the requirements of the country. India is the land of agriculture and the present education does in no way aid to improve it. Of what earthly use then are our Orient Readers, Histories, Geographies, Trigonometries? Can any one who is dubbed with B.A., B.L., or M.A. expect to benefit the land by making it to yield one more blade of grass or one more ear of corn? Now the population has been increasing by leaps and bounds, the country is becoming impoverished day by day through the drains of land-tax, water-tax and so on, the famine has almost become chronic in the country and many people are dying of starvation consequent on the failure of crops or disappointment of monsoons! At such a juncture, what is needed to uplift the country from the fallen state if not the improvement of agricultural operations? How is this to be achieved but by a study of our system of agriculture, the nature of our land, the requirements of our soil? We have seen how western scientists have failed in this respect, how the agricultural college established in the metropolis has not been able to bring forth any good, and how the Government could not effect any improvement in the agricultural condition of the people. It is because they did not, in the first instance, make a close study of the land and its requirements. It is therefore necessary that our young men should learn from the ryot as to his system of ploughing, rotation of crops and system of manuring, etc. Indispensable is it, therefore, to teach agricultural education side by side with general education! Every institution must have an agricultural farm attached to it, so that the pupils might learn this as well. By so doing we will be bettering ourselves and our country."

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, July 9th, 1897.

Annual Survey schools for karnams.

13. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 9th July, received on the 5th August, condemns the order requiring the karnams, who have once passed the Survey examination, to pass again and again the same test every year, as quite unjust and inconsiderate. It describes their condition as being sufficiently wretched without this additional burden. They are obliged to be humbly submissive to all the Government servants from the Collector down to the peon, and to remain at the taluk head-quarters for six months in the year, despite their low salaries and heavy work. The paper hears that the said order will be put into force from August 1897, and considers the step to be as repugnant as any rule would be if it required B.As., M.As., qualified Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars to pass their examinations again and again.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1897.

A suggestion to the municipal council, Kumbakónam.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, complains that the Kumbakónam municipal authorities take no steps whatever to keep the backyards of houses in the streets near the Cauvery free from

the accumulation of stagnant water by percolation. The correspondent says that people are put to much inconvenience and that the drainage channel constructed by the municipality at a cost of many thousands of rupees is of no use to the public. It is earnestly hoped that the municipal council will attend to the grievance.

15. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 1st August, complains that the Union authorities of Namakkal have not removed the overgrowth of prickly-pear and other plants around the place, and draws their attention to their removal to save people from snake-bite.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1897.

Some irregularity in the union administration of Namakkal.

16. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 2nd August, reports that at a meeting of the municipal council, Mannárgudi, it was resolved that the bazaar-men of the place encroaching upon the municipal land in front of their shops should be compelled to pay rent for the same. The correspondent adds that the resolution will not have the desired effect of checking encroachments, though it may improve the income of the municipality.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Aug. 2nd, 1897.

A remark on the resolution of the Mannárgudi municipal council about encroachments in the town.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, draws the attention of the Revenue authorities of the district of Coimbatore to the petitions submitted by the people of the district for the construction of a public road between the Savadipoliem railway station and Modakkurchi.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1897.

A request to the Revenue authorities of the Coimbatore district.

18. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 9th August, invites the attention of the local municipal council to the hardship suffered by the people from want of good drinking water.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Aug. 9th, 1897.

Hardship suffered from want of good drinking water in Negapatam.

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitan*, of the 10th August, draws the attention of the President and Commissioners, Madras municipality, to the necessity of constructing a public latrine on the road leading to Popham's Broadway from the toll-gate, Teynampet, as the absence of such accommodation on the road-side puts people to great inconvenience.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1897.

A request to the Madras municipality.

20. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 30th July, observes that the medical examination of passengers suffering from the plague at Kondapalle, on the East Coast Railway, has been very unsatisfactory, and that the transfer of the inspectional operations to Bezwada was hailed by the people with joy. The cost of this medical examination should, he says, be properly borne by Government, as it is unfair to burden the Bezwada municipality with it when the arrangements for the examination are made for the safety of the public.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 30th, 1897.

Cost of medical examination of railway passengers at Bezwada.

21. The *Kistna News*, of the 15th July, complains that many parts in the town of Masulipatam are covered with bushes, hedges and dirty pools, serving as habitations for worms and snakes, that all the side lanes are in a most insanitary condition, that roads are very bad and lights too few, and that drinking water is hard to obtain. It finds fault with prickly-pear, etc., being used as fences for avenue trees, inasmuch as the same bring on fevers. It observes that, if rains set in, the water stagnates in the streets producing a stench, there being no drains to carry it off. Referring to the privilege granted to the rate-payers of electing eight councillors, the paper regrets to note that no arrangements seem to have been made for the exercise of this privilege, as the two vacancies, which lately occurred, had to be filled up by Government itself.

KISTNA NEWS, *Bezwada*, July 15th, 1897.

The Masulipatam municipality.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, July 23rd, 1897.

Gódávari taluk boards.

22. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 23rd July, adversely criticises the proposal of the Vice-President of the Gódávari District Board to raise the number of members on the taluk boards in the district. First it objects to any addition to the present numbers, as it will only result in loss of money, the incapacity of the existing members amply testifying to the difficulty of securing the services of persons able to understand their rights and duties and willing to work for the public good. Next it takes exception to increasing the number of boards themselves, for, besides the difficulty of finding proper Presidents and Vice-Presidents, except the Tahsildars, who, if appointed, would pass their individual opinions as if they were the Board's resolutions, there is the additional difficulty of obtaining in each taluk more than 4 or 5 members, who can act with independence, except perhaps in Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Ellore and Narsapur, which have their own boards. Lastly, it refers to pecuniary difficulties as want of funds is evident from the absence of good roads, water-works, hospitals, choultries and schools. The paper therefore recommends the formation for the present of only two boards, with 40 members in each, one for the taluks above, and the other for those below, the Gódávari.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 28th, 1897.

Interpellation in the municipal councils.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th July, referring to the right of interpellation granted to the municipal councillors under the new Municipal Act, says that it will not materially alter the condition which existed previous to this legislation so long as the chairman is empowered to refuse to answer any question without assigning any reasons and without recording them in writing. The article therefore suggests that the law should be so altered as to prohibit councillors from asking unnecessary and trifling questions, but at the same time safeguarding the chairman's refusal to answer important questions.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 27th, 1897.

A prayer to His Excellency Lord Havelock.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th July, writes as follows:—The Secretary of State for India has ruled that there will be a renewal of settlement only once in thirty years. This is the time for His Excellency the Governor to pass favourable orders on the land-tax of the Presidency, as he himself is said to have expressed that the present assessment is heavy. The land-holding population of this Presidency groan under heavy taxation. Else, why should lands in Trichinopoly, Pattukkóttai, and other taluks be distrained by Government for arrears of revenue? Memorials from the Gódávari, the Kistna, Malabar and other districts against the severity of the recent settlement are pending before His Excellency the Governor for disposal; and if His Excellency will be pleased to pass favourable orders on the subject of land-tax, his name will ever be remembered by the people with grateful feelings.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1897.

A request to His Excellency Lord Havelock.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd August, requests His Excellency the Governor to be pleased to pass favourable orders on the Tinnevelly settlement operations pending before him for disposal.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1897.

A suggestion to the Public Works Department authorities, Tanjore district.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd August, reports that the beds of the irrigating channels of Odampokki and Sukkanaru, branches of the Vettár, Tanjore district, are silted up with sand brought down by the current, and that much loss is in consequence sustained by the owners of the lands under irrigation of the said channels. It is hoped that the Public Works Department of the district will attend to the grievance.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th August, complains that the cracks in the parapet walls on the Vennár bridge, Tanjore, are wide in some places, and that accidents may happen in consequence. He hopes that steps will be taken to repair the bridge soon.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1897.

A request to the Local Fund authorities, Tanjore.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, complains that the Madras Government has raised the toddy-rent of cocoanut, palmyra and date trees, and that the enhancement has put the lessees and purchasers of toddy to much hardship. Many toddy-shops in Madras have been distrained by the Abkári officers for arrears of rent due to Government. Toddy, the paper observes, is freely taken for food by the lower classes of people in this country and heavy taxation on an article of necessity is unjust.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 31st, 1897.

Complaint against raising toddy-rent of cocoanut, palmyra, and date trees.

29. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 6th August, notes with surprise the capacity of the British Government to preserve perfect order and peace in the country and also to collect with ease the innumerable taxes imposed. In particular he refers to the various taxes imposed on the palmyra tree, on toddy, on the liquors distilled from the same, and on the sale of the liquor, etc., and expresses his surprise at the idea that they are intended to discourage drunkenness in India. He cannot see the good of imposing these taxes when the vice is daily increasing in spite of them. If the Government really intend to deliver the country from the evils of intoxication, why should it not, he earnestly asks, prohibit the importation of foreign liquors, and why should it allow these liquors to reach the hands of the Indian population, never before accustomed to these wretched spirituous drinks.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1897.

Abkári administration.

30. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 9th August, alluding to the concurrence of Government in the opinion of the Board that no modification can at present be effected in the rules for the grant of rewards in salt and abkári cases, refers to the large number of salt and abkári cases in Malabar resulting in conviction, and says that this large number is not due to any attempt to check illicit manufacture and sale as stated by the Board, but to the fact that, when there are only a few cases, the superior officers find fault with their subordinates, and that even if false convictions are procured there is a prospect of getting the rewards.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 9th, 1897.

Rewards in salt and abkári cases.

### (*k*) *General.*

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, criticises the establishment of the punitive police in Poona as a hasty and ill-advised act of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, and remarks that the Government must have taken such a bold step to wreak its vengeance on the natives of the place in response to the cry of some Anglo-Indians. It is said that the worship of Sivaji by the Poona Brahmins, and the strictures passed on the plague rules in the vernacular papers, provoked the establishment of the punitive police. The paper, in conclusion, observes that section 25 of the Police Act does not sanction the entertainment of a special police force either for the reasons above set forth or for punishing people who fight for some privileges.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1897.

Remarks on the establishment of the punitive police in Poona.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th July, writes as follows:—Ever since the time of the murders in Poona, the Government of India has been exerting its best to check the Vernacular press. The Anglo-Indian newspapers set up a cry that the *Kesari*, a paper published in Poona, was the first cause of those murders and that its editor should be punished. The Government of Bombay was also of the

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 29th, 1897.

Disturbances in Poona. The arrest of Hon'ble Mr. Tilak. Is he to be made a scapegoat of?

same opinion. Hon'ble Mr. Tilak was arrested under warrant at Poona by the Bombay Police on Tuesday last at 10 o'clock in the night; and it has been resolved to place him under trial. He was not let on bail on that night. The offence with which he is charged is under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. That section says that if a person, by writing or otherwise, speaks against Government and provokes sedition, he shall be transported for life or suffer imprisonment for three years. But the section provides that it is no offence to criticise the acts or orders of Government. That being so, why should not Government regard the utterances in the *Kesari* as criticisms of its orders? The Government of Bombay has now dared to do many bold acts. Because some journals in England expressed their opinion in favour of curbing the Vernacular press of India, the Government of Bombay has been emboldened to act in this manner. It will bring but evil repute to the Governor of Bombay when such inglorious acts are done.

Hon'ble Mr. Tilak and the *Kesari*.

33. The same paper dwells at length upon the merits of Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, his public spirit and usefulness, and the influence of the paper—the *Kesari*—which he edits. The paper says that Mr. Tilak is of the orthodox party, is highly respected, and possesses unbounded influence in Poona.

Arrest of two Sirdars in Poona.

34. The same paper, speaking of the arrest of two Sirdars in Poona, writes as follows:—The two Sirdars are men of great influence in Poona and one of them is the guru or priest of several Maharajas in the north. It is unjust that the Government of Bombay should dare to do these deeds.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 31st, 1897.

Complaint against the chief medical officer of Vadakkanjeri.

35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, reports that accommodation and treatment were refused to some wealthy and other in-patients at the hospital of Vadakkanjeri under orders of the chief medical officer of the district, for no other reason than that the latter, at his sudden inspection, found the patients referred to absent from the hospital building. The correspondent adds that the patients have been ordered to go to a hospital 15 miles away for treatment, and that it would be a hardship to them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1897.

A request to His Excellency Lord Havelock.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, says that it is time for His Excellency the Governor to return to Madras from the hills, and that he will very probably inspect some districts of the Presidency on his way. The paper wishes that His Excellency will be pleased to hold durbars in the stations that may be visited, so that he may have an opportunity of personally hearing from the people what they have to say on the subject of land-tax, income-tax, forest assessments, and the like. The paper observes that Lord Havelock, unlike his predecessors in office, takes a personal interest in the welfare of his subjects and that the interviews he may give to them will enable him to add to the benefits of his administration.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 31st, 1897.

Postal deliveries in Calicut.

37. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st July, referring to the changes in the arrival of mails at Calicut consequent on the alterations in the train service on the Madras Railway, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of making arrangements for two deliveries in Talli, Chalappuram, etc., where several lawyers, officials and other business men reside and also of employing one more additional delivery peons.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, July 25th, 1897.

Calcutta riot.

38. The *Alhami*, of the 25th July, comments upon the recent riots and says that it is understood that the Maharaja Jotundra Mohan placed the land, on which the demolished mosque stood, entirely at the disposal of Government, but that the Government prevented him from giving possession thereof to Muhammadans. The editor observes that, if this is correct, the action of Government is

incomprehensible. The grant of the land to the Muhammadans would not only have removed the ill-feelings existing between them and the Hindus, but also would have proved that the Government was not prejudiced in the matter. The editor, appealing to the Muhammadans, urges that it is inadvisable for them to press demands upon Government by making mischief, and advises them to conduct themselves in a submissive manner.

39. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th July, in a leader headed "The Fidelity of Muhammadans," says it is natural with Muhammadans to obey their ruler for the time being and the law. They have inherited this quality from their Arabian forefathers and it will abide with them for ever. A reference to their past history will show that they have not only obeyed Muslim but also non-Muslim rulers. They are religiously ordained to be loyal and faithful to their rulers of whatever nationality they may be. During the great Indian Mutiny the rebels behaved in a most barbarous manner towards their rulers, whereas hundreds of leading Muhammadans saved the lives of many European gentlemen, ladies and children. During this critical time the Hyderabad State not only helped the Government in the suppression of the mutiny, but also protected the British Raj until the arrival of British regiments from home. This act on the part of the State is still remembered with gratitude by many a British statesman. There are many present instances of Muhammadan loyalty in India, amongst these the chief is that they have not joined the congress. The editor further observes that Muhammadans get greatly excited when their religious ceremonies are interfered with, but are easily pacified when their grievances are redressed. The British Government may place complete reliance on their loyalty and should attend to their wants and grievances.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, July 29th, 1897.

The fidelity of the Muhammadans towards the British Government.

40. The *Alhami*, of the 1st August, has a letter from a correspondent who mentions that the Muhammadans of the district of Gódávari in general, and those of Rajahmundry and Ellore in particular, celebrated the Turkish victory and prayed for the Khalif in every mosque, but have not as yet given anything for the benefit of the oppressed Muhammadans of Crete.

Alhami, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1897.

Requesting the Muhammadans of the Gódávari district to help the oppressed Muhammadans of Crete.

41. In refutation of the statement of the *Pioneer* to the effect that the Amir is untrustworthy, the same paper mentions that recently when the Mada Khil tribe sent an appeal to the Amir for aid, he refused it and said that, unless they submitted themselves to the British Government, he would not aid them. The editor, in drawing the attention of the *Pioneer* to this, asks whether the loyalty of the Amir can still be doubted?

The Amir of Kabul and the *Pioneer*.

42. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st July, in concurring with the judgment given by the Privy Council in the Simla case in which Maulani Yusufuddin Sahib, of Hyderabad, was concerned, says that the illegal procedure adopted in the execution of the warrant for his arrest has cast a slur on the Panjab court and on the judicial authorities.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, July 31st, 1897.

The Simla case.

## III.—Legislation.

43. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for July, considers it necessary that officials should be prohibited from being appointed voting delegates in the elections of members by the municipalities and district boards for the Legislative Council.

Hindujanasamskarini, *Madras*, July 1897.

Legislative elections.

44. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd August, referring to a ruling of the Madras High Court upholding the arrest of persons for breaches of contract in places outside the jurisdiction of the magistrate issuing the warrants for arrest, says that if the

Manorama, *Calicut*, Aug. 2nd, 1897.

Modification suggested in the Breach of Contract Act, No. XIII of 1859.

Government of India, heeding the representations of planters, abstain from making the necessary modification in the Act (No. XIII of 1859), many an innocent and helpless man will often be involved in danger. It also asks how labourers who have not entered into any agreement and who are arrested under this warrant and deported to foreign countries or forests unknown to them, can prove the absence of any contract; whom they can cite as their witness and what funds will they have with which to engage a counsel. In consideration of these facts it is hoped that the Government of India will soon modify the law permitting the arrest and deportation to other countries of persons under the Act.

## IV.—Native States.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, July 30th, 1897.

45. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th July, hears that the British Government intends amalgamating the Hyderabad Imperial Service troops with those of the Contingent. But why should the India Government desire to put the Nizam in continuous pecuniary difficulties? The districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary were given to meet the expenses of the subsidiary force and Berar for the Contingent. It is not known which district will be demanded for the expense of the Imperial Service troops, if the proposal is carried out. The editor observes that Government should, in consideration of the old friendship of the Nizam, give back Berar and let alone the Imperial Service force, which adds to the glory of the State. The Nizam is ready to sacrifice his State on behalf of the Government, and it is not advisable that its fair proportions should be curtailed.

Amalgamation of the Hyderabad Imperial Service troops with those of the Contingent.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Hindujanasamskarini, *Madras*, July 1897.

46. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for July, states that the "*Koyas*" in the Agency tracts, in the Gódávari district, took to looting villages finding no other means of livelihood. It hears that cultivation and trade have come to a standstill there, and that riots are on the increase owing to 300 *Koyas* having been thrown into jail. The journal believes that the immediate establishment of a relief kitchen in those parts will restore peace and order.

Famine in Gódávari.

47. The same paper remarks that relief works were introduced too late in the Northern Circars for people to go with sufficient strength of body to work on them.

Relief works in the Northern Circars.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1897.

48. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th August, regrets to observe that famine is very severe in Cuddapah. It remarks that the almost incessant telegrams from Government ascertaining whether there has been any decrease in the number of coolies working on the relief works have made the district officers to so contrive things as to enable them to send affirmative replies. These officers have therefore cut short the amount of charitable relief and enhanced the work to be performed by the coolies. In the light of the above facts, the paper anticipates a reduction in the number of relief coolies, and says that it cannot be attributed to subsidence of famine but to a desire on the part of the coolies to starve and die in their homes instead of suffering from the troubles they are put to by Government servants and ultimately dying uncared for at the relief works. It remarks that, even if rains set in, it must take a long time for coolies, fed once a day, to recruit their strength, and asserts that it is unbecoming of Government to cause the poor people to first resort to the relief works, then to reduce their wages and subject them to serious sufferings. Hearing that the present tahsildar of Pulivendla, well acquainted with the work of granting agricultural loans, will be transferred to some other place, the paper remarks that the ryots will almost die by the time the new tahsildar understands the work he will have to do. It regrets to hear that the

Severity of famine in Cuddapah.

overseer on the relief works at Yerraguntla is coercing the coolies to work after the fixed hours in the evenings, that charitable relief on Sundays has been put a stop to, that no recess is allowed at midday, and that fines are imposed frequently and unnecessarily. In fact, the officers are altogether devoid of mercy and the people are dying out of starvation. "O, Governor *Garu*," writes the paper, "it is enough, enough and enough that you have sung and danced on the cool hills for these five months; please get up and visit for once Cuddapah in a special saloon, and examine the condition of the people and cattle that are suffering from want of food and fodder and water, and are dying in groups and groups, and then return. Then you will understand the real cause of reduction in the number of coolies on the relief works. If you do not act thus, you will earn ill-fame which you will afterwards find very hard to cast off. Protect the poor in these days of famine and earn lasting fame like the Duke of Buckingham. Be kind, rise, rise and visit Cuddapah and examine things for yourself."

Famine in the Cuddapah district.

49. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 6th August, observes that prices of food-stuffs are rising in Madanapalle, Cuddapah district, and that the cattle are suffering for want of fodder. The condition of the people and rebukes from the Board of Revenue have not been able to influence Mr. Tate, the District Collector, who seems to have sworn not to help the famine-stricken people. The tahsildars are unable to do anything. Next, referring to the order of the Madras Famine Committee empowering the Collector instead of the district committee to determine whether famine prevails in any locality, the correspondent remarks that there is no reason why a Collector should be permitted to interfere with the disposal of a fund made up of contributions from the people, and that the district committee alone should have control over its management, especially because it is impossible for the poor sufferers to obtain any relief so long as Mr. Tate continues to be the Collector.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1897.

The condition of the people in the Central Provinces.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th August, says that people in the Central Provinces have been forced by starvation to eat the flesh of dogs and of human beings.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 9th, 1897.

Suggestions regarding the famine relief operations in Malabar.

51. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st July, is glad to notice that the authorities have at last awakened to the acuteness of the distress prevailing in Malabar. The Collector is said to have applied to Government to make a grant of Rs. 20,000 from the Famine Relief Fund for affording relief in the district; and the opinion is expressed that as this sum would be quite inadequate for the whole district, it should be set apart for localities where there is no scope of starting relief works. When His Excellency visited Malabar last year, His Excellency said that some new roads would be constructed in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad. If this as well as the Calicut-Cannanore Railway work be taken in hand at once, ample facilities will be given to the poor to earn their livelihood.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 31st, 1897.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A request to Government to stop for a time the exportation of food-grains.

52. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th July, speaking of the hardship and suffering that people are put to owing to the high prices of all food-grains, etc., exhorts Government to stop for a time exports of all articles of food, or to buy a store of them and sell them cheap to poor people.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, July 24th, 1897.

Denial of the representations made by some officers about Mr. Tremenheere.

53. The *Parayan*, of the 24th July, denies that Mr. Tremenheere, Collector of the Nilgiris, has been guilty of any wrongful acts in his administration, and says that he is a thoroughly strict and impartial officer, bent on doing good to the people and

PARAYAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1897.

putting down the malpractices of his subordinates. After quoting instances in which Mr. Tremenheere brought to punishment ministerial officers who had misbehaved, the paper goes on to say that wherever that officer had served he had proved himself the friend of the people and lover of justice.

The zemindar of Bódináyakkanúr's orders in respect of the Parayas of the place.

54. The same paper publishes a correspondence from Bódináyakkanúr, in the district of Madura, which is to the following effect:—That, under the orders of the zemindar of Bódináyakkanúr, Kamanan Servai and the headmen of castes, there was a general meeting of the people of eighteen villages around, when it was agreed that, under the rule of the white Paraya (*i.e.*, Englishmen), the black Paraya had grown insolent and claimed equality with the higher castes and that, inasmuch as that rule would soon come to an end, they, the various castes assembled, would have the Parayas serve under them as before; and the Parayas present were asked if they were willing to do so. When they expressed their unwillingness to serve, the zemindar and others resolved that no one in the eighteen villages should give any work to any Paraya, that no articles should be sold to them in the bazaar, and that none should even speak to a Paraya. If any ryot or cultivator should violate the said injunctions, he would be subjected to severe penalties.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 25th, 1897.

Violence committed on a girl near Arantángi, Tanjore district.

55. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 25th July, reports that a girl, aged 16, was returning with waterpot filled from a well near Arantángi (Tanjore district) and was on her way assaulted by two wicked men who carried her away to a place near the road-side and committed violence on her body. Unable to endure the pain, she fell in a swoon; a passenger who noticed her in that condition rendered her help and sent her home in heavy grief. Her mother and brother, when they came to know of the occurrence, went to the Sub-Magistrate's Court at the place; but learning that it would cost them at least a hundred rupees successfully to conduct the case against the culprits, they gave up the idea of complaint. The correspondent asks the police to inquire into the matter.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 29th, 1897.

Deprecatory attempt of Government to suppress the Vernacular press of India.

56. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th July, deprecating the attempt of Government to suppress the Vernacular press of India, concludes as follows:—"By means of the Vernacular press, the ignorance of the people is being gradually removed, and if at this time the publication of vernacular papers should be stopped, it would be an evil time indeed for Government. If these papers should cease to exist, every falsehood might obtain currency among the people and throw them into fright. Therefore it behoves Government not to pass any law interfering with the Vernacular press."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 31st, 1897.

Checks calculated to prevent the outbreak of famine in India.

57. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, draws the attention of Government to the following points calculated to be effective checks on the outbreak of famine in India:—(*a*) Improved irrigation; (*b*) reduction of the land-tax and a permanent land assessment; and (*c*) construction of rail-roads.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, July 31st, 1897.

A suggestion to the Revenue Board and Government.

58. The *Jananukulan*, of the 31st July, says that the complaint preferred against one Valavan Chetty, the trustee of the Gopala Chetty Chattram, South Street, Tiruvádi, to the Revenue authorities, for his discontinuance of the chattram dharmam and misappropriation of its income, has not yet been disposed of; and requests the Revenue Board and Government to dismiss the trustee, to recover the amount alleged to have been misappropriated by him, and to make arrangements for the resumption of the chattram dharmam.

59. The *Lokopakari*, of the 1st August, writes that the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India are seriously contemplating measures for curtailing the freedom of the Vernacular press; but such a measure is deemed almost impossible, as the British Parliament is prepared to veto any legislation of the India Government on the subject. Sir William Wedderburn and other Liberals are bringing round some members of the Conservative section of the Parliament to their side, in view to oppose the contemplated interference with the liberty of the Vernacular press.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1897.

Fear entertained about curbing the freedom of the Vernacular press.

60. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd August, says that this is a bad time for India as the people have incurred the displeasure of the English Government, and that it behoves them to remain patient and submissive. The paper, after describing the state of affairs in Poona, remarks that things should be allowed to take their own course and that people should nevertheless represent their grievances to Government boldly, honestly, and respectfully. The English Government, observes the paper, will never think of ruining India. If people will represent things just as they are, God will help them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1897.

Bad time for India and a suggestion to the people to be patient and submissive.

61. The same paper unfavourably comments upon the action of the Bombay Magistrate in refusing to bail Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, and says that the accused has not committed murder or theft to deserve the treatment. A correspondent to the same paper writes that two offers of Rs. 50,000 each have come from a zemindar in Calcutta and a merchant in Bombay to meet the expenses of the trial of Mr. Tilak, and that many vakils of Madras have expressed their willingness to help the defence during the trial.

Refusal of the Bombay Magistrate to bail Hon'ble Mr. Tilak.

62. The same paper writes as follows:—

Fear entertained in England of sedition in India.

WHERE IS SEDITION?

A vain fear has arisen now among Englishmen. Those who do not know this country may entertain that fear; but no one who knows the country well will be frightened by it. Some vague fear is spreading among Englishmen that the people of India will join together and do some mischief to the English Government of the country. What a vain fear is this! Is it possible for the people of India to combine together and drive the English from the land? Will such expulsion be beneficial to us? Will it be just? Let us for a while consider each of these questions. Our country is vast in extent, is inhabited by various peoples in its different parts; their languages are different; and their manners and customs likewise are different. How are these to combine together? When did they ever combine? What a vain idea of all India uniting, when the Muhammadans in one part of the country, the Sikhs in another, and the Mahrattas in a third were fighting with one another. These people are like crows (*i.e.*, can never unite). People who have not united till now, will they unite hereafter? And suppose union possible. How is it possible for the people of India to drive out the English? Where have they arms, money or mutual trust? The Hindus will not trust the Mussalmans, nor the Mussalmans trust the Hindus; again the Sikhs will not trust the Mahrattas. Will not a mighty people like the English easily crush such Indians? Will not Englishmen who are so wealthy and whose power shines all over the world, crush the people of India like little insects, if these should rise against them? Who can conquer the English? Again, who will benefit by the expulsion of the English from India? The people of India have improved in every way ever since Her Majesty began to rule over them. Rail-roads, telegraph, post offices, and other things have conferred upon the people great blessings. We do not say that there are no grievances at all. The evils of a foreign Government must be endured. Money will go from India to England. Englishmen will enjoy the highest offices in India. India will be drained. He who takes honey from the honey-comb will sip

honey no doubt; and so Englishmen who have conquered India will necessarily seek their own interest. Self-interest is the most important of all things with man. Will not Englishmen, who have come here thousands of miles away from their country, home, kith and kin, seek their own interest? Are they not also men? What we have to consider is, can we get a Government like the British Government? We can never. Though a foreign Government, what a blessing to the people it is! Though some people say that it is a Government which impoverishes the people, we can never get such a good Government. It is the laws enacted by the British Government that enable us to meet together, hold assemblies of the people, know each other, publish newspapers and boldly discuss public questions. It is now that we begin to understand well the true characteristics of a Government. It is now that people begin to know what their rights are. Will God help us, if we do aught against a Government that has given us these blessings? Simply because some papers have written something against Government—two Englishmen have been murdered in Poona, some idle Mussalmans have rioted against Englishmen in Calcutta, a moulvie in Lucknow said that if it should please the Sultan of Turkey he would break the waistbone of the Queen-Empress—it is cruel to argue from these that the people of India will be traitors to the British Government. Is there any cause for Englishmen in India to be alarmed? Where is gone all their experience? Throwing off the yoke of the British Government, to what Government are we to submit? Some Anglo-Indians may frighten their countrymen in England, as a device to induce the British Parliament to discountenance the prayer of the Indians for a reduction of military and civil expenditure. All their cry of vague fear may be to stir up the people of England to defeat the aims and aspirations of the Indians. Alas! we do not know what it is! If India should forsake England, and England should forsake India—should such a day ever come—it would be an evil day to the people of this country. This is true.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1897.

Remarks of the *Arya Jana Priyan* on the affairs of Poona.

63. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st August, commenting on the action of the Bombay Government with reference to the recent occurrences in Poona, finds fault with Lord Sandhurst for having prompted the Secretary of State for India to deny the truth of the allegations regarding the misdeeds of the soldiers employed in the Poona plague operations without due inquiry. The paper remarks further that the proper course for the Bombay Government to adopt was (1) to trace out the murderers of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, (2) to inquire into the truth of the complaints against the plague operations, and (3) then to take notice of the conduct of such newspaper editors as may deserve blame. The present action of Government seems intended to strike terror into the minds of the people of Poona, and the paper condemns it as unjust and calculated to impair the good name of the British Government for impartiality and justice.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1897.

The Bombay Government and the deportation of the two Sirdars of Poona.

64. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th August, remarks as follows on the action of the Bombay Government in deporting the two Sirdars of Poona without trial:—The two Sirdars were not arrested under any warrant of a magistrate. The Bombay Government framed no charges against them. The Governor of Bombay arrested them under the powers said to be vested in him under a Regulation of 1827. It was only in 1858 that the Government of India was transferred to the Crown. The action of the Bombay Government in picking up a regulation passed in the time of the East India Company and giving it an application now is arbitrary. Until now, nobody was even aware of the existence of such a law. When such a law is in force, there is no room for us to be proud of the privileges we enjoy. What is the use of the trial by jury? What good can High Courts do? Of what use are Legislative Councils to us? Englishmen living in England will simply laugh at the existence of the law in question. It is the duty of a Government not to commit any man to prison without giving him the benefit of a trial. The action of the Bombay Government

regarding the Sirdars will reflect much discredit on English administration in India. We should hold meetings all over the country and pray to the British Parliament to repeal the old enactment.

The attempt of the Government of India to discredit the Indians.

65. The same paper, commenting upon the agitation of Anglo-Indians regarding the supposed existence of seditious feeling in India, remarks that the motive which prompts the agitation may be to prevent all reduction of expenditure in India and deprive it of the benefits that may result from the Welby Commission; for, says the paper, if British Parliament should believe in the existence of disaffection in India, it would not think of reducing the Indian military expenditure.

Remarks on Mr. Tilak's trial.

66. The same paper says that it is from the High Courts people can hope for impartial justice. The appeals preferred to them against the decisions of the lower courts, in the Salem riots' case, the Chingleput scandal case, and the *Bhangabasi* case are quoted as instances of the impartial administration of justice. The paper observes that there is no cause for anxiety in Mr. Tilak's case, as he is to be tried by the Bombay High Court, and that it is incumbent on the people to help him with money in order to enable him to engage the services of a competent barrister.

Remarks on the speech of Lord Sandhurst.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1897.

67. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, referring to the circumstances that necessitated Professor Gokhale to tender an unconditional apology to the Bombay Government for the representations published by him in the *Manchester Guardian*, remarks as follows on the speech of Lord Sandhurst at the last meeting of the Legislative Council:—The Governor of Bombay spoke in very high terms of the services rendered by the Plague officers. British soldiers engaged in the work of detection were lauded up to the skies. His Lordship admitted personal responsibility for all the plague operations. The complaints preferred against the plague committee were said to be false. Whatever the Governor might say on the subject, people would be slow to believe him. His Lordship would be blamed for having employed soldiers in a task which even experienced civilians could not satisfactorily perform. Nothing short of a complete inquiry will bring to light the real facts of the case.

The case against the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1897.

68. The *Lokopakari*, of the 8th August, explaining at length the charge against Mr. Tilak, concludes as follows:—We hope that, by the blessing of God, the anger of the Bombay Government will be allayed, that the High Court will be just, and that the stain cast upon Mr. Tilak will be removed. All pray to the Government of India not to think ill of the people, pardon the editors of newspapers who have given expression to feelings of impatience and anger, protect the people and establish contentment and peace. We pray to God to promote friendly feelings between Englishmen and Indians, and let the good government of India by England flourish!

Remarks on the expenditure of the Government of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1897.

69. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th August, writes as follows on the expenditure of the Government of India:—The several Provincial Governments in India are obliged to contribute a considerable portion of their income to the Imperial Exchequer. The Government of India spends all its money on expensive wars. The wants of the people in the various Presidencies and Provinces are not attended to. At the last Budget meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal complained that the fraction of the Provincial revenues which he was allowed to retain for the improvement of his Presidency was utterly inadequate, and that he was therefore unable to improve the condition of the people of his Province. The same view of the situation was expressed by His Excellency Lord Havelock at the last Budget meeting of the Madras Legislative Council. The Secretary of State for India has announced to the British Parliament that

some changes in this direction are under the consideration of the Government of India. We have yet to learn what they may be. The Madras Government has taken no steps to improve the irrigation of the Presidency, notwithstanding the increase of land-tax year after year. The pay of the overworked taluk establishment in the Presidency has not been raised. Provincial Governments will be powerless to do any good to the population committed to their care, so long as the Imperial Government is allowed to monopolise all their revenues. We think that Provincial Governments should be empowered to retain three-fourths of their income for the benefit of their Provinces and to contribute only a fourth to the Imperial Exchequer. This will tend to a reduction in the expenditure of the Government of India on wars, useless hill roads and the like. It is only when the non-official members of Legislative Councils have a voice on questions of expenditure, that the extravagance of the Indian Government will be checked.

Some suggestions to the congress associations in India.

70. The same paper, after briefly noticing the benefits of the congress agitation in India, makes the following suggestions to the Indian congress associations:—Arrangements should be made to keep Englishmen in England informed of the grievances of India from time to time. The London congress committee should be financially strengthened and representatives sent there from India to explain to Englishmen the difficulties of the Indians. Subscriptions should be raised in the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and the money so collected should be utilised for sending weekly telegrams to English newspapers regarding the state of affairs in India. Meetings should be held all over the country and the masses enlightened on the benefit of discussing public questions.

Some suggestions to the High Court, Bombay.

71. The same paper says that the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court is a good Mahratta scholar and an officer of considerable experience, and that it is therefore desirable that he should hear Mr. Tilak's case. It is also suggested that the jurymen should be selected both from Natives and Europeans alike.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1897.

Vain alarms of disaffection in India.

72. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th August, writes as follows:—It is well known that the Sultan of Turkey has always had the support of the British Government, that, but for that support, European Turkey would have been long dismembered and partitioned among the neighbouring powers of Europe. The Christian subjects of the Sultan have often set up the cry of oppression at the hands of the Mussalmans and the English press has heaped abuse upon abuse upon the Sultan; and members of the British Parliament have applied to him such epithets as *murderer*, *ruffian*. The English press has been of late publishing all manner of unfounded misrepresentations about India, as if there was confusion in this country and the people were disaffected towards the British Government. Believing these tales the Turkish newspapers would seem to be writing against the Government of India. But what if they should do so? Why should that disturb the equanimity of Englishmen of the Indian Government? What did Englishmen do when their journals spoke ill of the Sultan? And yet when an insignificant Mussalman in Lucknow prattled something against the Queen-Empress, why should Government take notice of the man and punish him? Why should the people of Poona be troubled for the murder committed by an unknown individual? Why should the people of this country be distrusted? Whatever the Turks or others may choose to say about Englishmen, one thing is certain, *i.e.*, that the people of India will always be loyal to the British Government. If Englishmen may freely abuse the Turks, why should they be disturbed in mind when the Turks do the same to them. Their conduct illustrates the Tamil proverb: If a vessel is broken by the mother-in-law, it is a mere earthen vessel and of no consequence; but when the same is broken by the daughter-in-law, it is of gold and great is the loss of it. England and India should ever inseparably blend together even as milk with water.

73. The same paper observes that the Hindus and the Muhammadans of India have long lived together in friendly relationship, and that although, during the time of the Moslem rule, the former were now and then oppressed, still the two managed with each other well enough. The paper further remarks that when the Muhammadans ruled over India, the Hindus were employed as ministers of State, &c.; that the rulers made this country their home; that India's wealth did not go to other countries; that common home, common interests, and mutual sympathies kept them together in friendliness; and that the same relationship, in spite of occasional disturbance, has continued to this day, although the British obtained possession of this country by bringing about a temporary separation between the two races. The paper hopes that these two sections of the Indian people will ever be in harmony with each other.

Hindus and Muhammadans in India in friendly relations.

74. The same paper, referring to a communication of Moulvi Rabi-uddin Ahmed in the *Daily Graphic* on the present state of affairs in Poona, says that the Moulvi is highly esteemed both in India and England for his learning and moderation, that he knows all about Poona, that his utterances about the great agitation of feeling and annoyance caused both to the Hindus and Muhammadans in Poona by the plague operations in that city cannot be discredited, and that his informants must be Mussalmans. The Moulvi, says the paper, denies that the people of Poona or elsewhere are actuated by any ill-will towards Government. The paper contends that it was a serious mistake to have appointed soldiers for the search duty, and that a soldier, even with the best of intentions, might, from ignorance, do things calculated to wound the feelings of the people.

Moulvi Rabi-uddin Ahmed on Poona affairs.

75. The same paper thinks it desirable to have a press association in India, and regrets that Government should treat the vernacular papers with contempt, forgetting that it would be but strengthening itself by supporting the Vernacular press. The paper observes that the press will remove the ignorance of the people, explain the action of Government to them, and let Government know the merits and defects of its servants, and that it is therefore unwise of Government to think of gagging the press.

A press association.

76. The *Sasilekka*, of the 30th July, referring in general to the English journalists who have repeatedly asserted that the Poona murders were attributable to the *Kesari* conducted by Mr. Tilak and demanded its suppression, says they make noice incessantly like jackals on the burial-ground and the Bombay Government has adopted their opinions. It asks why the remarks of Mr. Tilak in the *Kesari* could not be construed by Government as a fair criticism on its acts, and says that the Government of Bombay has grown headstrong and begun to intimidate the people. No journalist in India has ever been convicted of an offence under this section (124-A) of the Indian Penal Code. The Government of Bombay thought of this course (charging editors with sedition) as the English journalists had expressed themselves that the liberty conceded to the Vernacular press should be withdrawn. It opines that the reputation of the Governor of Bombay and his Councillors is prejudicially affected by such disgraceful measures.

Poona affairs.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 30th, 1897.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 31st July, referring to the arrangements made for the segregation of persons suffering from the plague, remarks that the employment of soldiers for plague inspection in Poona, while native sepoys were employed for the same purpose in Bombay, was very improper. Moreover, the paper understands from the (Bombay) press that, when complaints against their acts poured in from all quarters, the Government of Bombay did not concern itself with them, but simply left their disposal to the plague committee. It might be thought, it says, that, as the Government was well aware of the inadvisability of sending soldiers to go into Hindu

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 31st, 1897.

zenanas, there must have been some special reason for having allowed it in Poona, while it was not so done elsewhere. The paper, however, earnestly hopes that the Government being responsible for the welfare and safety of the people will secure just administration in the present complicated state of affairs in Poona.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, July, 1897.

The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for July, referring to the order of the Government of Bombay directing the expenses of the punitive police force in Poona to be met in the first instance from the Government treasury and recovered then from the Poona municipality, suggests that it is not proper that Government should act vindictively.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, July 19th, 1897.

The *Rajayogi*, of the 19th July, writes thus (in English):—"For the sake of one or two disloyal citizens that the whole municipality should be burdened with the heavy taxation reflects seriously on the Bombay Government. When it cannot be established that the whole population of the city or the majority thereof have either participated actively in the crime that has been recently committed or directly or indirectly abetted it or neglected to prevent it knowing it to have to be committed, it is quite unjust that a heavy punishment should be inflicted on the city of Poona. We cannot realise any circumstances that create at least a strong presumption that the citizens of Poona should be disloyal to the British rule. Hence we are constrained to say that a strong feeling of revenge is at the bottom and the punishment devised for the people by the Government is not only unjustified but also cruel in the highest degree. There is no necessity at all for the appointment of a costly additional police force. The section of the Act directing the employment of the extra police requires the place to be 'in a disturbed and dangerous state' or to be such 'in which the conduct of the inhabitants shall,' in the opinion of the Government, 'render it expedient temporarily to increase the strength of the police.' Except that one man was murdered on the Jubilee day and another was attempted to be murdered, there is nothing else indicative of the dangerous or disturbed state of the place warranting the strengthening of the police force. It is hardly conceivable that the outrage which darkened the Jubilee celebration were the result of a conspiracy of the people. It may be probable that one or two had conspired to commit the most inhuman crime, but the whole population cannot be made answerable. Of course the Almighty knows the offenders who will be brought to light ere long. The commission of the offence was quite solitary; the act was most cowardly and it was done in the dark. Such being the scene of the action the place cannot be construed to have been in disturbance or danger. There is no proof that the attempt was an organized one. It seems to us, therefore, that in the course of punishment inflicted upon Poona people by the Government, no cause was ever served, nor was the power of administration strengthened. On the other hand, the heart-burning of the people for the undue hatred on the part of the administrators against the guilty and the innocent alike will be too great to mend matters afterwards. This is the time for the rulers to be dispassionate and show true spirit of statesmanship more calmly. It is well that the residents of Poona held a meeting to protest against the injustice done them by the Government by submitting to them a memorial vindicating the characters of the people and praying for the removal of the burden off their heads. We are quite at one with the people of Poona in their requisition, and hope that the newly-organized police force will be dispersed or maintained without the people being made to pay for it.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, July 12th, 1897.

77. The *Rajayogi*, of the 12th July, writes thus (in English):—"If the great principles which she has enunciated for the guidance of her agents in India are properly and conscientiously carried out, Her Majesty's full intentions, no less than the wishes of the people, would be satisfied; they are the corner-stones of British rule in India; and, as Sir William Hunter happily remarks, '*the permanent touch-stone of success of Indian administration is how far it gives effect to Her Majesty's words in spirit and in truth.*' Individual

The permanent touch-stone of Indian administration.

statesmen have, indeed, tried to evade the spirit of the Queen's pledges; and some have not even hesitated to declare that the Proclamation is only a diplomatic document which is not to be seriously taken into account. But the trend of British policy in India has, on the whole, been in the direction of those great and liberal principles which are embodied in the Queen's Proclamation. Considering the length of time which has passed since the transfer of India to the Crown, and the magnificent moral and educational progress made among the people, the extent to which Her Majesty's words have been given effect to 'in spirit and in truth,' has been anything but adequate. To the people of India, as Sir William truly says, was assured the rights of British subjects. But are they treated as British subjects? From the African colonies come the cries of down-trodden and oppressed Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who are scornfully denied the rights of British citizenship. In India itself the disadvantage of colour is a bar to our aspiration even to a membership of the Board of Revenue. How could the people of India feel, under such circumstances, that they are assured the rights of British subjects? Mr. G. Subramania Iyer told us in his letter, published yesterday, how shabbily the Indian officers were treated on the occasion of the Jubilee in London, while the men from the colonies were being coaxed and worshipped. This kind of treatment cannot make India feel herself a part of Greater Britain. Even the little observances on such occasions have a great effect on the feelings of people; and those who arrange for these ceremonials, no less than those who actually administer the affairs of the empire, have need to bear in mind the principles of policy which the Proclamation embodies and enunciates, and to endeavour, as far as in their power lies, to carry out those principles in their measures and policy; for, to repeat Sir William's happy sentence, 'the permanent touch-stones of success of Indian administration is how far it gives effect to Her Majesty's words in spirit and in truth.'"

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI. *Madras*, July 1897.

The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for July, writes:—"Certain harsh measures were introduced into Poona for extirpating the plague. The people complained of their inability to submit to them. It seems those complaints are to be found in the vernacular papers there. Perhaps some of those that felt unable to bear the sufferings or others have wounded Mr. Rand and shot Lieutenant Ayerst. A reward of Rs. 20,000 was offered to any informant disclosing the offender. Information has not yet been received. The murderers are not natives. There is a rumour that they must have been Europeans. The Government of Bombay imposed upon the citizens of Poona a punitive police force costing a lakh-and-a half of rupees a year, under the impression that the act must have been committed by some members of the Mahratta Brahmin community to which Mr. Tilak belongs. The Poona municipality has pleaded its inability to bear the police-tax.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 30th, 1897.

78. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th July, regards the action of the Bombay Government in sending 100 soldiers and 150 sepoys with police inspectors for the arrest of Mr. Tilak as quite childish, and considers that it casts a slur on the fair reputation of British administration.

Arrest of Mr. Tilak.

VIBUDHARANJANI, *Ellore*, July 16th, 1897.

79. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 16th July, received on the 5th August, states that Government officers have long been attempting to suppress the journals that have been exposing their faults, and remarks that the Calcutta riots and the Poona murders afford opportunities for those that are hunting after honours and "tails" (titles) like Mr. Bhownaggree, andfor those officials who do not care for the welfare of the natives, to recommend the gagging of the Vernacular press. It regrets that Government should entertain such an idea, while its subjects are praying for the stability of the British rule and for securing the enjoyment of greater privileges as reward for their loyalty. The attempt to punish a whole town or the whole native population for the crimes of one or two individuals is, it asserts, inconsistent with the prestige and reputation for

Gagging the Vernacular press.

justice of the civilized English people. If any journals publish anything antagonistic to the opinions of Government, it is right to punish the proprietors of those journals should the writings, on inquiry, be found to contain false statements; but to think of gagging all the newspapers in the whole country is appalling. It opines that it really amounts to ordering that grievances should not be brought to the notice of Government.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1897.

Muhammadans in India.

80. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th August, referring to the Lucknow sedition case in which Moulvi Hidayat Rasul was convicted of exciting feelings of disaffection against Government, observes that the Muhammadans in India are very jubilant over the success of the Sultan of Turkey in the late Greeco-Turkish war, and that they forget themselves and their allegiance to the British Government. Remarking that disobedience to the laws of one's Government is sure to bring on one's ruin, it shows that the said Moulvi had to suffer the consequences of his disloyal and seditious addresses despite the warnings of the District Magistrate. It further remarks that the Moulvi has escaped with simple imprisonment for one year as the Government of India is a constitutional Government, and that it is impossible to imagine what his fate would have been if he had committed the same crime in Turkey.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1897.

An advice to the people of India.

81. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 10th August, strongly advises the people of India to persevere, after the example of the Irish, in representing to Government with courage and without fear the defects in the administration, assigning reasons for such representations. Whatever may be the difficulties to be encountered in doing so, the people must patiently bear them and realise the object in view. Referring to the suggestion of gagging the Vernacular press, he remarks that it is unbecoming to resort to such an unmerciful step in order to punish the mischief of some one individual.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, July 12th, 1897.

Poona murders.

82. A leader in the *Rajayogi*, of the 12th July, says:—"Ere this we observed that Mr. Rand, the Plague Commissioner in Poona, who had been shot on the Jubilee day, was yet alive, but at last Poona sacrificed him. The gentleman went to the (Divine) court of justice to reap the fruit of the seed he had sown while living. Some stupid men in Poona hurt him for causing them trouble when he was alive, but the gentleman is now, even though dead, tormenting the citizens in a greater measure. The punitive police-tax to be imposed on the inhabitants of Poona is due to the murder of Mr. Rand. The Anglo-Indians and the Anglo-Indian journalists are reviling the Hindus on the plea of this murder. They say that the Vernacular press should be suppressed, as the murder has been caused by the writings in the Vernacular newspapers, tending to excite wrathful feelings in people. Our own countryman, Mr. Bhownaggree, M.P., commends it. All this is unjust and has arisen from anger and hatred; for, in the first place, it is not known who committed this murder. Perhaps a European has committed it. Further, even if a Hindu has done it, disloyalty cannot be the cause of it. If people were disposed to entertain feelings of disaffection to the Government, why would the murder of an inferior officer like Mr. Rand occur? What treason is there by murdering such an inferior officer? Even insane persons, therefore, if moved by such feelings, will not commit such a crime. Next, as regards the second cause for the murder of the gentleman, some say it lies in the horrid acts perpetrated by the soldiers in Poona under the pretext of affording relief from the plague. If this be the cause, there is no need for a general conspiracy among the people for the crime. The Government, believing the plague to be a contagious disease, resolved to segregate the sufferers and to treat them in sheds erected outside the town. Leaving aside the consideration whether the scheme served the purpose or not, and whether any of the patients ever returned cured from the plague hospitals or not, we may say there is not the slightest doubt that the Government had acted with well-

intentioned motives for the welfare of the people in taking this step. But, judging from the conduct of those who were employed to enforce this resolution of the Government, no man of respectability could help feeling that the said scheme was more alarming than the disease itself, and that it was much better to fall a prey to the plague than to submit to its regulations. Instead of employing proper Hindu, Muhammadan or European gentlemen for finding out persons suffering from the plague in the town and segregating them in hospitals erected at the end of the town, the work was entrusted to beast-like soldiers. There are many instances in which these soldiers have committed acts of violence, entering inhabitants' houses all on a sudden. The people had more to suffer from them than from the plague itself. In spite of this, the citizens long bore their troubles like lambs with patience, and, when it became intolerable, they set up a yell, as lambs do when attacked by ferocious dogs. The educated, revered, discreet and civilised townsmen met together and submitted a memorial to the Government. The atrocious acts by these soldiers mentioned in this memorial number eleven: (1) Entering houses, seizing persons affected by the plague as well as those not so affected, and forcibly taking them to hospitals; (2) behaving unreasonably towards persons unaffected despite the advice of the hospital assistants accompanying them; (3) taking not only the sufferers but also their relatives and friends and even the passers-by; (4) not allowing time for those that are thus taken to secure their property; (5) not giving information, when requested, as to whether any particular patient in the hospital was alive or dead; (6) taking no kind of care for the welfare of the people; (7) refusing not only to take the well-intentioned advice preferred by people who enter the houses along with them, but disgracing them; (8) committing sacrilege by entering kitchens and places of worship (in the houses); (9) swallowing eatables found in the houses; (10) pocketing all good things found there and coercing (the inmates) for supply of liquors, &c.; (11) above all this, seizing the ladies in the houses indiscriminately, causing them trouble and insulting them, alas! and doing such actions as affected their modesty. All these cruelties were committed. But the Government paid no attention whatever to such complaints, though represented in writing by all the respectable gentlemen of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities. The feelings of the citizens of Poona, who were eye-witnesses to such atrocities, can only be imagined by the readers. Perhaps the murder was committed by some short-sighted and stupid man who was greatly excited at these wrongs. Consider what tumult would have been created if these atrocities were committed in England or some other European country. There the aggressors would have been cut to pieces and their blood drunk by the aggrieved. Consider, also, to what trials the innocent Mr. Gandhi has been subjected by the white-skinned gentlemen. The Hindus are as meek as lambs and so they patiently submitted to these wrongs. This is but right. The Hindus should have such patience; for patience is their principal ornament. It is immaterial to us whatever Europeans may be, but to us patience is all essential. It is the first duty of the Hindu to be patient under any trying circumstances. The first truth which Christ learnt, when he visited India, is thus expressed by him: 'If a blow is hit on the right cheek, turn the left.' Among Christians, this principle is found only in books. But in India it is in practice. The Hindus have to regret very much that a Hindu—while Hindus hold patience as their prime virtue—should out of vengeance have committed this cruel murder, no matter however painful might have been the wrongs he had suffered. It is necessary that he should be duly punished and every one should hate him as having brought ruin on the whole community. And they are doing so. The Hindu community never commits atrocious acts. It is uncharitable of the British people to revile them all on the strength of this incident. It is insane to assume that the writings in the vernacular papers have excited the citizens, while the wrongs daily suffered by them at the hands of the soldiers are patent. It is the Anglo-Indian press and not the Vernacular press that endangers the country's welfare. It is not proper to punish a whole community for the acts of an individual."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1897.

The Vernacular press.

83. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th August, writes thus:—"The Vernacular press will probably have to suffer once more. It is said the editors of English newspapers may daily revile the Hindus and Muhammadans of India through their journals, just as their tongues may lead them, but the journals our natives edit should keep their mouths shut. How strange! The Government of Bombay, in attempting to repress the plague in Poona, employed soldiers to separate the plague-stricken people from their families and take them to hospitals at a great distance. When it is declared by intelligent Europeans themselves that it is an improper act, may not the vernacular journals say so? It is said that it is honourable if the English journalists abuse us, and that it is sedition if our journalists retort. Are there disloyal subjects in our India? Natives do not know even the word disloyalty. Having been in want of food, raiment and lodging-place in their native country, they (Anglo-Indian journalists) come as paupers to our country, take to journalism, and abuse the natives. Following their example, our people commence to abuse (them). The Government officers having no stamina in their backbone are afraid of the writings of these Anglo-Indian journalists, and dance in accompaniment to their songs. This is unbecoming of Her Majesty's servants. The wrong-doer, whoever he may be, must be liable to punishment. It is improper to keep quiet when the Anglo-Indian reviles the natives in his journal and attempt to put a seal on the lips of the native journalist as he begins to open his mouth. As the mother croaks, so does the child, says the proverb. If the Anglo-Indian journalists write articles respectfully and properly and treat with kindness those whose salt they eat, the native journalists also will acquit themselves most respectfully. When those great learned men themselves forget the distinction between right and wrong and begin to revile, will the native journals be silent? If the people born and brought up in the country pray to the Government for the grant of a privilege, the English journalists begin to oppose any concession even before the prayer is actually uttered. The European gentlemen themselves, high in the official service, have recognised the National Congress. When the congress was held at Calcutta on one occasion, Lord Dufferin, the then Governor-General, honoured the congress-delegates by inviting them to a banquet. In spite of this, not a single Anglo-Indian journal has ever spoken about this congress respectfully. Our countrymen have prayed that Civil Service Examinations should be held in India simultaneously with those in London, and though the Parliament has acceded to the prayer, the whole of the Anglo-Indian press in our country opposed the measure and exclaimed that natives were not fit for these high appointments. We are always pleased whether our rulers grant us our prayers or not. Though an attempt was once made in the time of Lord Lytton to gag the Vernacular press, the proposal was not approved of by Her Majesty's ministers. This is a proper act. If a vernacular journalist should excite disloyalty among the people, he might be punished under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, but it is not proper for the English, who are incarnations of justice, to attempt at withdrawing the privilege of the whole Vernacular press indiscriminately. Is it just to try to cut down the tree which has been growing these 80 years from the tiny plant implanted by the then Governor-General in 1818, and which is now yielding fruit? Will Lord Elgin agree to this cruel action in 1897? The Anglo-Indian journalists are dancing up and down to see the vernacular papers suppressed and their own recommendations treated as *vedic mantrams*. There is no doubt that Her Majesty's ministers in England will deeply consider the matter and then take action. To be brief, the Anglo-Indian journalists should quietly exercise their authority so as to be satisfactory to the people in general. If they behave so, we can strongly assure that no danger will ever arise from the Vernacular press to the British Government in India."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1897.

Lord Sandhurst and Poona affairs.

84. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th August, attributes the cause of the disturbances in Poona to Lord Sandhurst's want of administrative experience; for he did not, says the paper, accede to the prayers of the Poona

people to introduce into Poona the same arrangements as had been made in Bombay for the repression of the plague.

85. The *Suryodaya*, of the 6th August, says:—It had been predicted by ancient sages that at the end of 5,000 years of the Kaliyug India would undergo great calamities, and the prediction seems very likely to be fulfilled; for when there are still two years more to the time mentioned, the calamities have actually commenced. Famine and plague and wars have done a great deal of destruction, and, as if to fill the cup of misery, European soldiers were let loose on the people of Poona and the people were consequently obliged to leave the city and to take shelter in other places. The outrages committed by the soldiers did not come to the knowledge of the authorities and when the vernacular papers attempted to bring them to their notice, the editors of those papers were accused of seditious writing and arrested. The British Government, which hitherto had been considered kind, has now turned cruel, and patriotic and honourable men are sent to jail without trial. The injustice of those in authority never comes to the knowledge of Her Majesty, and we are sorry to see signs of still greater misfortunes in store for India.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 6th, 1897.

The misfortunes of India.

86. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd August, speaking of the Khana outrage, says that it is glad that the Indian Association has telegraphed the incident to the English press. It will prove a wholesome corrective to Lord Sandhurst's denials. What is possible at Khana is possible at Poona. And it may be well to remember that the Assistant Surgeon was presumably better educated than the average private soldier.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 2nd, 1897.

The Khana outrage and Lord Sandhurst's denials.

87. The *Suryodaya*, of the 6th August, after giving an account of the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst and of the arrest of Mr. Tilak, says that the charge on which the latter has been arrested is one of sedition said to have been uttered on the occasion of the Sivaji anniversary. Mr. Tilak seems to have said that the Penal Code was not a code of morals binding on sovereigns and that therefore many kings in ancient times had killed wicked men, and that the Mahabharata inculcated that there was no sin in murdering wicked men for the good of the public. The editor then goes on to say that this speech has been construed by Government into encouraging the murders of the Europeans, and remarks that if such a strong Government as the English Government with such a large army on its back is afraid of newspapers, it is not strange that others should be so. The British Government had earned a name for justice and it was believed that under it nobody would be punished without a fair trial. The editor regrets that by its recent doings it has lost the confidence and respect of the people.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 6th, 1897.

The affairs in Poona.

88. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 5th August, speaking of the recent arrests in Poona, says that the arrest of such great Sirdars as the Natu brothers has created great panic in the country, and hopes that Government will give them a fair trial and punish them only if they are found guilty. Meanwhile, it says, it is the duty of every loyal citizen who loves peace and good government to try to allay the panic.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Aug. 5th, 1897.

The arrests at Poona.

*Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd August, has the following article:—"It will be with great regret that people of India will hear of the arrests at Poona. We must say that these arrests, so far as can be seen, are quite uncalled for. The Government of Bombay has made a blunder and a great one. This is the general opinion, and we feel certain it will turn out to be correct. It cannot with truth be said that the newspapers published in Poona are faultless. Some of them have sent forth matter that was very objectionable. There is no doubt that much that was written bordered on sedition. But if it was seditious, if the conductors of the papers brought themselves under the law, they should have been punished at the time; they should not have been allowed to go on till a catastrophe occurred and then be arrested. If seditious writings appeared in the press at Poona what were the authorities about that

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 2nd, 1897.

they did not notice it; that they let it run on, so that the writers believed that they could act with impunity? The authorities will find that it is a very difficult matter to prove sedition, and we shall be very much surprised if they are able to prove it as regards the men they have arrested. The Government has gone systematically to work, it has conducted the whose matter in a very cool manner; but it remains to be seen whether the result will prove that it was in the right. If it cannot, then it will lose much in dignity and prestige. The development of the whole matter will be looked upon with the greatest interest and anxiety in all parts of the country, and we may be sure that after this it will be made clear what is the law and what is not. We must wait a little longer to see what will happen. In the mean time nothing has been made out as regards the Poona murders, and it seems likely that the crimes will be added to the long list of those that have been undetected."

In another article the same paper says that the thoughtless acts of Government in Poona have produced greater terror than even the famine and the plague put together. In a civilized Government those who are accused of any offence ought to be given a fair trial and punished only if they are found guilty. But the policy pursued by the Government of Bombay is neither in keeping with the traditions of a civilized Government nor in accordance with law.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 9th, 1897.

89. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th August, speaking on the question of gagging the Vernacular press, acknowledges that some of the vernacular papers have gone astray, but still holds that an Act for its restraint is not required, as it thinks that the existing law is sufficient, or, if it is not, it might be made so and a special law is unnecessary. A special Act would affect both the innocent and the guilty, and would do more harm than good and is certain to cause much dissatisfaction among many classes. If, in the face of the experience gained by Lord Lytton's measure, Lord Elgin should insist on passing a repressive measure, it will deserve all the reprobation that can be heaped upon it. The editor also takes exception to the restriction on the press of the civil and military stations in Native States, and hopes that this restriction would also be removed.

The Vernacular press.

90. The same paper, speaking of the special police force quartered in Poona, says:—We should not be surprised if it should be abandoned. Lord Sandhurst is well-intentioned, but his hands were forced by the Anglo-Indian press and by his Councillors who are both civilians. We hope that he will soon see through the prejudices of the Anglo-Indian press and retrieve his reputation by the removal of the special police and setting free the Natu brothers, and thus inspire confidence in the minds of the people. He ought to shape his course from what may hereafter be disclosed on the detection of the murderers of Mr. Rand.

The special police in Poona.

91. The same paper says:—There is no end to the Nabob-like deeds of the civilians in Bengal. Each seems to have his own eccentricities. Captain Gordon, Magistrate of the Kamrup district, cannot bear to see natives riding on horseback. As soon as he sees one on horseback, however respectable the latter may be, he at once horsewhips him. He has ordered the shopkeepers not to sell more than one measure of grain to anybody, and if anybody ventures to disobey him he whips him until he bleeds. One Goria, a rich merchant, has two elephants. The Captain wanted those elephants for some work; but as the merchant refused to lend them, he was ordered to receive thirty lashes with the whip and was only saved by promptly sending a telegram to the Chief Commissioner.

High-handed deeds of the civilians in Bengal.

SURIYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 13th, 1897.

92. The *Suriyodaya*, of the 13th August, after expressing satisfaction at the release on bail of Mr. Tilak and the large subscriptions which people have promised for his defence fund, says:—We learn from some of the English papers that the author of the Poona murders is a European and that a certain person is

Poona affairs.

prepared to detect this murderer. The Government has quartered a punitive police force on the city at a cost of 3 lakhs without first trying to detect the murderer or murderers. It has arrested and deported respectable and patriotic gentlemen on the theory that the murders were instigated by the papers. This is vicarious punishment. Whatever the Muhammadans and their papers may do, nobody ever finds fault with them. It is the mild Hindu that is tyrannized over. The Hindus were submissive and loyal when the country was governed by Muhammadans as well as when governed by the Hindu rajas. They are loyal now to the British Government, and, whoever may be their sovereign in future, they are not likely to oppose him. We are, therefore, very sorry that Lord George Hamilton expressed his opinion in Parliament that the murders in Poona were committed by the Hindus from political motives. We hope the Parliament will not be led away by the representations of the Governor of Bombay, but appoint a commission to make independent inquiries and to bring the guilty to book.

The panic in India.

93. The same paper says that there is a feeling of insecurity in India owing to the deportation of the Natu brothers without any trial. A hundred years ago there was a similar feeling in India, but it is a matter for regret that such a feeling should again prevail under the British Government.

The manager of the Kavalappara estate under the Court of Wards to be removed from office.

94. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st July, referring to the misunderstanding which exists between the Naittian of Kavalappara estate, which is now under the Court of Wards, and the manager of the estate, says that the ill-feeling between them has become so great that the authorities should interfere and reconcile them both. The article suggests that the best thing to do under the circumstance is to send the manager away on pension.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 31st, 1897.

Remarks on the arrest of the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak.

95. A leader in the same paper says that the arrest of the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, who is one of the leading and popular citizens of Poona and is a congressman, will certainly create intense excitement and sorrow throughout the Indian Empire. The Poona tragedy is said to be the cause of Mr. Tilak's arrest, but the object of Government in arresting him under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code is, it is remarked, simply to test whether the law, as it stands, is sufficient to secure the conviction of persons exciting disaffection against the Government and also to crush the Vernacular press. Mr. Tilak has done a great deal of good to Poona, and his arrest and imprisonment in jail in this arbitrary fashion cannot but cause great panic among the people. Those who know Mr. Tilak well will never believe for a moment that he will interfere in silly matters and create disaffection against Government of this sort. It is very seldom that a man could be found like Mr. Tilak who so dearly loves his own country. The Anglo-Indians are the chief enemies of Mr. Tilak, for it is owing to his indefatigable exertions that the people of the Western Presidency have not been converted into puppets in the hands of the Anglo-Indians. They are therefore very anxious to ruin him somehow. The prejudice entertained by the Anglo-Indians against Mr. Tilak has become so deep-rooted that they invariably connect Mr. Tilak with every popular movement in Poona. The foremost of such men are the Anglo-Indian journalists who live upon the people's money and work against their interests. The words of these Anglo-Indian journals are regarded by Government as gospel truth. They influence the Government in all its actions and we cannot say what interpretations might be put upon section 241 and who might be brought under its clutches. To one who does not act against his conscience, jail is no place of disgrace. The English historians have depicted the character of Sivaji, the king of the Mahrattas, in the vilest manner possible, but Mr. Tilak has praised and ennobled it. Moreover, a statue of that Maharaj was, in defiance of the determined opposition of the jealous Anglo-Indians, erected in Poona on the 31st December 1895. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of people from different parts of the country came to attend the ceremony, and when they questioned, their reply

was that they did not know anything about the ceremony, but they came to attend Mr. Tilak Sahib's meeting. The news of the arrest of such a clever and popular gentleman cannot but cause great dissatisfaction to the people; and their sympathies will surely be with him.

Alluding to the same subject, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd August, remarks:—Mr. Tilak had written some articles in his paper making serious allegations against the plague committee in respect of their working the plague regulations; and the Bombay Government must have issued the order for the arrest of Mr. Tilak under the belief that these articles had excited people and that the murders committed by some wicked persons were due to such excitement. Once upon a time, a certain king having decided that some one or other should be hanged for a murder which had been perpetrated in his kingdom, picked up an innocent man of the Komatti caste and executed him, on the principle that "the stout and big-made Komatti is the fit person for the high and magnificent pole." It will be a matter for congratulation to the British administration, if it escapes the calumny that the Bombay Government has acted upon the same principle in arresting Mr. Tilak, because of its inability to apprehend the real culprits in the murder case. Great excitement now prevails throughout India on account of this. It is hoped that some satisfactory solution will be found to allow this feverish state of excitement.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 7th, 1897.

96. Under the heading of the Poona case and the natives, the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th August, states in a sub-leader that the arrest and remand to custody of Natu brothers and Mr. Tilak may for reasons known only to Government, but not divulged, has excited much public commiseration and has won for these gentlemen a wide reputation. In the town of Calicut this is at present the all-absorbing topic of conversation. There is no one who commends the act of Government. The refusal to admit Mr. Tilak to bail is talked of as very harsh. It is an indisputable fact that this unfavourable public comment was called forth by the extreme high-handedness of Government. There would have been no ground for misapprehension on the part of the public, if the Government had divulged the cause of the arrest and the evidence which necessitated the adoption of such a step. The name of Mr. Tilak would not have gained such a wide reputation, had it not been for the treatment accorded to him by Government. If the charge brought against him falls to the ground, and if he is acquitted, this act of Government will unquestionably be deemed as a blessing to him in disguise. If, on the contrary, the case ends in conviction, then the public with one voice will say that Mr. Tilak was punished for the murder of Mr. Rand, which was perpetrated by some others. Terminate as it may in one way or another, nobody will commend the act of Government. The refusal to admit Mr. Tilak to bail lends countenance to such unfavourable public comment. Mr. Tilak is now committed to take his trial at the next sessions which will begin only on the 10th September. That he should abide this long period in jail can help Government in no way to gauge the force or the applicability of the section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. The fact of Mr. Tilak's remand to jail by the Bombay Government shows that it was prompted to that act by some reason, and the death of Mr. Rand may be presumed to be the reason. If this conjecture of ours is true, then it admits of no doubt that the act of Government is characterised by cowardice. Had the Poona police been efficient, it would have detected the culprit and spared the Government the necessity for such an act as this. Whatever the case may be, the act of Government has caused a public panic.

The Poona case and the natives.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 9th, 1897.

97. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 9th August, says that the saying that "misfortune never comes single" is verified in the case of the inhabitants of Poona. They suffered successively from famine, plague and cholera, which were soon followed by the inspection for the prevention of plague and by the confusion caused thereby. Then came the establishment of a punitive police and the arrest and deportation or committal of some of

Misfortunes of the inhabitants of Poona.

the leaders of the place. The names of these leaders are then given with the charges against them, and the readers are left to draw their own inferences from the facts.

98. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 7th August, under the heading of "the Bombay Government and Native newspapers," after giving an account of the Poona tragedy and of the arrest of the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak and others, says that there has been no parallel to these cases since the proceedings against Nuncomar instituted during the time of Mr. Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General; that if the case is decided against the Government, there is no doubt that it would enact measures similar to those enacted during the time of Lord Lytton for gagging the Vernacular press; and that in the present case the Government should effect its object without causing the least dissatisfaction to the general public and not give the people cause to suspect that its actions are actuated by motives of vengeance for the death of Mr. Rand, &c. It doubts whether the refusal to release on bail a man like Mr. Tilak, whose position is a guarantee against his absconding to elude justice, does not proceed from the fact that the authorities are not devoid of prejudice.

MALAVALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 7th, 1897.

The Bombay Government and Native newspapers.

99. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd July, has a leader headed "Charges of sedition against the Native press, unreasonable apprehensions of Government." In the leader it is said that on account of the murders committed in Poona, and the riots which took place at Calcutta, the Government seems, on the suggestion of the Anglo-Indian press, to contemplate adopting measures restricting the freedom of the press, which are quite inconsistent with its position and its strength. It is a wonder that the British, which is the most powerful of Governments, should think of taking such action. The freedom of the press is the most valuable of the many blessings which India enjoys under the English. If any paper inserts a seditious article, it can be dealt with according to the law laid down in the Indian Penal Code. A hope is expressed that the Government will act in this matter with deliberation and prudence, and will not restrict the freedom of the press on account of the misdeeds of few miscreants.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, July 22nd, 1897.

The freedom of the press and the Government.

100. In disapproving of the reward offered by the Government of Bombay for the arrest of Mr. Rand's murderers, the *Alhami*, of the 25th July, says the reward, which now amounts to Rs. 20,000, will, if no trace of the murderers is found within a week, very likely be increased to 300,000, and this enormous sum will tempt any guiltless old man to come forward and falsely confess the crime. The editor advises Government not to worry the people of Poona, nor to appoint a punitive police according to the suggestions of the Anglo-Indian press. Otherwise, it says, results may follow similar to those produced by the administration of the Plague Act. The paragraph puns on Mr. Rand's name, "Rand (رنڈ)" being a Hindustani word for "widow." How came he by this odd name? To shoot a Rand was a great crime, for why should one heap further afflictions on the widow's head. At least in our religion this is forbidden.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, July 25th, 1897.

Reward for the arrest of the murderers of Mr. Rand.

101. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd July, mentions that the *Mukhbir-i-Dakan*, of Madras, approves the speech Mr. Badr-ud-din Tyabjee delivered at a Muhammadan meeting recently held in Bombay; and thinks that the Native press is not responsible for the Poona tragedy, and that it only pointed out the amendments which should, it thought, be made in the Plague Act, in the hope that Government would adopt them. It is unjust to revive the Press Act on account of the Poona tragedy. If the punishment of rigorous imprisonment prescribed in the Penal Code for persons charged with writing inflammatory and seditious articles is not sufficient, "a warning and a binding over to keep the peace" in addition thereto will be sufficiently deterrent in all such cases.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, July 22nd, 1897.

The Hon'ble Badr-ud-din Tyabjee's speech as regards the Native press.

[Issued 25th August 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* No. 16 OF 1897.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 31st August 1897.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th Aug. 1897. |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 14th and 21st Aug. 1897. |
| 4 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | |
| 5 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 16th and 24th Aug. 1897. |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 11th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 200 | 19th ,, 26th July and 16th Aug. 1897. |
| 9 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th ,, 23rd Aug. 1897. |
| 10 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 16th Aug. 1897. |
| 13 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 14th and 21st Aug. 1897. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tirachengódu .. .. | 439 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | 22nd Aug. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th and 26th Aug. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Satwa Sadhani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 250 | July 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st Aug. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 14th, 21st and 28th Aug. 1897. |
| 20 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 26th July and 2nd ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 350 | 15th and 22nd Aug. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Aug. 1897. |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Aug. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Aug. 1897. |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 21st and 28th Aug. 1897. |
| 26 | "Suriyodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 20th Aug. 1897. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 26th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 18th and 25th Aug. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Aug. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Sarvathra Mitram" .. .. | Alleppey .. .. .. | 721 | 16th Aug. 1897. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 11th and 21st Aug. 1897. |
| 32 | "Nazrani Deepika" .. .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 10th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 925 | 13th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 682 | 15th Aug. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 730 | 11th, 18th and 25th Aug. 1897. |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 754 | 14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 16th and 23rd Aug. 1897. |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Aug. 1897. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 7th, 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th and 15th Aug. 1897. |
| 42 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd Aug. 1897. |
| 43 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 17th June 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1897.

Remarks on the Frontier expeditions.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th August, remarks that the war carried on by the Government of India in the hilly frontier in the north is very costly and that it drains India of its resources. It is said that success in the war will not bring about any good to the country, and that useless expeditions are undertaken by Government to find employment for its vast military forces. The paper criticises the policy of Government in spending large sums of money to please the Amir of Afghanistan, who is said to be ever bent upon doing evil.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1897.

The war in the north-west of India and the Amir of Afghanistan.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, remarks that the war in the north-west of India is carried on by Government with great vigor and that the *Mahmund* sect are making depredations in Lahore and its surroundings. They are described to be a fierce and troublesome people. The Amir of Afghanistan is said to have stirred them up against the English, with the object of getting from the latter a large sum of money under the pretext of silencing the rebels. The paper suggests to Government the advisability of leaving matters to themselves.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

A hint to Government regarding its attitude towards the Amir of Afghanistan.

3. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 21st August, speaking of the troubles in the North-west frontiers, finds fault with the policy of Government in worshipping the Amir of Afghanistan and paying him a subsidy, while his attitude towards the British Government is suspicious. The paper thinks that Government ought not to entangle itself in the affairs of the border tribes and spend India's money on fruitless wars. The Raja of Cooch Behar has volunteered his services to fight against the hill tribes: other rajas may be encouraged to do so, and thus the expenses of the war may be diminished.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 23rd, 1897.

The Amir and the troubles on the frontiers.

4. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd August, in a leading article expresses an opinion that the affairs on the North-west frontier are assuming a threatening attitude, and thinks that the Amir of Afghanistan is actually fostering these rebellions and helping the rebels with men. The best Afghan general, it says, with a large army is near the scene of action, and it is known that he has allowed his men to join the Mahmunds. The Amir has also supplied the tribesmen with arms, hence the loss that has been sustained. For some time past the conduct of the Amir has been suspicious. He called together a large number of Mullahs and has written a book on Jehad. He has sent a special envoy to Turkey and an envoy from the Sultan lately visited Afghanistan. Altogether the outlook is very serious.

The Amir at the bottom of the frontier troubles.

5. The same paper says there is strong evidence to believe that the Amir is the director of all the tribal wars on the frontiers. He has called away his envoys from Simla, Bombay, Calcutta and other places, and on inquiry by the Government of India it has been found that the envoy at Bombay has sold all his moveables and gone away to Kabul with a set of Edison's telephone apparatus and other things. Although the Amir does not openly profess hostilities, there is reason to believe that the people who besieged the fort of Sabakdara were set up by him.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 30th, 1897.

The causes of the war on the frontier.

6. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th August, says:—It seems clear that the Amir of Afghanistan, in spite of all his protestations, has had something to do with the present rising. All the tribes would not have risen simultaneously if they had not received encouragement. The Amir called together a number of Mullahs and it is thought that he told them to go among the tribes and incite them to revolt. The ruler of

Afghanistan has become excited on account of the victories the Sultan has gained in Greece. It may be he sees a chance of seeing Muhammadanism come to the front again and become as strong as it once was. However, the Indian Government has a long and arduous task before it.

7. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th August, states as follows:—It is on the understanding that an alliance with a neighbouring prince is calculated to promote the welfare of the Indian Empire that the English have striven to maintain peace with the Amir, but it admits of no doubt that the Amir has grossly misunderstood the whole matter. The annual grant of 18 lakhs allowed to him by the Government of India for the upkeep of his army in a state of efficiency has been partly utilised by him in providing himself with fire-arms, etc. The Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of protecting him from foreign enemies, on his agreement to abstain from entering into political relation with other States. It is an indisputable fact that, in having sent an ambassador to Constantinople to congratulate the Sultan on his recent victory, he has violated this condition. The attitude of the Amir in connection with the present frontier disturbance is also very objectionable, inasmuch as his commander-in-chief had allowed his men to help the rioters. Moreover, the Amir has published a pamphlet to incite his subjects to rise in rebellion and to massacre the infidels. The Amir appears to have attached no importance whatever to the treaty of alliance which in all the European States will, in these days of enlightenment, be regarded with great solemnity and maintained inviolate. The treatment accorded to the Amir's son, the Shazada, during his sojourn in England, testifies to the regard the Government of India had for him. The Government of India is deemed to have bestowed too much of honour and distinction on him. It is to be believed that the Amir has lost his head by listening to the advice of his friends in Russia. Whatever the real state may be, there can be no two opinions in the matter that the Amir has often acted in gross abuse of the confidence reposed in him by the Indian Government, and that without the least excuse. The Amir and even Russia will find our Government too firm-footed to be easily displaced from the frontier.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 25th, 1897.

The Amir, faithless.

8. The *Muhammadan*, of the 9th August, publishes a translation of selections from *Al-Movayyid*, of Cairo, on the progress of Islam. The note is that Europe should rejoice at the unanimity of Muhammadanism. England, though she has reduced the Indians to mere effeminacy, fears the trifling meetings formed for helping Turkey. Why should Muhammadans not rejoice in the success of Turkey? Would not Christians exult in the triumph of the Cross?

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1897.

Muhammadans and the success of Turkey.

9. The *Muhammadan*, of the 16th August, continues its selections from *Al-Movayyid* of Cairo. The Sultan himself likes the proposals of Europe and is bent on preserving peace, but the Turkish nation and military people differ from him in this respect. * * * The Mussalmans, Jews and Christians in Thessaly like to be ruled by Turkey, and they hate the Greek Government. * * The strength of the Turkish forces is being gradually increased. * * Had Russia not interceded, Greece had disappeared from the map of Europe. * * No sooner is peace concluded between Turkey and Greece, than the former will turn her mind to Egypt.

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1897.

Turkey and Greece.

Turkey and Egypt.

10. The same paper contains a leader asking if Reuter is sure the envoy is an Afghan? or if he be an Afghan that he is an envoy. Cannot an Afghan be a tourist to Stamboul? There is nothing to connect these travellers with Kabul. The Amir is no fool to act in this way. And if Turkish press condemn British Indian administration, what about the abuse levelled against Turkey by sentimental Philhellenes in England? The Muslim press in India proves the loyalty of the Moslems. Disapprobation, when

Alleged envoy from Kabul to Stamboul.

expressed, is not disaffection. The best interests of the Moslems are bound up with British supremacy.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1897.

Lesson from the recent war.

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th August, has a translation of a letter written by Muhammad Mahmud of Calcutta to the *Crescent* of Liverpool, which is to the following effect:—The Greco-Turkish war is now almost over. The vaunting and vain glory of the Greek warriors gave way before the formidable troops of our Khalifa-i-Islam.

The *Muhammadan* of the 9th August 1897 also has this letter.

Poor, silly Greece! she has now understood that she can never match with Turkey. The world has now seen that the much-despised "sick man" is not so unwell as the Powers believed. The Christian powers have now their eyes opened. They have discovered that the Sultan is not a frail feverish being, as they say, but a monarch whose strength is such that the mighty armies of Christendom dwindle away before the intrepidity of his Osmauli warriors. The Powers have, moreover, seen that it is useless and foolish on their part to think any more of expelling the Sultan out of his dominions and wresting the kingdom from his hand, and that although the Turks have now fallen from the eminence which they occupied, yet the same spirit of courage and fortitude flows in the veins of the Turks.

Who has not mourned over the death of Ghazi Hafiz Pasha who fell fighting like a lion for God, for His Prophet and the Faith? Who has not felt his bosom swell with admiration towards those brave and generous Pashas, viz., Ghazi Usman Pasha, Adham Pasha, Hamid Pasha and others, at whose undaunted courage, firmness and strict adherence to the Holy Faith the world gazes with wonder.

Now as to the war. The Sultan being victorious he justly claims to add Thessaly to his dominions. Thessaly was in the possession of the Turks till the disastrous campaign of 1877–78, when it was through sheer injustice annexed to the Greek dominions. They have now re-conquered Thessaly. Then is it wrong on their part to ask the Powers to annex it to the dominions they now possess? No, certainly not. If the Sultan had been defeated the Christian powers would, like "wolves at their prey," from all sides have harassed him unmercifully, and would have proceeded to the division of his kingdoms. Woe to Christian bigotry and fanaticism!!!

The fanatic Christians now see that the Amir-ul-Momenin is not a worthless ruler, but a monarch whose personal qualities are superb, whose wisdom, justice, generosity, kindness and courtesy are such as fill the mind with awe and reverence; and lastly, whose intellectual gifts are the counterpart of his fine moral nature. True it is as you as Sheikh-ul-Islam, of the British Isles, wrote in the *Crescent* that "when the history of Turkey comes to be written with a dispassionate pen, the name of Ghazi Abdul Hamid Khan will be recorded as that of one of the greatest Caliphs who has ever occupied the Ottoman throne."

In conclusion I thank you most heartily for the disinterested endeavours you are undertaking in order to spread the light of Islam in England, which is now covered with spiritual darkness and confusion.

The *Muhammadan* of the 9th August 1897 also has this proclamation.

Proclamation by Sheikh-ul-Islam, of Liverpool.

12. The same paper has a translation of a proclamation by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, of Liverpool, which is to the following effect:—Abdullah Quilliam, by the grace and permission of the One Eternal God, Sheikh of the True Believers in the British Isles, to his brother Muslims throughout the world, greeting.

Know, O my brethren, that it has pleased the Almighty to give triumph to the armies of the Faithful in Greece, whereby the name and memory of the Holy Prophet has been once more exalted, the sneers and boastings of the unbelievers brought to naught and the proud driven back before the triumphant soldiers of the Amir-ul-Momenin.

According to all the laws of Allah, the precepts of His Prophet and even the customs of man, the spoils of war are the property of the victors and the land conquered by the valour of arms belongs to the conqueror.

Yet, because in this case the victor is a Muslim and the conquered are Nasuranee, certain Christians are endeavouring to induce the six great European powers to interfere between the conqueror and the conquered, and to prevent the Mussalman from reaping the reward of his valour, assisted as it has been by the blessing of God.

Mussalmans, our Kitab-i-Shareef, the thrice-blessed Qoran, has declared that "all Muslims are brethren." The triumph of the Ottoman Muslim is your, is my triumph, an undeserved insult to one Muslim is an insult to every Muslim in the world.

Interference with our Caliph in the exercise by him of his undoubted rights under the laws of God and the customs of nation by any combination of Christian powers is an insult to the whole Mussalman community.

But, brethren, let not the just vials of your wrath pour themselves out in idle words or foolish deeds. Remember ye the command of the Eternal One! Bear ye the insults of the unbelievers for a time with patience. Yet let your voices be heard loud and clear in protest against this vile and wicked attempt to prevent the Mussalman retaining the justly-merited fruits of his well-earned victories.

Those of you who reside in lands under the dominion of those of an alien faith should be doubly careful in this crisis. Ye dwell among strangers: "They worship not that which ye worship, neither do ye worship that which they worship." Therefore, beloved brethren, be circumspect and discreet.

Yet every Mussalman who resides in any land over which the British flag floats possesses by law the inalienable right to petition his Sovereign the Queen-Empress and the Imperial Parliament of the British Empire.

Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and the celebration of the Turkish victory in India.

13. The same paper says that a correspondent to the *Paisa Akhbar* of Lahore says the reason why the Muhammadans are not grateful for the help given in the Crimean war and have not thanked the helping Powers is that they helped Turkey for their own selfish motives and received something in return. The Muhammadans are jubilant at the Turkish victory over the Greeks because nearly all the Christian powers were bent upon Turkey's destruction. This being the case, if Greece had gained a victory over Turkey the dismemberment of the latter empire would have surely taken place. Thank God this has been averted and hence the rejoicings.

Peace negotiations between Turkey and Greece.

14. With reference to a London telegram of the 14th August announcing that, as difficulties have arisen in the payment of indemnity to Turkey, peace negotiations are still delayed, the same paper mentions that the Turks demand instalment of the indemnity before evacuating Thessaly, but Greece owing to its insolvent condition is unable to pay.

An appeal to Muhammadans in general for aid to the Turkish wounded and orphans.

15. The same paper mentions, on the authority of the *Al-Movayyid*, an Arabic paper of Cairo, that the commission which has been formed at Constantinople for adopting measures for the relief of the Turkish wounded and orphans has issued notices calling upon the people of Turkey and Egypt to render aid to the widows, etc., and observes that the above demand is not only from the people of Constantinople and Egypt, but from all over the Muhammadan world. "If this is the case," it asks, "will you, oh Muhammadans, still keep your purses closed and will you not give anything to these widows, orphans and the distressed?"

Expulsion of low-class Greeks from Constantinople.

16. The same paper mentions, on the authority of *Crescent* of Liverpool, that since low-class Greeks have been expelled from Constantinople, the number of riots there has been greatly reduced.

Turkey and the Great Powers.

17. A correspondent to the *Muhammadan*, of the 23rd August, writing from Goa, protests against the injustice of the Great Powers in depriving Turkey of what it has acquired by right of conquest from aggressive Greece.

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1897.

18. Another correspondent to the issue of the same paper of 26th August, also writing from Goa, criticises the selfish and hypocritical game of England in Egypt, says some incorrigible blockheads in England applied the vilest epithets to H.I.M. the Sultan, ask England to remember the character of the suppression of the mutiny, when it criticises Turkish repression of rebellion. Why should the English keep Egypt and the Turks lose Thessaly?

The Sultan of Turkey and the English.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Dharma Samvarthani, *Tiruvádi*, Aug. 22nd, 1897.

19. The *Dharma Samvarthani*, of the 22nd August, writes as follows:—The evidence given before the Welby Commission pointed out the corruption and inefficiency of the Police department in India and the hardships and troubles that people are put to in consequence. The only way of improving the police is to employ men of good education and character in the force. It is not enough to choose men of a certain height. What is wanted in the men to be appointed is education. At present ninety-nine out of a hundred possess little education, and their only recommendation is that they are unfit for any other service. It is said that the corruption of the Police force is due to the inherent defects of native character, there being but a handful of Europeans in it, while the great bulk of them are natives; but the argument is not sound, inasmuch as the natives employed in other branches of service are not liable to the same charge. It must be said that the Europeans employed in the department are not men of high education either: most of them are ignorant of the ways of natives and the peculiarities of this country, and allow themselves to be guided by their Inspectors who are mostly chosen from among head constables. To import into the service a better class of men, higher pay than at present may have to be given. The service must be improved at any cost. Very little encouragement is now shown to educated men for entrance into the department. The few who enter it have to become bad like the rest of the force or resign their appointments. A clever but wicked head constable may contrive to turn out of the service an efficient and honest officer. This state of things is due to the ignorance of the Police Superintendents. We say, pay well and employ good men and the Police department will surely improve.

The Police department.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1897.

20. The *Lokopakari*, of the 22nd August, reports that a gang of robbers entered the village of Periyapatti, Coimbatore district, on the night of the 21st July, assaulted three villagers and inflicted such severe blows on one of them that he died on the 25th idem in the taluk hospital at Udamalpetta, to which he and his companions had been taken. The paper says that three men who had been arrested on suspicion have been discharged. As the sufferers are poor ryots, the paper thinks that they are not likely to take steps for the detection of the culprits, and that unless Government will institute strict inquiry into the matter, the murder of an innocent man will remain undetected and the guilty will enjoy safety.

Murder committed by some thieves at Periyapatti in Coimbatore district.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1897.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th August, says that the Subordinate and Munsif Courts in this Presidency set apart two days in the week for the disposal of small cause suits, and that the number of cases annually decided by the Subordinate Courts alone is calculated to be between 1,500 and 2,000. Thus it will be seen that a Subordinate Court has to decide on an average between 50 and 100 cases at every sitting. It is said that the Judges in their hurry to get through the work, rule the examination of plaintiffs alone sufficient in some cases. As no regular appeals can be

Suggestions to Government and the High Court of Madras regarding the trial and appeal of small cause suits.

preferred against the decision of Subordinate and Munsif Courts to District Courts in such cases, and as the power of revision rests exclusively with the High Court, the correspondent suggests the advisability of giving the power of revision to District Judges and of making Subordinate and Munsif Courts try small cause suits on three days every week.

22. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 20th August, states that the District Magistrate of Anantapur transferred to his own file from that of the Gooty sub-magistrate a case of assault brought by a European overseer against a Brahmin maistry and a Muhammadan, that he dealt with the case in a summary way, convicting both the accused under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code and sentencing them to be whipped, and that, on his subsequently finding his sentence to be illegal and unjust, he altered it to one of rigorous imprisonment for less than a month. The correspondent is at a loss to know how the magistrate can ever modify a sentence pronounced in an open court, and prays that the Government and the High Court will go into the case, because the accused are too poor to put in a review petition. He asks how justice can be secured when such ignorant men are appointed District Magistrates, and remarks that it is but fair to deprive the magistrate in question (who has acted illegally on account of his partiality for his countryman) of his magisterial powers. This incident may indeed seem trifling, but the infringement of the law, says the writer, is a serious blemish in the administration of justice.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1897.

The District Magistrate of Anantapur.

23. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th August, referring to the questions intended to be put to the Secretary of State for India by Sir W. Wedderburn regarding the punishment of Mr. Kunhi Kannan, a Deputy Collector, for bribery, remarks with wonder that the untiring perseverence of Mr. Kunhi Kannan to prove his innocence is only equalled by the persistent neglect on the part of the authorities to give him a patient hearing. As Sir Arthur Havelock, our Governor, has already given sufficient proof of his partiality to justice and truth, we believe that His Excellency will ere long do the needful in the matter. Every one acquainted with the case is of opinion that it is very hard that he should not be given an opportunity to vindicate his character.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 25th, 1897.

A hard case of Mr. Kunhi Kannan, a late Deputy Collector.

### (*d*) *Education.*

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th August, characterises the proposal of Dr. Duncan to make the Handwriting test in future open only to First Arts men as unjust and impracticable. The paper says that the carrying out of the Director's scheme will cause unnecessary changes in the Public Service notification.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1897.

Opinion on Dr. Duncan's proposal to make the Handwriting test open only to First Arts men.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st August, speaks highly of the Indian art of medicine and of the wonderful cures effected by Indian medicines and drugs, and ascribes the decline of the art to the indifference of Government to its usefulness. If the art were encouraged and Indian pharmacy utilised in public hospitals, the paper thinks that there would be a reduction in expenditure on hospitals, while medical relief might be given to a much larger number of people than at present.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

The Indian science of medicine.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

26. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 15th August, complains that, while the poor people of Tiruchengódu in the Salem district are suffering from scarcity of food and water, the union assessment is being raised. The paper prays that the district authorities and Government will try to relieve the people from their distress and suffering.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengódu*, Aug. 15th, 1897.

The distress of the people of Tiruchengódu in Salem.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1897.

Hardship felt by the levy of burning-ground fees.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, points out the great hardship that is felt by poor people in Madras and some other municipalities in having to pay, according to a prescribed scale, to the keepers of burning and burial grounds, for the disposal of dead bodies either by burial or cremation. The correspondent says that the rates of payment are often oppressive, and instances the fee of eight annas, levied for the burial of infants, as beyond the means of many poor people who live upon small daily wages, such as two or three annas. It is prayed that Government will take the matter into its consideration and provide for the disposal of dead bodies, without cost, in cases where the owners of them cannot afford to pay.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

Defects in sanitation pointed out.

28. The *Pariyan*, of the 21st August, says that it is the duty of the Sanitary Commissioner to supervise the sanitation of small villages and hamlets. The attention of that officer is drawn to the insanitary condition in which most of them are, and the nuisance to which the poor people are exposed by the construction of latrines near their huts. The paper, in concluding, observes that the sale of rotten edibles and of sour toddy is unchecked by the sanitary authorities, although it contributes much to the sickness of the poor.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1897.

A suggestion to the Madras municipality for improving the footpaths in various localities.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th August, points out that the footpaths on the western and southern sides of the Government House premises and on the sea-shore and other parts of the town are rendered miry by the rains and that it is very unpleasant to walk on them. It is suggested that the paths may be paved with pebbles. The paper brings to notice that these paths are also used by men suffering from loathsome diseases like leprosy.

Insufficient water-supply in Triplicane.

30. A correspondent to the same paper says that the inhabitants of Office Venkatachella Mudaliar street in Triplicane suffer much from want of water, because of the insufficient supply served by the pipes in the morning hours. It is remarked that, while the municipality exacts water assessment from the people, it is unmindful of the difficulties experienced by them owing to the scanty supply of water.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1897.

Scarcity of water in Proddatur.

31. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 17th August, regrets to note that the inhabitants of Proddatur, Cuddapah district, are severely suffering from want of water. There is scarcely any water available for drinking purposes, as the canal and the two tanks in the village are completely dry. Stream-water got from a distance of a mile is used by some, muddy and stinking as it is, while the others are using the wretched water obtainable here and there in the village. Water for other purposes also is equally hard to obtain, the wells in the village having become almost empty. The correspondent is anxious to see what steps Government will take for the relief of this distress, and is at a loss to know how people can at all live without water to drink.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, July 26th and Aug. 2nd, 1897.

"Interpellation in municipal councils."

32. The *Rajayogi*, of the 26th July and 2nd August, writes thus (in English):—"Certain rules anent interpellation under section 250 (*m*) have been published for the information of the public inviting objections, if any, to the same. We have no reasons to raise our voice against any of the provisions excepting sections 2 and 4 which require to be modified, if the well-being of all mofussil councils is at heart. Section 4 gives autocratic power to the chairman who may disallow any question put to him by his brother councillors under the plea of its not being consistent with public interests—a sorry excuse after all—and what is worse, such questions need not be entered in the council proceedings. It is the dread of publicity alone that curbs the whimsical ways of a despotic officer and places him in a straight path. If this is withheld, the privilege of interpellation becomes a privilege

in name—a mere farce. Under these circumstances, it is desirable, in the interests of reason and justice, that this rule should be so amended as to contain a condition compelling the chairman to set forth his reasons in writing for disallowing the question. It should further be laid down that the councillors shall have power to appeal to the Government, which should of course have the right of considering the importance or otherwise of the question and the correctness of the chairman's action.

"Section 2 imposes that every councillor who wishes to ask a question shall give at least ten clear days' notice in writing. This period is needlessly long considering that six days only were found sufficient with members of the Provincial Legislative Councils. We cannot easily conceive why a longer notice is necessary in the case of municipal councils, especially as the information that may be required by councillor can be gathered only from the records of the office, whereas in the case of Legislative Councils, to answer a question satisfactorily the Government may have to call for information from the heads of districts or from other distant quarters. We consider that three days' time is more than enough."

33. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th August, referring to the arrangements recently made for combating the spread of cholera in the Calicut municipality, is of opinion that the municipality has not taken the necessary precautions for preventing the spread of the disease and that there is a lack of supervision in the cholera shed on the beach, and it is remarked that on the whole the Calicut municipality has not been doing all that it ought to do in the matter of sanitation.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 11th, 1897.

Sanitary arrangements in the Calicut municipality.

34. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 13th August, in noticing with pleasure the action of the chairman of the Cochin municipality in undertaking to conduct the repairs of all roads within the municipality, which are in need of repairs, as a means of affording some relief to the famine-stricken labourers, suggests the same course for adoption by the Calicut municipality and the Malabar district board.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1897.

Repairs of municipal roads as relief for famine-stricken labourers.

35. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 16th August, referring to the recent revision of house-tax in the Calicut municipality, remarks that the revision is on the whole unsatisfactory and requires further correction and settlement before final adoption. The principle of assessment is admitted to be to tax houses according to their rental value in the particular locality in which they are situated; but this principle does not appear to have been followed in very many cases. Instances are quoted to prove this statement, and the attention of the chairman and of the councillors is invited to the matter with a request that they will make the necessary corrections and alterations. It is further suggested that the Collector also should send for the lists and examine them and issue the necessary orders, and that three or four of the councillors should be formed into a committee for examining the assessment books and inspecting the buildings of each division and for revising the assessment accordingly.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 16th, 1897.

Revision of house-tax in the Calicut municipality.

36. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th August, referring to the insanitary condition of the Captain's tank in Calicut, suggests that it would be well if the proposal of Mr. D. Maneckjee to fill it up and plant trees thereon were accepted by the municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 25th, 1897.

The insanitary condition of Captain's tank.

37. Referring to the prevalence of cholera in places outside the limits of the Calicut municipality, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th August, urges upon the Calicut taluk board the necessity of appointing a sanitary inspector and two coolies for each of the affected villages and an itinerating hospital assistant for the whole taluk, who should carry with them a good supply of medicines.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

Cholera in the interior of the Calicut taluk.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 5th, 1897.

38. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th August, says that its local contemporary *The Daily Post* suggests to the President of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, that he should close the butchers' shops which have been recently opened in different parts of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, on the ground that they are not under the supervision of the market sergeant, and that unwholesome mutton is sold in them and the public health endangered. The *Qasim*, however, observes that every sheep for the market is slaughtered in the municipal slaughter-house, which is under the supervision of the Veterinary Surgeon, and that mutton is therein exposed to the air the whole night. This being the case, from what place does the unwholesome mutton complained of come? By maintaining these shops the public are saved from the trouble of going to market. It also suggests the opening of a few more like shops in places which are remote from the market.

Suggesting not to close the butchers' shops outside the market in Bangalore.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1897.

39. A paragraph in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 13th August, after referring to the fact that in the Palghat taluk, unlike other taluks of the district, millet and horsegram, which are dry-land crops, are also assessed, asks how Government can be justified in levying a tax on *motan* and *ellu* (gingelly-seed) cultivated on parambas which are already paying a tree-tax, and again on millet, etc., only in the Palghat taluk. Further observing that if it be considered unfair to subject other taluks also to a grievance which is specially endured by the Palghat taluk, the paragraph concludes with a hope that the authorities concerned will, for the sake of justice, see their way to removing the hardship in the case of Palghat.

Assessment of high-land crops.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

40. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th August, urges upon Government the necessity of establishing *tannas* or examining stations in South Malabar, as in North Malabar and other places, for the inspection of timber conveyed from private forests. Absence of such an arrangement entails much loss upon the owners of private forests. From the indifference of Government in the matter, one might imagine that the Government is interested in the ruin of private forests in order that it might monopolise the whole trade.

Establishment of *tannas* or examining stations in South Malabar.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1897.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, invites the attention of Government to a correspondence in its columns pointing out the necessity for the construction of a railway to Coorg, and alleging that it will not be wasteful investment of capital, and that, as there are it present large numbers of people come to that province from the neighbouring districts in quest of labour, the work may be started as a famine-relief work.

Railway to Coorg.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

42. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 28th August, makes the following complaints about the Southern Mahratta Railway:—Its trains are always irregular. Most of the carriages are not lighted at nights. Smoking in carriages is freely indulged in. People are huddled together like cattle in overcrowded carriages. In some of the stations the station-masters oppress the passengers and those who send goods are put to all sorts of inconvenience.

The irregularities on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 5th, 1897.

43. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th August, says people travelling on the Southern Mahratta Railway often complain that third-class passengers greatly suffer for want of a secluded place for gosha ladies at the city station, Bangalore. There is a waiting

Defects in accommodation at the Bangalore city railway station.

room in the station for third-class passengers, but it does not contain a suitable place for gosha ladies, in consequence of which they remain waiting outside in the sun. If the Railway authorities were to enclose a corner of the room and set it apart for gosha ladies, it would be very convenient.

Complaint is also made that no arrangements exist for the provision of drinking water. At small stations on the line Brahmins, who are appointed for the purpose, supply water to passengers, but it is astonishing that no such arrangement has been made in the city station, and the station-master, whose duty it is to look after this matter, does nothing. The editor suggests the immediate appointment of a Brahmin to supply water to passengers whenever required.

The editor proceeds to observe that the Railway authorities do not publicly notify changes made in their time-tables from time to time. This causes great inconvenience to passengers from the civil and military station or cantonment, as they have to go to the station for the mere purpose of ascertaining the times at which trains start. The editor advises the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities to promulgate such changes for general information in English and in native newspapers.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th August, speaking on the remark said to have been made by the Secretary of State for India that it is a matter of satisfaction that there was a fall in the opium trade of India, says that far from indicating any decrease in the consumption of the opium, the fall in the opium revenue shows that the Chinese are growing their own opium and buy less of the Indian drug. The editor thinks that the Government should never yield to the cry of the anti-opium party or think of suppressing the growth of opium. Any attempt at such a suppression would not only defeat its own object, but would be attended with great loss of revenue to India, while the preventive establishment would cost a great deal without any corresponding benefit.

The opium revenue of India.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 30th, 1897.

45. A paragraph in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 13th August, regrets that the Government concurred in the opinion of the Board that no modification could at present be effected in the rules for the grant of rewards in salt and abkári cases. The paragraph further says that so long as the reward system is not altogether done away with, the subordinate officers of the department would continue to concoct cases, and that innocent men would be punished; that the reward system and the compulsion from higher authorities to show more cases are fraught with evil to the people; and that unless these two things are altogether stopped, the administration of justice cannot be satisfactory.

The pernicious effect of the reward system.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1897.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th August, referring to the same subject, makes the following remarks:—"If the Government and the Board think that the reward system cannot be modified, it is indispensable that at least the defect in the law be remedied and the accused be given an opportunity of a judicial hearing. The passing of an order which injuriously affects the people who work for their living is, in its opinion, a great injustice.

46. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th August, referring to the question of granting rewards in salt and abkári cases, makes the observation that the Board is greatly mistaken in saying that the reward system requires no modification. It also asks what greater encouragement can be given for trumping up false charges than the present system. The superior officers take their subordinates to task if the number of cases is not large. The magistrates are prepared to convict in all cases brought before them, and rewards are granted in all the cases in which conviction has been secured.

Rewards in salt and abkári cases.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 18th, 1897.

A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd August, referring to the same subject, questions the propriety of the law that any confession alleged to have been made before any servant of the Salt and Abkári department, however low his position may be, is admissible in evidence against the accused, while such admissions are not accepted even when made to Superintendents of Police in the Police department.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th August, also referring to the same subject, suggests a modification in the reward system. It says that the reward is now given to petty officers for securing conviction in large number of cases. This works as an incentive to those officers who are without any culture to trump up charges against the innocent. Acting on the equitable principle that the preventing justice is better than punishing injustice, it will be advisable for the Government to give reward not to those petty officers who multiply cases to secure their own advantage, but to such of them who by their vigilance restrain the carrying out of illicit sale of toddy, etc. If this method is adopted, the poor tappers will be saved much hardship and the illicit sale, etc., will be put a stop to and revenue to Government will also be protected. The present staff of Inspectors, etc., will be found quite sufficient for the purpose, and the proposed organisation of two forces, *i.e.*, the preventive and the detective, can profitably to Government be dispensed with. It hopes that this suggestion will be acceptable to Government.

(*k*) *General.*

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1897.

47. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 14th August, requests His Excellency Lord Havelock to allow the ryots of the different places intended to be visited by him, on his return to Madras, an opportunity of expressing to him their grievances. It is hoped that the people will represent their real difficulties, as it is almost certain that the Governor will bear them in mind and adopt remedial measures.

A request to His Excellency Lord Havelock.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1897.

48. The *Pariyan*, of the 14th August, draws the attention of the Librarian in charge of the Connemara Library to the disturbances and distractions to which the readers within the building are subjected, and hopes that he will rectify matters.

A suggestion to the Librarian, Connemara Library, Madras.

49. The same paper says that the employment of a nurse in the Royapettah Hospital, Madras, is very necessary for the benefit of its female patients, and draws the attention of the Medical authorities to the point.

A suggestion to the Medical authorities in Madras.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1897.

50. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, complains that lepers are freely allowed to walk in the streets of Madras and that no steps are taken by the authorities to put a stop to the nuisance caused thereby.

A complaint about lepers.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

51. The *Jananukulan*, of the 21st August, writes as follows :— The opportunities for corruption or bribe-taking are many in the Revenue, Criminal and Police departments of Government, and it is well known that officers serving in them are most of them very corrupt. The Judicial department has been an exception to the rule; District Judges, Sub-Judges and District Munsifs being generally honest. Corruption now seems to be creeping into the judicial service also. A few years ago, two Sub-Judges were punished with imprisonment for corruption, while a third who was likewise accused was retired on pension, and a fourth was lately dismissed from service after trial. We now hear a rumour that a District and Sessions Judge receives in important cases that go to him thousands and ten thousands of rupees as bribes. Till we know for certain what the truth is, we refrain from publishing the name and the station of the officer in question. So there is corruption in all departments of the administration. Many are the ways of bribe-receiving. One officer employs his trusted agent as the medium of corruption; another receives money through some vakil; a third employs a relation of his for

Remarks on the corruption of officials.

the purpose; a fourth gets it through his wife. Again one employs one's own man as a commissioner for inquiry and gets a share of the fee; another confines his corrupt practices to cases in which he decides justly; a third makes a parade of his honesty in open court but receives money secretly; a fourth is content to be paid in kind, such as cattle, carriages, etc., or buys them at half prices. To expose these cases of corruption and to bring the offenders to justice is next to impossible. The law, as it is at present, punishes the giver and the taker of bribes. While such is the case, how can it be expected that poor people will come forward and brave the danger of lodging complaints against powerful officials? The task is hopeless. Besides it is not the interest of the man who buys justice for money to expose himself or the officer who helped him. If corruption is to be put a stop to, the first remedy is to cancel the provision of law which makes the giver of bribe liable to punishment. Such a measure will facilitate the work of detection; and if the higher officers will co-operate, corruption may be considerably checked. But unfortunately young civilians, who are strangers to the country and ignorant of the language of the people, are entrusted with great powers. People dread the officials as a class and corruption remains unchecked.

52. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, writing from Vadekkancheri (near Palghat) reports as follows:— SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1897.

The case of a poor man who died for want of proper treatment.

One Raman, who had been beaten severely by some men, was sent to the local hospital by the magistrate for medical examination, treatment and certificate. The apothecary in charge of the hospital wrote back to say that the man required careful treatment, but that as the District Surgeon had recently forbidden the admission of in-patients, he the apothecary could not take him in. The magistrate referred the question to the District Magistrate, who ordered that the man might be treated as an out-patient. He was, however, poor, houseless and helpless, and in his bad health had to seek lodgings on pials of houses and endure great hardships. The apothecary, however, pitied the poor man and rendered him all the help he could; while in this condition he was attacked by cholera, and none would give him shelter. Thus left helpless, he is said to have died. Who is responsible for his death?

53. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th August, observes that the special tahsildar appointed in Jammalamadugu for disposing of applications for the grant of agricultural loans is unable to turn out any work, inasmuch as special deputy tahsildars and revenue inspectors are not yet appointed to assist him in the discharge of his duties. The ryots are submitting numerous applications for loans for purchasing fodder. These applications are, the paper regrets to observe, returned to the applicants after a month for not having been written in the prescribed forms. It asks why the authorities should insist on the use of a particular form, and why they should not grant the loan after satisfying themselves as to the sufficiency of the property offered as security. It refers to four particular cases in which the applications of persons in the village of Chinna Pasavula were rejected, nearly a month after their submission, for not having been written in the prescribed forms, though the security offered was not insufficient. The fact of the work of the subordinate officers being so unsatisfactory is attributable, says the paper, to the indifference shown by the Collector of Cuddapah in famine matters. SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1897.

Agricultural loans in Cuddapah.

54. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th August, says the reason why a threatening letter was sent to the Amir by the Government of India and why forces are being concentrated at Rawal Pindi is that the Amir has rendered aid to the frontier tribes against the British Government. SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1897.

The Amir and the Government of India.

55. The same paper mentions that the *Paisa Akhbar*, of Lahore, referring to a rumour that the Amir of Afghanistan has sent four battalions (consisting of horse and foot) and a battery in aid of the troops stationed at

The Amir and the frontier tribes.

Khost, thinks that the Amir might have sent the troops for preventing the Meada Khail tribe or the Waziris from entering Afghanistan. Anent the apprehensions of the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the Amir's book about Jehad and the Turkish victory have created religious fanaticism amongst the Muhammadans of India, the *Paisa* observes that the book has not yet reached India. The Turkish victory has made Muhammadans jubilant and nothing else. The British Government has not treated the Muhammadans of India in such a manner as to make them forget its favours. They have already proved themselves faithful to the British Raj. Hence there is no reason why their loyalty should now be doubted.

Loyalty of the Muhammadans of India towards Government.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

56. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st August, says that the Government of India doubts the loyalty of the Amir for the following reasons, viz., the rising of the Khatwal tribe, the alleged communication by Mulla Majnun with Afghanistan, the rising of the Mehmandis on the instigation of Mulla Huda, the news of the arrival of an Afghan envoy at the Court of the Sultan, the book on Jehad and the celebration of the Turkish victory in Kabul. All this has led to a note from the Government of India to the Amir. It is understood, the editor says, that the Amir has issued an order to his people prohibiting them from taking part with Mulla Huda. But these instructions are not sufficient to prevent the Afghans from executing their evil designs. It beboves the Amir to adopt stringent measures and inflict severe punishment upon the Mehmand tribe so that the Government may see he is a real friend. Otherwise the Amir will suffer in the same way as Sher Ali and Yaqub Khan have suffered.

The Amir of Afghanistan and the Government of India.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1897.

57. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th August, in writing that an European who was charged with the murder of his native syce at Delhi escaped with a slight fine, observes that several Europeans who had committed the same offence have been similarly let off unpunished. Government and its responsible officers are committing a serious blunder by deviating from the path of justice. This action on their part has created great feeling among the natives of India.

Price of native blood.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1897.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, speaking of the elections for the Legislative Council held at Trichinopoly and Bezwada, points out that the University of Madras has yet to elect its representative in the Council, Rev. Dr. Miller's term having expired, and hopes that Government will soon call upon that body to exercise its right of election and fill up the vacancy.

The Madras University representative in the Legislative Council yet to be elected.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1897.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th August, writes as follows:—It is the duty of the Indian press to watch the administration in the Native States of India. But for the authority exercised over them by the British Government, their condition would be exceedingly miserable. As it is, they are not all that they need be. In some States the Maharaja interferes too much with the administration and hampers the action of the Diwan in every way; while in others, the Diwan is everything, the Maharaja caring only for a liberal allowance for his expenses. There are three Native States subject to the control of the Madras Government, namely, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkóttai. In Travancore, the administration is said to be conducted carefully. In Cochin, the Maharaja and the Diwan are young and are reported to be hasty in some of the measures introduced by them: they will soon learn the truth of the proverb that patience will

Remarks on the administration of Pudukkóttai.

conquer all difficulties. In Pudukkóttai, however, things seem to be going the wrong way. The Maharaja takes no interest in the administration; most of his time is spent on the Kodaikánal hills; his pleasures—such as hunting, racing—absorb all his time and attention; and his only care is to get money from the State for his expenses. When Mr. A. Seshia Sastriar was in charge of Pudukkóttai, the administration was excellent. But since the assumption of the rule by the young Maharaja, matters are said to be going from bad to worse. The new Diwan may be a man of experience, but he is under no supervision. Lately three officers resigned their service in the State—the Chief Judge, who discharged his duties honestly and efficiently; an Engineer in charge of the D.P.W., who had served the State for ten years; and Mr. S. Narayanasami Aiyar, who had long been at the head of the State College and earned distinction. All three were of great help to the Diwan, and they have resigned. And why? Has the Political Agent inquired into the matters and reported? We hope the Government of Sir Arthur Havelock will inquire into the state of administration in Pudukkótai. In addition to visiting Travancore and Cochin, His Excellency will do well to visit Pudukkóttai and learn for himself the state of affairs there.

60. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 21st August, speaking of the civil disabilities to which the Ilvars of Travancore are subject in that State, such as exclusion from public appointments, observes that, though as a community they are very backward, some of them have received good education and have obtained appointments in Mysore and British India. The paper is gratified to learn that the Ilvars have brought their case to the notice of the British Parliament, and hopes that the Government of Travancore will at least allow the Ilvar boys free admission into the State schools without distinction of caste.

The Ilvars of Travancore.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

61. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd August, says that in Travancore there is now widespread famine and cholera, and the people are dying of starvation in large numbers, and the Government has not yet taken any steps to give relief to the poor.

Famine in Travancore.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 23rd, 1897.

62. A leader in the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 10th August, referring to the proposal of the Travancore Sirkar to establish a Government high school in Changanasseri, where there is already a Mission high school, says that the one already in existence there is quite enough for the public need, and suggests that the proposed one might be established in some other locality where it is more needed. Reference is also made to the fact that the existing Mission school has this advantage, *i.e.*, that unlike the Protestant mission schools it does not give religious instruction. Objection is also taken to the acquisition by the Sirkar for public purposes of the land on which it was proposed to erect a building for the Mission school.

No additional high school required in Changanasseri.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 10th, 1897.

63. A leader in the *Kerala Mitran*, of the 21st August, regrets that the Cochin State has hardly done anything for the relief of its subjects suffering from famine and pestilence, and urges it to follow the course adopted by the Travancore Sirkar and the British Government, such as opening relief works, etc.

Famine in the Cochin State.

KERALA MITRAN, *Cochin*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

64. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 17th August, remarks that Government servants in Cuddapah are trying to obtain Government favour by reducing the number of coolies on relief works. The work of the coolies has greatly increased, while their wages have substantially diminished. The correspondent regrets to note that, contrary to the provisions of the Famine Code requiring payment of wages to mothers with babies at 2 lb. of paddy a day, they are being paid at the rate of only 11 pies a day. The former overseer on the Erragunta relief works used to impose heavy fines and bring down the

Famine in Cuddapah.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1897.

wages to 5 or 6 pies a day, and even the present overseer does not pay more than 7 or 8 pies a day. New coolies are refused admission. The correspondent believes that the authorities do so with the object of curtailing the numbers on relief works. He attributes the cause of the diminution in the number of coolies to increased work and reduced wages, to the prevalence of a rumour that the coolies will forcibly be taken to the Nilgiris and to the fact that some of the coolies resort to villages, down the canal, for work there. Observing that grants of loans to ryots for purposes of buying seeds have been withheld by the Cuddapah executive committee, the correspondent remarks that Government help will be quite useless unless given in proper time, and regrets to note that the officers in Jammalamadugu have lately refused such grants to about a hundred ryots.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1897.

Famine-relief works.

65. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th August, referring to the great fall in the number of coolies on the relief works in Ganjám and Cuddapah, prays that Government will not be hasty in disestablishing the relief works. It remarks that abolition of relief works does not prove the subsidence of famine, and that the coolies will themselves voluntarily leave the works as soon as the season proves favourable. It remarks that the fall-off in the number of coolies in Bellary being only 4,000 out of 150,000, the very large fall in the numbers at Cuddapah (14,000 out of 85,000) cannot be attributed to anything but the enhancement of work and curtailment of wages. The number of coolies in Anantapur is on the increase. It says it is aware that the Collectors of these three districts are intelligent and prudent, but is at a loss to account for the fact of there being so much difference in them as regards famine relief, when the season does not appear to be more favourable in one district than in another. It therefore prays that Government will kindly consider these matters before proceeding to stop the relief works.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1897.

The *Koyas* of the Gódávari district.

66. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th August, regrets to note that the *Koyas* in the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari district are severely suffering from famine. Rains have indeed set in in some places, but the crops will not be gathered for two months more. Meanwhile these poor hillmen have neither forest leaves and roots to eat nor standing crops to pledge for raising loans. They are therefore living upon the tender leaves of the bamboo, in consequence of which cholera has broken out among them. Food-stuffs are not available in the taluk, and so they have to resort to the Government depôts on the other side of the Gódávari. But the present condition of the river is such that it takes about 10 or 14 days for the grain-boats to go up the river from Rajahmundry to Kunadaram, and about the same time for the supplies to reach Dommigudem, the principal village in the taluk. Sometimes the floods are so heavy that even steamers cannot resist the current. Moreover, the Gódávari and the Sabhari have been in floods destroying the crops in the low lands, and seeds are not available for sowing a second time. The paper therefore prays that large quantities of paddy will be sent to depôts for sale, that the Famine Relief Committee will allot some funds for helping the *Koyas*, and that the Agency tracts will be connected with other parts of the country by land-routes.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 23rd, 1897.

Famine in Malabar, and the difference of opinion between the Collector and the Secretariat.

67. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd August, says that Mr. Dance, the Collector of Malabar, has observed the existence of famine in Malabar, while the Revenue Secretariat believes that there can be no famine in Malabar. It is significant, however, that, during the week ending with the 7th instant, the number of reported deaths in Malabar from cholera alone is 1,861. The paper says that Mr. Stokes will never yield without a struggle however unholy it may be.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 14th, 1897.

Famine in India.

68. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 14th August, speaking of the causes of famine in India, says that as long as India was governed by Hindu kings, the people were

happy and contented, but when Mlechchas took possession of the country the happiness was turned to misery. It was under Muhammadan rule that famine first began to appear in India and, since the English rule was established, famines have been occurring almost every year. The Muhammadans were only outwardly opposed to the Brahmins because they knew that without Brahmins they could not carry on the administration. Although the English do not openly show their enmity to the Brahmins, yet being afraid of their intellectual superiority, they try to set other classes against the Brahmins. The other classes, therefore, are giving up their traditional occupations in their desire to supplant the Brahmins. Hence industries have died out and all people are competing only for one kind of employment, namely, Government service. Hence famines are the order of the day.

69. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st August, referring to the measures intended to be adopted for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Malabar, says that the conditional promise of the Madras committee that it would send an amount equal to the sum collected in the district for famine relief is unjustifiable and the acceptance by the Calicut committee of that conditional promise is inexpedient. It is then suggested that as famine relief in Malabar is a matter of urgent necessity, at least the sum already contributed from that district be immediately obtained and relief operation begun.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

Famine relief in Malabar.

Another article in the same issue of the paper suggests how the relief should be administered. It is not advisable to purchase rice in the local bazaars, but it should be specially indented for and obtained, as the tradesmen's profits would swallow up a considerable portion of the amount set apart for the purpose. The system of giving rice should be restricted and that of giving conjee (gruel) resorted to as much as possible.

Another article in the same issue of the paper suggests that the provisions of the Agriculturists' Loans Act be made better known to the people of Malabar, so that they might avail themselves of those provisions at this trying season, and invites the attention of the Collector and of the Famine committee to this subject.

A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th August, complains that in the conjee (gruel) provided at some of the places in Calicut there is no sufficient quantity of rice, and that some of the ticket-holders fail to obtain the whole or any portion of the quantity of rice mentioned in their tickets.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

70. The *Pariyan*, of the 14th August, writes as follows on the proposed measures of depriving the Vernacular press of India of its liberty:—

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1897.

Observations on the proposed measure for curtailing the liberty of the Vernacular press.

The evil of such a step will be great indeed. It will deprive the people of India of the only means they now have of bringing to the notice of Government the numerous acts of maladministration, which its native subordinates, from the lowest to the highest grade, commit. In many places almost all Government appointments are held by members of one and the same caste, and the mischief they do will remain unchecked and unnoticed by Government, if there be no free Press to expose it. Besides it is the Press which serves to unite together, by a common bond of sympathy, all the different castes and sections of the Indian people. True that the Press has, in some instances, deviated from its strict duty, espoused the cause of the mischievous National Congress, and has been guilty of other foolish acts; but the Vernacular press discharges a most useful function. Government may check or punish the wrong-doers, but it will not be wise to condemn the Vernacular press as a whole for the faults of individual members, and deprive India of one of its great blessings, namely, a free Press.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Aug. 15th, 1897.

71. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th August, writes as follows:—"If Mr. Bhownagiri's definition of sedition be a correct one, then, we believe, every newspaper is seditious. It comes to this. Any editor criticising an action of Government in a strong language may be construed to incite the native population against the British rule. If Mr. Bhownagiri's idea of sedition be accepted to be correct, then it is better to abolish the boon of a free Press within the British territory. We are glad to find that even the present Conservative Government does not agree with Mr. Bhownagiri in this respect. We deprecate inflammatory or scurrilous writing, but we think that a free Press has a double blessing. It gives opportunities to persons to express themselves freely and unreservedly, and it empties the mind of the people of discontent and pent-up feelings against Government which, if unexpressed, would lead to worse results. Mr. Bhownagiri is making himself unpopular."

Remarks on Mr. Bhownagiri's definition of sedition.

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Aug. 16th, 1897.

72. A correspondent to the *Nilalochani*, of the 16th August, draws the attention of those intending to proceed to Natal to the stringent rules framed by the Government of that settlement against the landing of the Indians, and advises them to wait till the disposal of the memorial submitted to the Home Government for the cancelment of the said rules.

Advice to those who wish to go to Natal.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1897.

73. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th August, writes as follows on the present state of affairs in India:—Many are the evils that have befallen India since the beginning of the present year. Famine and plague have caused the people heavy misery and taxed the energies of our Government to the utmost. And now troubles have arisen in the North-western frontiers. The Chitral expedition of last year which cost the Indian Government such heavy expenditure would, it was thought, put an end to all disturbances in the frontiers; but fresh troubles have commenced. Vast forces have been sent to the frontiers, and Government is taking all necessary steps for the effectual protection of the country. This is a time when all India should act with one mind, when Government and the people should co-operate. There is no doubt that the Hindus will behave as they ought. We are confident that even the Muhammadans of India, who have reaped such benefits from the rulers of the country, will be loyal to the British Government and not countenance the doings of their co-religionists in the frontiers. The action of Government in the matter of Poona is to be regretted; but that is a small matter and a little exercise of prudence on the part of Government will satisfy the people. The Anglo-Indian press most improperly indulges in free abuse of the natives of the country, and we hope that it will cease to do so in future.

The present state of affairs in India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1897.

74. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, urges the Indian public to put forth their best efforts to render the coming congress a great success and to falsify the utterances of its enemies. The paper says that every part of India should be well represented in the congress and that, if possible, an influential member of the British Parliament should be invited to preside over it.

Suggestions about the coming congress.

75. The same paper writes as follows:—The dissatisfaction that exists among the people of India is, undoubtedly, due to the shortcomings of the administration. During the last twenty years, Indian Government has followed a selfish policy, unmindful of the interests and welfare of the people. The way in which the revenues of India are spent shows that no heed is paid to the well-being of the tax-payer. The complaints of the people are not listened to. The country is growing poorer; the great bulk of the people are agriculturists and they suffer by the operations of the Settlement department; and Indian manufactures have declined. Failure of rain for a single year drives the people in thousands away from their homes to wander in

Why should Government fear the people of India at all?

quest of relief. In every district and every village there is discontent. Even in the days of Lord Lytton it was not so great as it is now. And all this is due to the apathy of Government to the welfare of the people. And yet how strange it is that the Vernacular press of India should be blamed as fostering disaffection in the minds of the people? Sir Lepel Griffin thinks that the English and Vernacular newspapers published in India by the natives of the country are a source of danger to the British Government. Such danger is imaginary. The British Government of India has nothing to fear from its Indian subjects who are perfectly quiet and peaceful, who only ask for a redress of their grievances and who are fully alive to the blessings they enjoy under their present rulers.

76. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th August, remarks that Mr. Bhownagiri is an enemy to the Indians, as he prejudices the minds of the Members of the House of Parliament against his own countrymen. He is said to be an opponent of the Indian congress and of the Vernacular press. The paper says that he was knighted in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, and fears that much evil may befall India if he should be appointed as the Viceroy of India through the influence of the Conservative Ministry now in power.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1897.

Mr. Bhownagiri and India.

77. The same paper reports that the Muhammadans living in London convened a meeting on the 9th July last and expressed their disapproval of the condemnation of Government and its measures by some native papers in India. It was the prayer of the meeting that the seditious newspaper writers should be punished as they deserved, without any attempt on the part of Government to curtail the liberty of the Vernacular press.

Prayer of a meeting of the Muhammadans in London.

78. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 21st August, after enumerating the miseries endured by the people of India during the time of the Muhammadan rule, and eulogising the British Government for the vast benefits conferred on them, hopes that the present frontier troubles will not lead to any war with the Amir of Afghanistan or the Muhammadan powers in general or pave the way for Russian aggression. Should such troubles arise, the paper thinks that the fate of the people of India would be like that of a garland of flowers in the hands of a monkey!

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

The present political situation.

79. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st August, speaking of the importance of the Vernacular newspapers, and how their usefulness will depend upon the encouragement given to them by the people, and the good sense and judgment shown by their contributors, suggests to Government the advisability of communicating to the editors of those papers the press reports submitted to it by its Translators, so that if the reports be imperfect or inaccurate, the necessary additions and modifications may be supplied by the editors concerned. The paper advises the editors of Anglo-Indian papers to be friendly to their brethren of the Vernacular press and help them with their advice, instead of running them down as is done at present.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

A request to Government to furnish the editors of Vernacular newspapers with the press reports submitted to it by the Translators to Government.

80. A correspondent to the same paper suggests the following subjects for the consideration of the coming congress:—

Suggestions for the coming congress.

(1) The appointment of a native of India as an ordinary member of Council in the Viceregal and Presidential Councils.

(2) The right of sending to the British Parliament a number of representatives from India.

(3) Whether it is necessary to retain the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

(4) The strengthening of the British congress committee with additional funds.

The writer remarks that the administrative capacity of the natives of India has greatly improved as may be inferred from the appointment of Dadabhai Nowrojee as a member of the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure. He would choose the Indian representatives in the British Parliament from the Indian congress committee. In the opinion of the writer, the present Council of the Secretary of State for India may safely be abolished and a new Council formed consisting of a few Members of Parliament and those who aspire to Indian Governorships and Viceroyalties. Such an arrangement will, the writer says, effect a great saving of expenditure. Great stress is laid on the necessity for strengthening the British congress committee with funds, to enable it to start a congress press in England, to publish and circulate gratis to the British public copies of the Indian congress reports, and to convene a large public meeting in England in February or March to be attended by Members of Parliament, both of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, and lay before that meeting for expression of opinion the congress reports.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1897.

Collection of subscriptions in Madura to help Mr. Tilak.

81. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 22nd August, reports that funds are now being raised in Madura to help Mr. Tilak, and that a sum of hundred rupees will soon be made up.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1897.

Too much spent upon railways.

82. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th August, deprecates any further extension of railways in India on the ground that the interest payable on their capital is a heavy drain upon the limited revenues of India. The paper thinks that all the railways recommended have been constructed for averting famine.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1897.

Newspapers and popular meetings.

83. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th August, writes as follows:—Two things are necessary for the good government of India—newspapers and popular meetings. It is by means of these that the wants and grievances of the people can be made known to our rulers. We must remember that our rulers have come from another country and are strangers to India. It becomes our duty, therefore, to convey to them our opinions and sentiments. In the Southern districts of the Presidency popular meetings have not been frequently held of late. It is the duty of the leading men of the south to take an earnest interest in public affairs and be the medium of communication between the rulers and the people. Again we must bear in mind that we are living in a critical time. We must first of all make sure of the truth of what we wish to represent to Government; the statements made by men, who will not come forward to prove their assertions, will be discredited. The memorial submitted by the Dekhan Sabha of Poona was discarded by the Government of Bombay, for the reason that most of those who signed the memorial could not be traced. Many acts of Government are conducted secretly. It will not do for us to speak of them from mere vague conjecture. It is the duty of those who have now been elected as people's representatives for the Legislative Council to ascertain the real wants and grievances of the people and represent them to Government.

Improvement of Indian industries.

84. A correspondent to the same paper writes as follows:—The chief cause of famine in India is the absence of industries. True that there are some manufactories in Bombay and Calcutta. In Madras there are very few of them. The matter deserves the serious attention of Government, and legislation is necessary. Government should guarantee the payment of all deficits of interest below 3 or 4 per cent. per annum to all companies started for industrial purposes, or pay a grant of Rs. 10 a head in workshops employing more than 100 labourers, or open two large industrial schools for the Southern districts and two for the Northern districts of the Presidency. Government may start a paper manufactory and purchase thence all the paper it requires. It may likewise start manufactories for other industries. At present India's money goes to enrich foreign manufacturers

while her sons are starving. The various district boards may be made to co-operate with Government. Industries which will give livelihood must be devised for the poor people of this country.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1897.

Indian people and the Government.

85. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st August, regrets to observe that the people of India are now much worse off than before, and that their actual starvation is the real cause of the spread of epidemic diseases and the increase in the death-rate. It remarks that the indifference shown by Government to people's complaints tends to create dissatisfaction in their hearts. Referring to Sir Lepel Griffin's sounding of alarm that the position of the British Government in India is endangered by the English and Vernacular journals conducted by natives, the paper assures that no danger will ever arise from the Native press. It believes that the feeling of dissatisfaction is due to Government's want of regard for (confidence in) its subjects and its indifference to attend to their grievances. It is therefore unable to see the propriety of accusing the Native press, when the cause of the dissatisfaction exists in the Government itself. It, however, strongly assures the Government that no fear of danger need be entertained from the people of India.

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, July 26th and Aug. 2nd, 1897.

Poona affairs.

86. The *Rajayogi*, of the 26th July and 2nd August, writes thus (in English):—"On the night of the 27th July the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak was arrested by the Bombay Government on a charge of exciting and attempting to excite disaffection by inflammatory articles published in some of the Poona newspapers. Along with this honourable gentleman some more persons who are the editors of some Vernacular newspapers were also brought under arrest and taken to the lock-up. This news is now the cause of great excitement in Poona. Unfortunately Mr. Tilak was refused to be granted bail, which is a very harsh step adopted by the magistrate in respect of a great Hindu gentleman of Mr. Tilak's stamp who is a professor of a college and a member of the Legislative Council, and as such cannot be expected to run away out of the clutches of the law. There is no *primâ facie* case yet against him, except that he is arrested under some suspicious grounds. The Bombay High Court has been, we are sorry, very much prejudiced against the so-called offender in refusing to grant him the bail instead of evincing a sound judicial temperament and independence."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1897.

The Vernacular press and the English journals.

87. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th August, repeats the statements made in the English journals that certain gentlemen in India have written to Sir M. Bhownagiri expressing the desirability of withdrawing the privileges conceded to the Vernacular press; that they furnished him with a copy of a vernacular journal containing grossly abusive language towards Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; and that the language is so abhorring that it could not be read before Parliament. If this be true, the paper asks for the names of the said gentlemen and of the vernacular journal, and remarks that the editor of such a journal deserves punishment. It concludes that this is nothing but a trick played by the English journals.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 23rd, 1897.

Murder of natives by Europeans.

88. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd August, speaking of a case in the District Magistrate's Court of Lahore, says that the accused Kelly was let off by the magistrate with a fine of Rs. 50, although there was strong evidence against him, and hopes that the matter would draw the attention of the Panjab Government; for violent deaths of natives at the hands of Europeans are, in its opinion, becoming too frequent and the practice should be put a stop to by exemplary punishment.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 16th, 1897.

Attempts at gagging the Native press.

89. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 16th August, says that the Anglo-Indian press is the sole cause of the misunderstanding under which the Government of Bombay is labouring with regard to the loyalty

of the Indian people and to the nature of the Native press. The paper, therefore, hopes that Government will see for themselves and not be led away by the misrepresentations of the Anglo-Indian press into taking the very serious step of gagging the Native press.

A threatening letter to Mr. Moore, Collector of Surat.

90. The same paper learns from a Guzerati paper that Mr. Moore, the Collector of Surat, received an anonymous letter in which the writer said that he had come from Poona after murdering Mr. Rand, and if an opportunity offered itself he would also assassinate him (Mr. Moore).

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 14th, 1897.

Mr. Tilak and the Native press.

91. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 14th August, in an article on the arrest of Mr. Tilak, says that there are two motives for the arrest of Mr. Tilak—one is to strike terror into the minds of the people and the other is to put an end to the criticism of Government measures. The Government is afraid that if the Press is allowed to criticise Government, the people will understand what their rights are and try to obtain them.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

The disaffection of the Muhammadans in India.

92. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 28th August, is at a loss to know why the Turkish press should write against the British Government in India when Turkey owes so much to the British Government, and thinks that the disaffection of the Indian Muhammadans might be due to the violent writings in the Turkish papers on the Government of India. The news of the Calcutta riots and the subsequent punishment of the rioters might have been carried to Constantinople. This might perhaps be the cause of the violent language of the Turkish press. The Sultan can, if he like, put an end to such writings, but his own jealousy might have been roused by the recent Jubilee celebrations in England.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 18th, 1897.

Indian subjects of the British Government.

93. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 18th August, has a leading article in which, after recounting the benefits which the people of India have derived from the British Government, says that the Indian people cherish nothing but sentiments of loyalty to the Sovereign power, and wonders why Government should entertain any suspicion about their loyalty, or why some editors of newspapers and other private men in Poona should have been arrested. It thinks it the duty of Government to set right any paper that might have gone wrong, but that it is by no means safe to gag the Press altogether. The Press is the only medium by which the Government can gage the minds of the people, and when the Government finds that people have any grievances to complain of, it must encourage the Press to give expression to the popular opinion rather than smother it altogether. If Government should gag the Press it will create a great sensation.

Then speaking of the arrest of the brothers Natu, the paper says that it has caused great alarm among the people, which is not at all calculated to increase their loyalty or to suppress any disaffection. Popular grief always leads to rage and rage to unrest. It is not becoming a politic Government to give rise to such feelings in the people.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 25th, 1897.

The unrest in Poona.

94. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th August, says:—"When Sir W. Wedderburn asked a question in Parliament concerning the Dekhan Sabha memorial on the irregularities in the carrying out of the plague operations, the Secretary of State for India denied all charges and sang the praises of the soldiers who were employed for the purpose. But some of the records which demonstrate the praiseworthy conduct of the soldiers are now coming to light." The paper then quotes a number of cases wherein the soldiers employed behaved in an objectionable manner, of which the following are a few:—

Bhiku Bin Tatya Shimpi, inhabitant of Saniwarpet (Poona).—A search party came to my house on the 19th of April and took away my daughter Manu Bai to the plague hospital and destroyed all the bedding and clothes in my house. The next day the doctor sent her back home as not suffering from plague.

Lakshman Balakrishna Maghe.—On the 23rd April soldiers forcibly took me to the hospital where, at the request of Mr. V. N. Apte, I was examined by the doctor and released as having no plague. When I returned home I found all my clothes and bedding destroyed, my cash-box in disorder and jewels worth Rs. 75 missing.

Sripat Gopal Kulkarni, an old man of 80.—On the 16th April a search party of some ten or twelve soldiers entered my house in Sukrawarpet. Four of them seized me and I was obliged to strip myself stark naked. They then made me stand and sit alternately several times. While I did this the soldiers danced around me.

Sambhugiri Gosair.—On the 23rd April a whitewashing party came to the temple. They took the image of Siva, broke it and threw it into the fire. They also broke the images of Ganapati, Maruti and Nandi in a neighbouring house.

Balakrishna Ramachandra, pujari of the Vitoba temple in Nanapet.—On the 24th April a search party came to the temple, and although there was no plague they broke down the walls and broke a leg of the image Garuda.

The paper then says: "We can enumerate a very large number of such cases, but space does not permit us to do so. It is dangerous for Government to suppress all these grievances. It is therefore necessary that a searching public inquiry should be held."

95. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 25th August, in a leading article makes the following observations:—Many of the Indians think that the British Government is the best and that native rule was oppressive. But this notion arises from a want of deep consideration. The British Government only seems to make us happy, but their ultimate object is their own gain. Under the pretence of improving us they teach us the English language, but this is only with the object of undermining our faith in our Sastras and of turning us away from our religion and not from any real desire to save us. To induce our men to learn English they first held out hopes of employments under Government to those who studied it. When, in course of time, all people began to study, they gave employments only to those who passed examinations. Then those who passed claimed appointments, and consequently the examinations were made more and more difficult in order that few may pass it. The main intention of Government is that all should learn English but not fully, they should not have time to know their own (former) greatness, and that the English language and English manners and customs should prevail everywhere and gradually the Indian languages, manners and customs should disappear. This is the ultimate object of the English Government.

MYSORE DESABHIMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 25th, 1897.

The evil results of the English rule in India.

Our countrymen, too, being led away by these professions begin the education of their children with the English alphabet. The result is our boys have no occasion to know our own customs and manners. The Brahmins give up their proper religious education and their daily ceremonies, and become atheists. They take pleasure in wearing English dress and in eating with non-Brahmins. That they also take largely to drinking is clear from the abkári accounts of Mysore alone. With the exception of these changes, we do not see in what respect the English have improved the Hindus. The Englishmen give no encouragement to local industries, but bring their own home-manufactured articles for sale here. Just as the bamboo-insect enters the bamboo and gradually eats it away in the inside and makes it rotten, so the English having entered India have gradually undermined our Hindu manners and customs, spoiled our education and our ancient wisdom, destroyed our industries and our cultivation, and our reverence for our religion and our love for our country. Thus by making us like themselves they have changed us and loosened our faith in our religion. This is the greatest good that they have done to us and we see no other. As if this were not enough, even our women have begun to follow the men, and attempts are being made to educate them too. Already a great many of the women who have received

education have changed their customs and dress. If they, too, come to the same state as the men, then the object of the English would have been accomplished.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1897.

Famine allowance suggested for low-paid servants of Government.

96. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 13th August, after giving a brief account of the famine prevailing in Malabar, remarks that if the subordinate officers had made themselves bold to acquaint Government from time to time with the actual state of things in the country, there would not have been so much delay in obtaining aid from Government, and suggests the necessity of giving, as a temporary measure, famine allowances to low-paid servants of Government, *i.e.*, to those drawing less than Rs. 10 or 15 per mensem. The order of the Cochin Sirkar directing payment, during the continuance of the famine, of an allowance of 25 per cent. of the salaries, to its employés who are in receipt of less than Rs. 10 per mensem, is also noticed with pleasure in this connection.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 14th, 1897.

Insufficient stock of stamps in the Palghat taluk treasury, etc.

97. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th August, invites the attention of the authorities to the fact that as the Palghat taluk treasury does not always maintain a sufficient stock of stamped papers, it is often unable to comply with the indents in full and the indents have therefore to be re-written or altered. The same writer in another part of the letter asks the authorities to have the new copyists' room, which is attached to the local sub-court, properly roofed, as in its present state it is leaky and likely to collapse and prove dangerous to persons using it.

State Secretary's reply to Mr. McNeill's question.

98. A leader in the same paper, referring to the reply given by the Secretary of State to a question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. McNeill, M.P., says:—We have no ground to believe that the Secretary of State has any sufficient reasons other than the present provocation to express so bad an opinion of the Indians. From the Secretary's reply it appears that the murder of Mr. Rand is due to his having treated the rich and the poor alike. We are not prepared to say whether or not this is a fact. Even if we were to admit that it is so, how does it follow that it is of political importance? From the murder of Mr. Rand what political advantage can be gained by the people? A transported convict assassinated Lord Mayo, the Governor-General, in the Andaman Islands. At that time no one gave it a political aspect. The people generally have not suffered any hardship from the plague operations carried on by Mr. Rand, the Plague Commissioner. A few might have suffered and some one of them might have done the deed. It may doubtless be asserted that it is most painful that the whole Indian nation should be condemned for the murder of Mr. Rand, who had incurred the ill-will of a few—very few—people. What else can be said than that it is the misfortune of the people that the Government, powerful enough to punish traitors and oppressors of the people, should give expression to such an opinion. If this opinion of the Secretary of State had been given, supported by facts, all impartial men should have concurred in it. How many natives have been killed by Europeans in India? No one has till now attempted to find out this motive. The faculty of deliberation of the Secretary of State who condemned the people generally, basing his arguments on a fact which was the outcome of the disaffection of an individual or a body of individuals and of the members who agreed with him, is really commendable. The opinion of the Secretary of State is that the natives who have been arrested are men of ill-repute. If so, how was it Mr. Tilak, one of them, was appointed a member of the Legislative Council? If the Secretary of State had considered whether he became a man of ill-repute all of a sudden or whether he was already so, such a baseless and thoughtless reply would not have been given in Parliament. According to the principle that the will of the Sovereign is the law, what could we do but accept whatever they say. However it must be specially remembered that it is not commendable on the part

of administrators to show a want of confidence in the people who always rely upon the British Government and look to it for their improvement. If the reply given by the Secretary of State is carefully considered, it clearly shows that he has a desire to stop the development of the Indian press. How far that object will be gained remains to be considered.

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1897.

Bombay sedition.

99. The *Muhammadan*, of the 19th August, publishes translations of the articles for which Mr. Tilak was arrested under the heading "Disloyalty in the Bombay Presidency."

The Amir, a suspect.

100. A leader in the same paper says the *Muhammadan* has always tried to think no ill of the Amir, but that this determination must yield to stubborn facts, and refers to a note alleged to have been sent by Government to the Amir concerning recent outbreaks. The Amir, however, will never be more than covertly hostile. * * The Afghan masses, it believes, would not require much stimulating to turn their arms against the English, upon their hatred of whom the Russians know how to play. The recent *firman* to the tribesmen, though satisfactory, is late in the day. In Afghanistan we have a wolf by the throat.

The plague and the Poona murders.

101. A letter in the same issue of the same paper says the Vernacular press cannot be held responsible for Mr. Rand's death. English have no sympathy with the natives. There is discontent. The English soldiers hastened on the crisis by indulging in what they would call "fun." Those who have lived in Asiatic countries know how intense is the jealousy about women, how an admiring eye is an inexpiable pollution. The Government was right to bring the sedition-mongers to justice, but would be guilty of an impolitic act in suppressing or fettering the Vernacular press.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 12th, 1897.

The Anjuman-i-Hymayat-i-Islam of London and the Press.

102. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th August, mentions that a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Hymayat-i-Islam of London was held there on the 9th in which the action of a section of the Native press in making cowardly attacks on the Government of India was condemned, and it was proposed to advise the Government that it should award exemplary punishment to those editors of the Native press who misrepresent its objects, but should not interfere in the freedom of the Press. It was also proposed to request the British Government to prevent a section of the English press from using insulting language towards the Sultan, as such conduct on the part of the English press greatly annoys the Indian Mussalmans.

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# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th September 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | Aug. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st Sept. 1897. |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 28th Aug. and 4th and 11th Sept. 1897. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 1st and 8th Sept. 1897. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 29th Aug. and 5th and 12th Sept. 1897. |
| 9 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, ,, 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 28th ,, ,, 4th Sept. 1897. |
| 11 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 1st and 8th Sept. 1897. |
| 12 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 29th Aug. 1897. |
| 13 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 24th ,, and 1st Sept. 1897. |
| 14 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 8th Sept. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 28th and 31st Aug. and 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th and 11th Sept. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 576 | Aug. 1897. |
| 18 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Sept. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 9th and 16th Aug. 1897. |
| 20 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 650 | 29th Aug. and 5th Sept. 1897. |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 4th and 11th Sept. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 31st Aug. and 3rd, 7th, 10th & 14th Sept. 1897. |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 4th, 8th, and 11th Sept. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi (South Canara) .. | 400 | Aug. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 6th and 13th Sept. 1897. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 27th Aug. and 3rd and 10th Sept. 1897. |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,800 | 2nd and 9th Sept. 1897. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 552 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 4th, 8th, and 11th Sept. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 1st and 11th Sept. 1897. |
| 32 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 925 | 3rd Sept. 1897. |
| 33 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 682 | 25th Aug. and 5th Sept. 1897. |
| 34 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 30th ,, ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 754 | 4th Sept. 1897. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 30th Aug. and 6th Sept. 1897. |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 30th Aug. and 6th Sept. 1897. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th ,, 1897. |
| 42 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 29th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 26th & 30th Aug. and 2nd & 6th Sept. 1897. |
| 44 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 27th June 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th August, remarks that the frontier wars are very expensive, add to the burdens of India and can bring no good to the British Government which can gain nothing by the conquest of barren hills or by the subjugation of turbulent and barbarous people. The paper advises Government to be satisfied with the infliction of adequate punishment upon the tribes that attacked the British garrison and to think of annexing their lands to British India.

Frontier wars.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1897.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, speaking of the war on the frontiers, remarks that it is costly and useless, but that, as the Government has once commenced the war, it behoves it to use all its endeavour to bring it to a successful result, as failure will be a disgrace to British arm and to the people of India, and may provoke idle Muhammadans in this country and give, besides, a handle to Russia.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, speaking of the frontier war, advises Government to accept the military aid offered by the native rulers of India, and observes that such acceptance will please them and that, in fact, the interests of the native rulers and of the British Government are one and the same. The paper regards the present war as vain and unprofitable, and remarks that it delights the Muhammadans in this country as much as it does the English soldier, and that where four Muhammadans meet together, war is the subject of their talk, while the Hindu seems to take it coolly as a matter of course.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1897.

2. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 8th September, says that it hears that an Arab has been sent as an embassy by the Sultan of Turkey to the Nizam.

An embassy from the Sultan of Turkey to the Nizam.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Sept. 8th, 1897.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th September, speaking of the probable causes of the rising of the frontier tribes, does not think that the trouble is due to the unrest aroused in the Indian Mussalmans by the abuse of the Sultan and Muhammadanism in England, because what is spoken on English platforms could not have much influence on the wild tribes of the frontier. It is rather inclined to think the movement due to the account of the victories of the Sultan in Greece. That victory is regarded by them as a proof that Muhammadans are equal to anything, and they are encouraged from behind by the Amir.

The war on the frontier.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 6th, 1897.

Then speaking of the cost of the war, the editor says that the country will find it very hard to provide money for it, especially after the severe strain put upon it by the famine. It continues: "The taxes are heavier than the people can bear. To many it seems only right that the Imperial Government should contribute a portion, if not the whole, of the cost of the war. The fighting concerns not only India but also England. The tribes have been taken in hand in order to form a strong barrier against Russia, and were this power to invade India, England would suffer as well as this land, consequently the former ought to help now to make the frontier secure. Common fairness calls upon England to contribute her share to the cost, and should she refuse the world ought to think very badly of her and would do so. A direct appeal should be made to England by the Government and people of India that a portion at least of the cost should be borne by that country."

4. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th September, speaking of the war on the frontiers, says that more troops are being sent to the scene of war than are apparently required, and attributes this precaution to the suspicion that the Amir, or at least his people whom he is unable to control, may join the rebels. It complains that Government does not enlighten the people on the subject,

The wars in the frontier.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 13th, 1897.

and is very much concerned that India can ill-afford the expenditure after meeting the cost of famine, and the plague, and the effects of exchange.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1897.

The Amir's attitude towards the British Government.

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st September, which is an extract translated from the *Madras Standard*, says that the Amir confirms his friendship with the British Government as will be seen from a letter he sent to the Government of India.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

The frontier disturbances.

6. Referring to the disturbances now prevailing in the North-western frontier of India, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th September, says that it can never be supposed that these disturbances take place without the knowledge of the Sultan and the Amir, and that as the Muhammadans occupying the frontier districts are not a race which would remain quiet, it is dangerous for the Government of India to place confidence in them.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1897.

Presents to the Sultan of Turkey.

7. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th September, on the authority of the *Al-Muvid*—an Arabic daily of Egypt—writes that King Menelik of Abyssinia has sent a letter couched in most friendly terms and presents to the Sultan, and it is learnt from European papers that the Emperor of Japan also proposes sending a special embassy under Prince Izugafa with a friendly letter and with presents to the Sultan. The Muslims should be grateful to Greece, inasmuch as her war with Turkey has manifested to the world that the Turkish empire is very powerful and magnanimous.

Remarks on the British Government.

8. The same paper. The Turkish paper, *The Al-Maalumat*, of Constantinople, published under the supervision of the Qasar-i-Yeldiz, writes that the little motherland (England) is dependent on its colonies, but more especially on India, the inhabitants of which country are mostly Muhammadans, who in religious matters obey their Khalif. England was able to establish influence over her Muslim subjects by means of the former friendship that she had with Turkey. Lord Beaconsfield did his best to strengthen Turkey against the rest of Europe. Then England saw clearly that her rule in India could be firmly established only if the Turks were allowed to remain in possession of the Euphrates valley. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury does not seem to sufficiently safeguard England's interests in India, inasmuch as he is making the Muhammadans his enemies and England's former popularity is gradually disappearing.

The Turkish paper, *The Sabah*, of Constantinople, writes that from the informations received from India, it is clear that that country is becoming a regular hot-bed of strife and disturbance. British Government appears to pursue a ruinous policy towards the people, from which it is feared serious results will emanate. The people of India patiently bear every burden imposed on them in the hope that the Government will help them during famine and scarcity, but this help is withheld and they are not sufficiently relieved. The construction of canals and railways merely changes the face of the country but does not rescue the famine-stricken people. The *Sabah* turning to the Poona murders says British Government is blamed therefor yet England is quite indifferent. This apathy on her part will produce serious results.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

Chembyam police case.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th August, after giving the details of the case of rape brought against four constables of the police station at Chembyam and two other men, regrets that the Sessions Judge of Chingleput, who tried the case, acquitted the prisoners, although the assessors who sat in the case returned a verdict of guilty. The correspondent observes that it is very seldom that the misdeeds of the police come to light, and even in the few cases in which they are exposed the offenders escape punishment.

Mr. Shortt, Police Inspector, Nilgiris.

10. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th August, says that Mr. Shortt is the Chief Police Inspector on the Nilgiris, receives the high salary of Rs. 350 per mensem, and has acquired considerable landed property on the hills very cheaply. At a sale of land for arrears of revenue, Mr. Shortt is said to have appeared in his uniform and purchased land worth Rs. 500 for Rs. 15, and again land worth Rs. 400 for Rs. 20. The paper quotes it as the opinion of the *Hindu* that the conduct of the said officer is irregular, that his pay is very high and that, in his place, an officer on a lower pay may be appointed.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1897.

The Kumbakónam police.

11. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 6th September, complains that the bazaar street in Kumbakónam is not properly patrolled by the police in the night-time, and hopes that the inspector of the town will see that the constables do not spend their time at dramatic exhibitions, and do not enter into vain talk with women who walk alone in streets in the night-time.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Sept. 6th, 1897.

Police in the Tanjore district.

12. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 13th September, commenting upon the degeneracy of the Tanjore district police, mentions instances in which members of the Tanjore district police force have been charged with crimes of one kind or another. The station-house officer of Tiruválúr, one Venugopala Nayudu, was accused of suppressing wilfully a case of robbery and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He has preferred an appeal to the Sessions Court and has been let on bail pending the result of the appeal. Several constables have been accused of theft and offences under the Police Act and have been punished. Again some charges were brought against a police inspector who did duty in Pattukkóttai, and some constables, as also against a head constable and some constables of Avaidaiyárkóvil, charges in which women were concerned; but the complaints were dismissed for want of evidence. Again in the Karunthattangudi and Dharmapuram murder cases the Sessions Judge of Tanjore animadverted strongly on the conduct of the police as having been swayed by corrupt motives. The theft committed in the Tanjore District Court-house has not yet been detected, nor has any clue been found to the death of a mason who was found dead in the temple of Tiruvádi. The paper remarks that, judging from these cases, the police must be said to be not the protectors of person and property but the reverse of what they are intended to be. The paper goes on to observe that Mr. Agar was till lately the District Superintendent of Police, that he is an officer said to be efficient and highly esteemed by Government, and yet it is in his time that the police are accused of having misbehaved and neglected their duty!

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Sept. 13th, 1897.

Police in Kumbakónam.

13. A correspondent to the same paper says that the Kumbakónam policemen are to be found nowhere in the night-time, and that there are loud complaints of theft everywhere.

Mr. Hammick's scheme for police reform.

14. The *Hindujanasamskarini* for August remarks that the changes suggested by Mr. Hammick in his scheme for police reform, now under consideration of the Government, are based on good principles, but observes that the reputation of the department will continue to suffer, unless and until competent and duly qualified men are appointed with decent salaries for the responsible and authority-exercising posts of station-house officers, which correspond with those of the sub-inspectors in the Salt and Abkári department. Noting that the Revenue, Judicial, Public Works and other departments are without any special or departmental hospitals, the journal thinks the maintenance of police hospitals to be ill-advised and unnecessary, and suggests that the Government expenditure may be greatly curtailed by abolishing them and forming police wards, if necessary, in the various municipal and local fund hospitals in the different districts.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Aug. 1897.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

Non-bailable offences.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th August, writes as follows:—The difficulty that was experienced in getting Mr. Tilak bailed, pending trial by the High Court, proves the necessity that there is for amending those sections of the Criminal Procedure Code that relate to bail. The Bombay Presidency Magistrate who committed Mr. Tilak to the High Court would not let the accused on bail on the ground that if he did so, it would be thought that, in his opinion, the case against the accused was not strong. So, as the law is interpreted, it is only in cases in which a Judge or a Magistrate has reason to believe that the evidence against an accused person is not strong that he may be released on bail in non-bailable cases. But how can a Judge know before trial how the evidence will tend in a particular case? What may at first sight appear a strong case may turn out to be weak when witnesses are examined. When a case is brought by the police, the presumption is that sufficient evidence will be forthcoming to sustain the prosecution. If Judges act upon that presumption, no person will be bailed during trial in non-bailable cases. As a rule, Judges and Magistrates exercise their discretion in non-bailable cases and the law is not rigorously enforced. Till a person is found guilty and convicted by a competent tribunal, he must be presumed to be innocent; and if sufficient bail is tendered to secure his appearance at the trial, he must be liberated on bail. This is but just. The Criminal Procedure Code requires to be amended accordingly, authorising Judges and Magistrates to set free an accused person on bail sufficient to ensure his attendance in court at the time of the trial.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

The District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore.

16. The *Jananukulan*, of the 28th August, observes that till some months ago Mr. Hamnett, the District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, was spoken of very highly; but that latterly there have been murmurs of dissatisfaction with him. The paper ascribes this change of opinion to the judgments delivered by him in certain important cases, namely, 1st, appeal in Mangeshva Rao's case; 2nd, Karunthattangudi murder case; and 3rd, Dharmapuram mutt murder case. Mr. Hamnett's judgment in those cases were, the paper thinks, opposed to the opinion of their merits entertained by some leading district officials and other people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1897.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruválúr.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st August, complains, on hearsay, that parties experience great difficulty in procuring copies of documents in the District Munsif's Court at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1897.

Mr. Garth and the Bombay High Court.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, condemns as unjust the order of the Bombay High Court in refusing permission to Barrister Mr. Garth to appear in Mr. Tilak's case. The paper hears that three Judges of the Bombay High Court—Messrs. Ranade, Tyabji and Parson—were against the order of exclusion.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1897.

The independence of the Judges of High Courts in India.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, observes that one of the good features of the British administration in India is the independence of the Judges of the High Courts, who generally act as a check upon the executive members of Government. The paper remarks that it will be a boon to the people to make the whole Judiciary of India independent of Government by vesting all judicial appointments in the High Courts and by making the salaries of Judges the same as those of Collectors.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 13th, 1897.

Trial of a European soldier for killing a punkah cooly.

20. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th September, says:—A European soldier was tried at the Bombay Sessions on a charge of having kicked a punkah cooly to death, and the jury declared him not guilty

before the close of the trial. In this trial the jury consisted of eight Europeans and one Indian. We hope in the trial of the Honourable Mr. Tilak, which commences to-morrow, will be the same in the reverse order. Mr. Tilak has as much right to be tried by his own countrymen as the European soldier.

Mr. C. Kunhi Kannan's memorial to the Secretary of State.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 30th, 1897.

21. Referring to a question which Sir William Wedderburn intends asking the Secretary of State for India at the opening of the next Sessions of Parliament relative to a memorial submitted by Mr. C. Kunhi Kannan, formerly a Deputy Collector and now Diwan to the Sultan Ali Raja of Cannanore, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 30th August, expresses the opinion that if Mr. Kunhi Kannan is debarred by law from proving his innocence in an inquiry by a judicial court, the all-powerful Government should certainly afford him some other means of proving it, and hopes that the British Government will, in this instance, give a just reply which will be satisfactory to the general public.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st September, referring to the same subject, hopes that at least hereafter Mr. Kunhi Kannan's cries will not be "a voice in the wilderness," and doubts whether, if the Government does not at this time take any action in the matter when all the people think it a great hardship that he should not be allowed an opportunity of proving that the evidence which led to his conviction is a false fabrication, it would not somewhat affect the reputation of the British Government for the administration of justice.

Removal of public offices to Tirúr.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

22. In view of the superiority in point of importance of Tirúr over Betatnad, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th September, suggests the removal of the local District Munsif's and Sub-Magistrate's Courts to the former place, and also refers to the want of a police station in the neighbourhood of the Tirúr railway station.

The Palghat Sub-Judge not to be transferred at present.

23. Referring to a rumour that the present Sub-Judge of Palghat is shortly to have a transfer to Tinnevelly, a correspondent in the same paper praises this officer for his ability and prompt discharge of duties, and desires that he be retained where he is for at least five years.

Remarks on Mr. Kunhi Kannan's appeal to the Secretary of State.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 6th, 1897.

24. Referring to the reply given by the Secretary of State to the question asked by Sir William Wedderburn relative to Mr. Kunhi Kannan's appeal, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 6th September, says:—The matter for regret is that this is a case in which the Madras Government has once refused to interfere. However, we believe that Sir Arthur Havelock, the present Governor, who is a most impartial and eminent man, and who wants to administer justice properly, is not a person who will, if he finds that there is real hardship in this case, still insist on following an erroneous decision which was given once before. If it be that Mr. Kunhi Kannan was convicted on false evidence, it cannot, of course, be the fault of Mr. Dumergue who instituted the preliminary inquiry in this case. Mr. Kunhi Kannan also had not then produced the document to show that the records produced were false. Mr. Kunhi Kannan could not then prove it. We fully hope that the actions of the Madras Government and the Government of India in this case will be such as to confirm the belief of the people that justice could ultimately be obtained from the British Government.

### (*d*) *Education.*

The education of Parayas.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

25. The *Pariyan*, of the 4th September, writes as follows:—The concessions granted by the Director of Public Instruction for the education of Paraya boys are practically inoperative in the town of Madras. The concessions are (1) that in Municipal and Local Fund schools Paraya boys will be taught on payment

of half the prescribed fees; (2) that in schools especially established for the benefit of Parayas, no fees will be levied from Paraya boys. In Madras there are no Municipal schools, and the only Government institution is the Presidency College, which is too high for Paraya boys. All the other schools in the town are conducted by missionaries or other private agencies, supported by municipal grants. In these schools Paraya boys are not admitted on payment of half fees, nor is there any rule enforcing admission at reduced rates. It is true that higher rates of grants are given for Paraya boys. But what is wanted is a rule compelling managers of schools which admit Paraya boys to levy fees from them only at half rates as a necessary condition for the payment of grants.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1897.

Education of Panchamas.

26. The *Pariyan*, of the 11th September, complains that in the rural parts of the country there are no schools for Panchama boys except those started by Christian missionaries, whose chief object is conversion to their religion, and who close their schools where the people do not embrace Christianity. The paper observes that the Hindu land-owners do not like to see their Panchama tillers of land improving themselves by education or otherwise, and that the municipalities and local fund boards are not forward in opening schools for the benefit of the Panchamas. The paper therefore recommends the appointment of a special officer entrusted with the work of visiting villages and of establishing schools for the benefit of the Panchamas.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

Footpaths in Madras.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th August, suggests that the footpaths adjoining the principal roads in Madras may be paved with bricks or stone-slabs, instead of pebbles, as at first suggested by him.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1897.

Municipal hospital, Kurnool.

28. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 29th August, complains of the delay in getting medicines in the Municipal hospital at Kurnool, and says that people have to wait for some hours before the compounders make up the prescriptions.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1897.

The Wallajah road in Madras.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd September, reports that the Wallajah road was flooded by the rains of the preceding day, and invites the attention of the Commissioners for the 7th ward to the same, with the request that they will take steps for clearing the said road of the rain-water that submerges it.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Sept. 6th, 1897.

The Kumbakónam municipality.

30. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 6th September, complains (1) that public latrines in Kumbakónam are not kept in a cleanly condition, and (2) that the chairman seldom goes out to inspect the town.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1897.

Latrines on the Mount Road, Madras.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, draws the attention of the Madras municipality to the necessity of constructing latrines on the Mount Road, Madras, and remarks that, in connection with certain cases in which women stood charged with the commission of nuisance on that road, one of the magistrates of the town observed that it was the absence of public latrines that necessitated the prosecution of poor people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1897.

Road between Vellore and Kátpádi.

32. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th September, complains that the road between the Vellore town from the Pálár bridge to Kátpádi, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is without lights, and that passengers suffer much in consequence, and hopes that the Local Fund Board will attend to the matter.

Insanitary condition of Vellore.

33. A correspondent to the same paper complains that cholera is raging in the town of Vellore, that the town is very unclean and insanitary, and that the municipality does not attend to its duties.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, says that a native of Vaniyambádi complains of the defective administration of that municipality. One of the complaints is said to be that there are three rivers within the municipal limits and that they have no bridges over them. Another complaint is that people are prosecuted and fined for letting the house drains into the streets. These drains, the paper remarks, must empty themselves in the streets or the backyard, and it is less of a real nuisance to let them into the streets while in the backyards they must pollute the wells.

The municipality of Vániyambádi.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1897.

35. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 13th September, complains that the Pottamarai tank in Kumbakónam stinks as foul as ever, notwithstanding the money wasted upon it by the municipality. He also complains that, in addition to many taxes which oppress the people, the house-tax is also being raised, and that the hearing of appeals is a farce.

The Pottamarai tank in Kumbakónam.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Sept. 13th, 1897.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

36. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th August, dwelling at some length upon the constitution of the British Parliament and the responsibility of the Secretary of State for India to the House of Commons for the administration of India, regrets to find that very few Members of Parliament take a real interest in Indian affairs, and points out that only 20 members attended the House when the Indian budget came up lately before it for debate. The paper condemns further expenditure upon railways in India as tending to throw fresh burdens upon the Indian tax-payer and to enrich the English capitalist. The money spent upon railways, says the payer, may be profitably spent upon works of irrigation in this country.

Extension of railways in India is an evil.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1897.

### (*k*) *General.*

37. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th August, speaks of Mr. Tate, Collector of Cuddapah, as unsympathetic to the people suffering from famine and opposed to helping them, notwithstanding all the orders of Government and the Board of Revenue to the contrary. The paper says that the Collector does not grant any remission of revenue for failure of crops and prays to Government for his transfer from Cuddapah.

Mr. Tate, Collector of Cuddapah.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1897.

38. The *Jananukulan*, of the 4th September, says that corruption among Government officials is on the increase, and yet under the law, as it is at present, it is next to impossible to get the corrupt officers punished. The paper observes: "Suppose a Judge receives a bribe of ten thousand rupees in a case and twenty thousand in another; it may be the subject of talk everywhere, and yet none will dare to complain; for, under the law administered by the English Government, the giver of bribe is punished as well as the receiver. Can you imagine a law more favourable to the bribe-taker? These bribe-takers are like day-robbers. You may as well punish a man who makes over his property to a robber to escape his cruelty, as punish a person who is obliged to give a bribe to a corrupt official for fear of worse consequence." The paper suggests to Government the advisability of adopting a summary mode of dismissing officials who are condemned as corrupt by popular opinion, and of putting down the growing evil of official corruption.

Official corruption.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

39. The *Lokopakari*, of the 5th September, speaking of the troubles caused to the people of Malabar by the frequent riots of the Moplahs, says that it is high time for Government to deal with the rioters as severely as possible and put a stop to these periodic troubles.

The Moplah riot in Malabar.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1897.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Sept. 6th, 1897.

Punishment inflicted upon the editor of *Pratoda*.

40. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 6th September, after giving some details of the case against the editor of *Pratoda*, thinks that the article upon which the charge was framed was of a seditious character, but that the punishment was excessive. The paper warns the Vernacular papers to be careful as to what they publish, their duty being to be impartial judges between Government and the people.

A dispensary for Ammápéttai.

41. A correspondent to the same paper complains that the important station of Ammápéttai, in the Tanjore district, where a fair is held every Sunday, is without a dispensary.

VIKATADUTAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1897.

India Government in a comic situation.

42. The *Vikatadutan*, of the 11th September, writing in a comic vein, represents Government as involved in mistakes and troubles and harassed by plague, famine, and wars, and venting all its spleen and anger upon the Vernacular press, as if editors of newspapers were going to rouse the people to war with drawn swords and cause general destruction. The paper also represents the Muhammadans of India here and there as if disaffected with Government. The paper concludes thus:—Some of the subscribers to the *Vikatadutan* from different places write about the perverse doings of Muhammadans with fear. Their letters are not published in the paper. "One or two days ago in a letter written by a friend, a Sait in the Nilgiris is said to collect in his house a number of Mussalmans by inviting them to dinner, as Davud, Davud, where they preach against the British Government, and talk as if in a short time Englishmen would be flayed alive as a cock is flayed. The said letter says that Englishmen should be cautious. The writer says that he will not write (*i.e.*, give out) his name."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1897.

Mr. Tate, of Cuddapah.

43. The *Sasilekha*, of the 31st August, regrets to hear that while the Collectors of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool are representing to the Board of Revenue the necessity of granting remissions in cases of failure of crops and of postponing the collection of kists, Mr. Tate, of Cuddapah, has refrained from replying to the Board's letters on the subject. It observes that the Government servants in Cuddapah are loudly complaining of Mr. Tate's indifference in this matter, that bills submitted months ago have not yet been disposed of, and that the authorities had found fault with him for similar conduct on a previous occasion. It remarks that instead of being frequently at variance with him, it would be well for Government to transfer him to another district in some other capacity.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 30th, 1897.

No sub-registry office required at Olavakkót.

44. Referring to a rumour that it is proposed to establish another sub-registry office at Olavakkót or Kotumba in the Palghat taluk, a correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 30th August, says that no office should be established at Olavakkót as it would be very near Palghat and Mankara offices, but one at Kotumba or Parai would be convenient to the public and profitable to Government; and invites the attention of the District Registrar and the Government to this suggestion.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

The relations between the Nayitiar and the manager of the Kavalapara estate.

45. Referring to the present unfriendly relations between the Nayitiar and the manager of the Kavalapara estate, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th September, suggests, in the interests of all concerned, that the manager should be removed without any delay.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 6th, 1897.

Forcible release of prisoners from the sub-jail at Manjéri.

46. Referring to the recent forcible release by some Moplahs of some of the under-trial prisoners from the sub-jail at Manjéri, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 6th September, says:—We pray to God that all persons concerned in this outrageous deed may soon be captured and punished in such a way that it might strike terror into the hearts of others. This,

however, ought not to be regarded as a real outbreak; because, if it were such, the fact of the rioters having been in possession of arms and large quantities of ammunition would make it a much more serious affair than the previous ones. The authorities should therefore take all possible precautions to prevent its development into an outbreak.

Tahsildars to have magisterial powers.

47. Referring to the present Moplah disturbances in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks, and referring also to the absence of magisterial powers in tahsildars who have to perform various onerous functions on such occasions, a correspondent in the same issue of the paper says:—This (withdrawal of magisterial powers from tahsildars) does not affect the separation of the revenue and judicial functions. If it should be so, the Collector and the divisional officers should be dispossessed of the power of District Magistrate and 1st-class Magistrate, respectively. So long as these two are combined in one individual, it would rather be better to allow the tahsildars to exercise magisterial powers than class them among senior revenue inspectors. Perhaps one thing may be done. In the same way as the District Magistrate who is a 1st-class Magistrate is empowered to call for and transfer cases from the files of other 1st-class Magistrates, the power of control over the sub-magistrates of one taluk may be conferred on the tahsildar of that taluk. No inconvenience has been caused in some districts of the Madras Presidency where magisterial powers are now exercised by some of the tahsildars, notwithstanding that they have to go out in camp. The correspondent in conclusion requests the editor to publish this with a view to bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate and the Government.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1897.

The Jehad is obligatory in certain circumstances.

48. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th August, has a translation of extracts * from the Amir's book on Jehad to the following effect:—The first dissertation states that the Jehad is obligatory on the Muslims, as the Quran says: "Fight with all the idolators as they fight with you." But most of the commentators define the Jehad to be a "farz-i-kifaya," that is, a duty which is performed if a few of the community come forward as substitutes for the remainder to execute it. When, however, the Muhammadans are hemmed in on all sides by the infidels, the Jehad then assumes its obligatory character on all the Muhammadans and ceases to be "kifaya." It is enjoined upon the Mujahids (crusaders) that they should fight the infidels so long as sedition does not cease, infidels are not reduced to subjection, and the worship of one true God is not disseminated among them. God further enjoins: "Fight for the cause of God with those who fight with you, but do not transgress, for God does not love transgressors."

* The *Muhammadan* of the 26th Aug. 1897 also has these extracts.

The promised rewards.

God loves those who fight for the defence and protection of their religion and of the community. The Prophet says: "The Jehad expiates all the sins of Mujahids, but does not release them from obligations due from them to others." A verse of the Quran says:—"Those who believe in the Prophet, and devote their lives and properties to the cause of God (fighting with the infidels), are amply rewarded, and He has prepared gardens for them in the next world." The Prophet says: "Whoever supplies edibles, arms and other necessaries of war to the Mujahids and himself stays at home, is entitled to seven hundredfold reward. If he personally takes part in the Jehad the reward is multiplied by seven lakhs." The Prophet says: "One prayer of those persons who defend the frontiers of Muhammadan territories is equivalent to five hundred prayers of those who stay at home and do not proceed to the frontier to keep watch and ward."

When Muhammadan countries are invaded by infidels, it is the bounden duty of every Muslim, male or female, old or young, master and slave, to proceed to the scene of war without the permission of husband, guardian, or master as the case may be. It is binding on Muslims to wage Jehad under the banner of any king, no matter whether he be just or tyrannical. They should not spare even their dear lives and properties to conduct the holy war,

It is written "Thou shalt in nowise reckon those who have been slain in the cause of God to be dead: nay, they are alive with their Lord, rejoicing for what God of His favour has granted them." The Prophet says: "For a martyr there are six attributes, viz., (1) all his sins are forgiven; (2) he is exempted from punishment after death; (3) he is freed from anxiety on the Judgment Day; (4) he is crowned with the diadem of glory; (5) he is married to seventy black-eyed houris; and (6) intercession for seventy of his relatives is granted." The tradition says: "Whoever leaves home for the purposes of Jehad and dies on the way, or is killed by a fall from his horse, or is bitten by venomous animals, is certainly reckoned to be martyr and enters Paradise. Those who return alive from Jehad deserve the same reward as the martyr, and are in the same position with him."

Fortitude in battle.

The Quran says: "O true believers, when ye meet a party of the infidels stand firm, and remember God frequently, that ye may prosper; and obey God and his Apostle, and be not refractory, lest ye be discouraged and your success depart from you; but persevere with patience, for God is with those who persevere. When ye meet the unbelievers marching in great numbers against you, turn not your backs unto them, for whoso shall turn his back unto them on that day unless he turneth aside, to fight or join another party of the faithful, shall draw on himself of the indignation of God, and his abode shall be Hell and an ill journey shall it be thither."

The duty of allegiance.

For the proper administration of the Islamic world, God has enjoined on all the Muslims to observe His order, viz., "to obey God, His Apostle, and their rulers, whatever religion they may profess." The Prophet says: "Listen to and obey the orders of your ruler, no matter if he be an Ethiopian."

If any one of you experience anything disagreeable from the hands of the ruler, he should bear it patiently; and should not forswear his allegiance."

"Your king is the shadow of God on the earth. Who is wronged, seeks protection of him."

"Whoever insults his king incurs the anger of God, and who honours him is blessed by God."

"A tyrannical ruler is better than constant anarchy."

The necessity for a ruler.

The second dissertation commences by stating that it is obligatory on all Muhammadans to appoint a ruler who should be a guardian of the faith and protector of the faithful. A ruler must possess the following qualifications, viz., he must be a Muslim, a free man, a male, intelligent and adult, and finally able to enforce his orders, etc. The ruler has a threefold duty to perform: to do away with the renegade and the atheist; to exterminate innovators and to kill rebels, traitors and thieves; to acquire diplomatic qualifications; to cultivate intellectual powers and to exercise the qualities of bravery and generosity.

Subjects are bound to observe the following duties towards their ruler:—To pay allegiance to him; to obey his deputy; to submit to him when once chosen, although he does not possess all the qualifications required; to avoid finding fault with his dress and outward appearance, and to observe a respectful tone in speaking to him; to love him, to speak highly of him, and to carry out his orders; to render assistance to him in time of exigency; to be sincere in the advice they give him.

The tenets of the Wahabis.

The third dissertation contains a refutation of the tenets of the Wahabis who assert that it is not allowed to invoke the prophets and the saints; that the dead cannot hear; that the Prophet and the saints are incapacitated from doing any good or harm to man, and so forth.

The following tenets of the Wahabis in relation to apostleship are also traversed, viz., that the Holy Prophet is not superior to all men in every respect; that the Prophet is not the last of the apostles; and that it is not certain whether there is such a thing as intercession on the Judgment Day; and if there is, that it is not known who will be the intercessor.

"Jehad" denies further the following tenets in connection with the exposition of the holy law, viz., that a doctor of Islam is one who can deduce the rules of laws from the Quran and the Hadis, and feels no necessity to follow any of the four Imams; that the common people should not follow any of the aforesaid four Imams and that it will suffice if they follow any Alims (learned people); that the common people need not follow one and the same Alim in all particulars, but they are at liberty to adopt the view of any Alim if they regard it as correct; that most of the rulings of the four Imams are erroneous; that it is inculcated by the Prophet to lift the hand when going to bow the body in prayer and to raise it again when going to stand erect.

The peroration.

The Wahabis are to all appearance pious Muslims. But it can be judged from the tenets they hold that they are hardly better than infidels, and therefore prayers led by them are not allowed. The founder of this sect was Abdul Wahab, who was born in 1200 A.H. in Najad in Arabia. It is said that he was of Jewish origin and bore spite towards Islam, and thus tried his best to sow the seed of discord among Muslims.

The Amir's dream.

On Friday night the 28th Ziqaad (corresponding to 31st May 1897), His Highness stated that just before dawn he dreamt the following dream:—

"A large and magnificent carpet, wrought in flowers, the threads of which were uneven, was lying by the side of nine other carpets which were finely woven and most beautifully wraught."

The Amir interprets the dream to mean that his descendants will rule Afghanistan and its dependencies for ten generations.

The Amir and the frontier disputes.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 30th, 1897.

49. In refutation of the statement that the Amir of Afghanistan has connection with the frontier disputes, which was based on the supposition that the turbulent tribes possess rifles made at Kabul, the *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th August, says it is foolish to think so since the relations between the Amir and the Government of India have been most cordial for many years, and in consequence of this the Amir has taken many Englishmen into his service and has conferred on them high posts such as those of engineers, doctors, etc., has established many workshops on the English model, has directed his subjects to be trained under British artisans especially imported for the purpose, and has deputed his son Sirdar Narsullah Khan as his representative to England. In acknowledging the cordial treatment accorded to his son at home, he has more than once declared openly that he had been greatly benefited by the British Government. The Amir is not so foolish as to be at enmity with his powerful benefactors (the British Government) who, he knows, have at different times taken Afghanistan and can again do so if deemed necessary. The editor proceeds to say that the frontier disputes are not of to-day. While Waziristan was under the Amir, these tribes, instigated by bigoted Mullas, had stirred up constant rebellions against the Amir himself. The present disputes are due to the restlessness created around Chitral since its annexation to the British dominion. In conclusion the editor hopes that the Government of India will adopt necessary measures for re-establishing peace and tranquility on the frontier and for making the tribes subservient and will save the Indian exchequer and the valuable lives of the English troops from loss.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

Elected members of the Legislative Council.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1897.

50. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st September, speaking of the recent election to the Legislative Council, speaks approvingly of the choices of the people, and exhorts the members chosen to do their duty by the people and Government, and invites the attention of Government to the remark made by Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao that the Legislative meetings held last year were few, that this was due to the absence of Government on

the hills for seven months in the year, and that therefore it was difficult to get through much work. The paper expresses the hope that more meetings of the Council will be held in the future.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

A representative of the Parayas wanted in the Legislative Council.

51. The *Pariyan*, of the 4th September, says that the five members chosen by the district boards and the municipalities of the Presidency for the Madras Legislative Council belong to the Brahman and the other three classes of the Indian community, and do not represent the large class of Parayas who till the land and follow other useful avocations. The paper thinks it desirable that this community should have a representative in the Legislative Council, just as Muhammadans and European planters have representatives to advocate their respective interests in that assembly.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 3rd, 1897.

Majority in the case of religious conversions.

52. A correspondent in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 3rd September, referring to a common notion that minority ceases at 12 in the case of those who embrace another religion, says that this law is very inequitable and that in this case the majority should begin after 21, as at the former age men cannot have any discretion of their own.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

An auditor-general wanted for Travancore.

53. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 4th September, recommends the appointment of a competent auditor for auditing and regulating the accounts of Travancore which are in confusion, even as they have appointed an officer in Cochin.

Extension of the Verapoly reserve.

54. The same paper says that the Travancore Sirkar has issued a notice to the effect that the Verapoly reserve will be extended so as to include the hills and jungles known as Asumbumalaikkadu extending from Pechupparai to Mayandragiri. This, the paper thinks, will be felt as a great hardship by the people who are settled at the foot of the hills and who carry on cultivation on the hill-sides, and still more by those who have invested large sums of money in coffee plantations on the hills. The paper hopes that Government will deal justly with those who will suffer by the extension of the reserve and make good their loss by detaching the plantations from the reserved tracts.

Post office at Nagercoil.

55. The same paper complains of the unsatisfactory work of the post office work at Nagercoil.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

Report on the administration of Cochin.

56. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 4th September, remarking on the administration report of the Cochin State, lately issued by the Diwan, says that the amount spent on the funeral ceremonies of the late Raja was Rs. 61,982 and other charities amounted to Rs. 57,774, thus making a total of nearly a lakh and a half, and asks how such a small State can make any improvement in its administration if such a large portion of its revenues is spent on charities. It further observes that the expenditure on the forest establishment considerably exceeded the revenue derived from that source. No regular accounts are kept of the income and expenditure in that department.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 1st, 1897.

Famine in the Cochin State.

57. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, referring at great length to the famine prevailing in the Cochin State, says that if any help is intended to be rendered by the Sirkar in this connection, it should no longer be delayed; and makes certain suggestions which are that one conjee meal should be given daily at Sirkar expense in all the important towns of each taluk to the poor who cannot afford to work, and that relief works such as the opening and repair of certain roads and canals should be started for others.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

58. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 29th August, says that the recent decrease in the number of men attending the relief works in that part of the district which adjoins Kurnool is due to the severity of the work exacted from them and not to any improvement in their condition inducing them to return to their villages.

Relief works in Kurnool.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1897.

59. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 30th August, referring to the state of famine in Talipparamba and its neighbouring villages, says that unless Government aid is forthcoming the people of those places will soon be ruined. The same correspondent also prays for the immediate repair of certain minor bridges in the neighbouring villages as there have been various accidents of late owing to their unsatisfactory condition.

Famine in Talipparamba, etc.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Aug. 30th, 1897.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

60. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 24th August, complains of the conduct of the Anglo-Indian papers in provoking Government against the people, and regrets that there is no provision in the Penal Code for punishing men who are guilty of causing a breach of good understanding between the rulers and the ruled by unjustly provoking the former against the latter. The paper thinks that the Indian people are loyal and obedient and gratefully appreciate the blessings conferred upon them by the British Government.

Remarks on the Anglo-Indian press.

Vijayathvajam, *Dévakóttai*, Aug. 24th, 1897.

61. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd September, writes as follows:—Lord Sandhurst seems to be as bad an administrator as Sir Grant Duff was in our Presidency; and the Bombay Presidency is now as full of trouble and confusion, as, when in the time of Sir Grant Duff, loud complaints and bewailings came from the ryots of Chingleput and the people of Salem. Lord Sandhurst seems to be a tool in the hands of his English officials. His Lordship possesses great ability and reading, but appears to have no judgment. His Lordship is unjustly oppressing the Mahrattas and is bent upon, and is devising means for, the destruction of Vernacular press. The editor of *Pratoda* has been heavily punished, and the editors of *Kesari* and *Vaibhava* are undergoing trial. It is not right that Lord Sandhurst should treat the Bombay Presidency in this manner. All Bombay is now in confusion. People are much dissatisfied with Government. It is necessary that the Secretary of State for India should at this time send a competent Governor for the Bombay Presidency in the place of Lord Sandhurst, who is totally unfit to be entrusted with its administration at present. Lord Elgin is not fit to be Viceroy of India at this time either. His Lordship has provoked needless wars in the North-west frontiers and is idling away his time at Simla. This is a bad year for India. Our Presidency suffered much in the time of Sir Grant Duff; but better times followed. So Bombay will soon have its good days. There is no happiness without trouble.

The bad government of Lord Sandhurst in Bombay.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1897.

62. The same paper commenting upon the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Sattara upon the editor and the proprietor of the *Pratoda*, respectively, observes that the severity of the punishment has struck terror into the minds of all people in India, that the English press strongly condemns the sentence as unjust and cruel, that the office of the Secretary of State for India has published a communication in the London papers to the effect that the sentence may be modified on appeal by the Appellate Court and that the same editor was once before convicted for defamation.

Punishment passed upon the editor and proprietor of *Pratoda*.

63. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 4th September, bewails the fate of his countrymen in having incurred the severe displeasure of Government, which is said to burn fiercer than anything else and is more terror-inspiring than famine, plague or earthquake.

Displeasure of Government.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

The writer ascribes the arrest of Tilak, the deportation of Natu brothers, and lastly the punishment of transportation for life inflicted upon the editor of *Pratoda* in Sattara to the displeasure of Government. He quotes from that paper the passage upon which the charge of sedition is based and asks whether the punishment is just, or in proportion to the offence committed. He warns his fellow-editors against ambitious writing and concludes with the advice—Let us be true to Her Majesty the Queen, and all will be well yet. The anger of Government will cool down!

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1897.

The Bombay Government and the Vernacular press.

64. The *Lokopakari*, of the 5th September, after dwelling at length upon the blessings which the Indian people enjoy under the British Government, and the loyalty and the submissiveness of the people to the rulers, expresses regret at the action of Bombay Government towards the Vernacular press whose editors are now terror-stricken, and observes that, if the Government of Bombay had not taken so serious a notice of what after all is a trifling matter, but had administered a rebuke to the erring papers, the course would have been made creditable to Government and evinced magnanimity.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1897.

The Vernacular press of the Madras Presidency.

65. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, is glad to learn that the Madras Government thinks well of the vernacular papers of this Presidency, as being generally free from defamatory articles against Government, and being conducted with care. In this opinion the paper fully agrees and observes further that vernacular newspapers are comparatively of recent growth in Madras, that they require the support of the people and of the Government, and if duly encouraged they are likely to become very useful. The paper regrets that the Government of India should, at this stage of their growth, aim a blow at them and perhaps destroy them. The paper exhorts the editors of the vernacular papers to conduct themselves carefully and to publish nothing that is not true, and hopes that the present bad time will soon pass away; that famine, pestilence and war will come to an end; and that likewise the anger of Government will be appeased.

Pandita Rama Bai.

66. The same paper says that Pandita Rama Bai has published a letter affirming her statements regarding the unsatisfactory arrangements in the plague hospitals, and contradicting the opinion expressed by Lord Sandhurst. The paper asks whether His Lordship will send the Pandita to gaol.

A suggestion to the famine relief committee.

67. The same paper remarks that rain has fallen everywhere and famine may be expected soon to pass away from this Presidency, and suggests to the famine relief committee the advisability of helping the poor ryots with money to enable them to purchase cattle, as otherwise they must have recourse to the ruinous money-lender for help.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1897.

Silver rupees of 1840.

68. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th September, writes as follows:—Confusion has been caused in the minds of the native merchants of Madras regarding a question of silver currency. It is said that the bankers of Madras, the Madras municipality and the European trading firms in the town refuse to receive as current coin all rupees which bear the Queen's impress of 1840, and to return them to those who offer them for payment, while some cut them in two halves and then return them. Who is to suffer the loss consequent upon the sudden rejection of silver coins which till now have been accepted as legal tender? Now the price of silver has gone down so much that the silver weight of Rs. 100 is worth only Rs. 60. We do not believe that without the sanction of Government European merchants will refuse to receive old silver rupees as current. If Government has ordered their non-acceptance as legal tender, then Government must make good the loss to those who have in their possession old rupees. If Government does not do so, its credit will be gone. We therefore trust that Government will receive into its treasury all old rupees and issue, instead, new coins.

69. The *Desabhimani*, of the 8th September, writes in English as follows on the *Sivaji cult*:—"A new expression has been added to the literature of the world for which the credit belongs to some of our countrymen of the Western Presidency. The Sivaji cult is perhaps the newest article forged in the modern workshop of thought. It is not our present purpose to inquire whether it will prove a useful commodity. We shall content ourselves with merely looking on it and studying its form and other external properties as well as its nomenclature. The Sivaji cult signifies, according to authoritative interpretations, an adherence to the principle that murder is justifiable and laudable under certain conditions which, briefly stated, are—first, that the victim of the deed should be a tyrant and a real object of detestation; secondly, that the murderer should be convinced of the righteousness of the deed; and, thirdly, that the act should be quite disinterested and unprompted by the expectation of any recompense in return. If this be a correct analysis of the essential points of the creed, a few reflections naturally suggest themselves as to the appropriateness of its designation. Was Sivaji consciously the founder of the theory? If we are to trust history, which describes the Mahratta chieftain as a reckless, illiterate freebooter, we should think he was neither capable of evolving such schemes from his mind, nor would he have cared in the least for such fancies. He was an embodiment of action and seldom paused to weigh the moral character of his deeds. He sought dominion and power by any human means possible, and he won them because the times favoured it. He appeared just at the moment when the Moghul power was beginning to decline and he could boast of having hastened its downfall. We imagine he would have laughed at it heartily himself, if his followers had sought to proclaim him as the champion of virtue and honour. His conduct in murdering Afzul Khan he would have regarded as a feat of extraordinary skill which no doubt, in a sense, it was; but at the same time we may believe he would not have hesitated to acknowledge it as an act of consummate treachery. It is clear, then, that there is an incompatibility between the assassination of Afzul Khan and the ethical principles which are supposed to underlie and explain that crime. The attempt to connect them together must be viewed as a token of an absence of the logical sense. Even allowing, for the sake of argument, that Sivaji did act under the impulse of such a doctrine, was he the first or the only one that ever did so and could claim the satanic glory redounding from it? History, both ancient and modern, furnishes repeated examples of men acting from similar motives, one of the most typical among them being the assassination of Cæsar by Brutus and his friends. The institution of Freemasonry—Continental Freemasonry at least—if we may credit some accounts given of it, has been a most powerful and terrible agent directing its energies on the principles now associated with the Sivaji cult. Nihilism is entitled to a similar distinction; in fact, murder appears to be the legitimate vocation of the adherents of this nefarious doctrine. The authors of the violent deaths suffered by President Lincoln and President Carnot surely were truer apostles of the creed in question than Sivaji. The wretch who, the other day, slew Senor Canovas belongs to the same illustrious guild. Where, then, is the fitness of the designation that we are examining? The truth is that the act of Sivaji, in its naked and actual form, was of a deeper dye of treachery and villainy than those other crimes we have referred to, because it was unrelieved by any of those spurious motives of honour and philanthropy by which they were believed by their doer to be dictated. In fact, it approaches in its character the first manslaughter ever perpetrated on earth—that of Cain. It would be as well to speak of the cult of Cain as of the cult of Sivaji."

The Sivaji cult.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 8th, 1897.

70. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th September, regrets to learn that a portion of the funds collected for the relief of the famine-stricken people is misappropriated by the village karnams. The paper says that misappropriation of famine funds by the distributing agency has been much less this time than it was during the famine of 1877, and that native officers in

Misappropriation of famine relief fund.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1897.

many places are taking every care that the funds are properly distributed and reach the men whom it is intended to benefit.

The Madras famine relief fund committee.

71. The same paper eulogises the action of the Madras famine relief fund committee and observes that they have worked well and distributed the fund at their disposal with judgment for the relief of the famine-stricken people in this Presidency. The paper approves of their resolution to devote the balance of two lakhs of rupees to payment of advances to artisan classes for starting them in business afresh.

The trial of Mr. Tilak.

72. The same paper, speaking of the trial of Mr. Tilak before the Bombay High Court, finds fault with (1) the refusal of the Court to allow Mr. Garth, of the Calcutta Bar, to appear for the defence, and (2) the composition of the jury with five Europeans out of nine. The paper observes that, before the same Judge of Bombay, when lately a European soldier was tried for murder, the jury was composed of eight Europeans and one native. These circumstances, the paper says, create a feeling of doubt in the minds of ordinary people.

An association of the editors of Vernacular newspapers.

73. A correspondent to the same paper recommends the formation of an association of the editors of Vernacular newspapers, and observes that such an association organised at Madras, and holding periodical meetings, and conducting business regularly, will help to improve the vernacular papers of this Presidency, secure for them better support and recognition from the public, from the Anglo-Indian press, and from Government. The association should, the correspondent thinks, hold an annual gathering to which all friends of the press and leading gentlemen from various places should be invited. The correspondent goes on to observe that as Government is reported to contemplate the curtailment of the liberty of the Vernacular press, it will be the duty of such an association to petition to the Parliament for inquiry by a mixed commission of Europeans and natives whether the Vernacular papers are working mischievously against Government and preaching sedition, or, on the other hand, whether they serve to promote loyalty to Government among the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1897.

Comment upon the trial of Mr. Tilak.

74. Commenting upon the trial of Mr. Tilak, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, remarks that the verses sung during the celebration of Sivaji's annual festival should not be construed as signifying disrespect to the British Government. The paper observes that people generally extol the past as they do when they speak of a good Government as being like the rule of *Rama*, of whom they really know nothing.

The zemindars of the Madras Presidency.

75. The same paper says that the zemindars of the Madras Presidency have submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State for India praying for a law by which their zemindaris shall be declared indivisible, and thereby preserved from gradual diminution and final extinction. The paper approves of the prayer, but says that the Secretary of State for India is not likely to care for it, or for the fate of the zemindars, but will gladly let them die out. The paper also blames the zemindars for being without union among themselves and not caring for the well-being of their tenants.

Comment upon Tilak's trial.

76. The same paper thinks that the Judge who tries Mr. Tilak should not deliver his judgment unless the verdict of the jury should be unanimous.

Offer of military service by native rulers.

77. The same paper speaks approvingly of the offer of miiitary service in the present frontier war by the Maharajas of Pattiala and Dholpur, and hopes that Government of India will accept the offer, as such acceptance will be highly gratifying to the friendly Rajas and beneficial in bringing together the troops of the Native States and the British Government in a common cause.

78. The *Lokopakari*, of the 12th September, denies that there is any disquiet among the Indian people, and says that the press in England is misled by the telegrams sent from India by Anglo-Indians who magnify the state of affairs in this country. The paper affirms that the Vernacular papers do not preach sedition and that the people of India are as loyal to the British Government as ever they were. The paper calls on the leaders of the Indian National Congress to come forward now and to represent to Government the real state of things and appease the anger which the rulers bear towards the ruled. The paper laments that in the Diamond Jubilee year of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, India alone, of all Her Majesty's dependencies, should be unhappy and that its people should be suspected of disloyalty.

Disquiet in India.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1897.

79. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th September, remarks that two unsatisfactory points are noticeable in the conduct of Tilak's trial. The first refers to its unequal contest, for the Government has engaged the services of five eminent lawyers, whereas Mr. Garth has been refused permission to defend the accused. The second refers to the constitution of the jury. As even a petty soldier has the right of being tried by his own countrymen as jurors, and as the Anglo-Indians have been freely expressing their belief in Mr. Tilak's guilt, it would have been satisfactory, the paper states, if there had been six Hindus instead of six Europeans on the jury.

The Tilak trial.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1897.

80. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 9th September, thinks that the true causes of the poverty of the Indian ryot are not what the educated Indians suppose, viz., the heavy taxation on land. The true causes why the Indian ryot is unable to stand the very first attack of famine or pestilence are: (1) his ignorance, (2) his disregard of all rules of sanitation, (3) his adherence to old customs, and (4) his litigiousness. Then commenting on each of these the editor says: His ignorance makes him disregard all rules of sanitation. He heaps rubbish in and around his house, and keeps cattle within the house and thus lives constantly exposed to attacks of epidemic diseases. His adherence to old customs makes him spend large amounts on ceremonies and marriages and thus puts him within the power of the money-lender. Instead of settling all minor disputes among themselves, the Indian ryots take a peculiar delight in going to law courts, and they even mortgage their land merely for the sake of gaining a suit, regardless of the cost which it might involve.

Causes of the poverty of the Indian ryot.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 9th, 1897.

81. The *Suryodaya*, of the 10th September, after giving an account of the prosecution of Mr. Tilak and the editor of the *Pratoda* in Sattara, says that before the Poona murders no notice was ever taken of the writings in native papers however violent they might be. Now a crusade has been commenced against newspaper editors and other noble men who are arrested and put in prison. Many are of opinion that this course of proceeding is unbecoming a civilised Government like the British. Even if the people were to rebel under the leadership of newspaper editors, the Government can very easily crush such a revolt with its vast army. Why should the Government be afraid of the editors? Even if all the native troops should join the people in rebellion, the Government has resources to put it down in no time. Is it not therefore unjust to wage war against poor editors who are simply working for the good of the public? Newspapers are the interpreters between Government and the people, and all of them are loyal to the British Raj. When they criticise individual officers of Government, these officers set up the Government against the press. But a great deal of good has been done by the press criticising Government measures. Therefore it is but wise and proper that the press should have the same liberty in India as it has in England.

The doings of the Bombay Government.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 10th, 1897.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 13th, 1897.

Searches in Poona still continued.

82. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th September, hears that searches are still being made by the Poona police for the manuscripts of Mahratti pamphlets on the Sword of Sivaji and the Pagri of Bapu Gokle, and that these searches, which are made without any regard to the persons and places, are causing great dissatisfaction among the people.

Government of Bombay's attitude towards the trials of the newspaper editors.

83. The same paper hears that Pandita Rama Bai is desirous of giving evidence in the Poona *Vaibhava* case, but fears that since her evidence will be adverse to the Government, the Court may refuse to take her evidence.

The feelings of Government towards the people of India.

84. The same paper says that the Calcutta Indian Association has wired to England the refusal by the High Court of Bombay to allow Mr. Garth to appear for the accused in the Tilak trial, but is of opinion that since the authorities both in England and India are acting in concert in the matter of these prosecutions, there is little chance of his getting any redress in England.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Sept. 11th, 1897.

The Government of India and the Vernacular press.

85. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 11th September, regrets that Government had hitherto abstained from prosecuting seditious papers, although some of the papers have been writing such articles all along, and hopes that the Government will continue the policy it has now begun against the dregs of the Vernacular press of the country. There can be no fear, it thinks, of any evil resulting from such policy, because the respectable portion of the Vernacular press and the whole of the Anglo-Vernacular press are altogether on the side of law and order, and peace and progress, and these things mean to them the loyal support and maintenance of Her Majesty's British Government in India.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 1st, 1897.

Disposal of the current coins by the Bank.

86. Referring to a circular alleged to have been issued by the Secretary of the Madras Bank to the Agent of the Bank at Cochin enjoining the cutting and returning to owners of all coins that are below a specified weight, a leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, questions the propriety of such an order, and suggests that either such coins be received from present holders into the Bank or Government treasury and new coins issued instead, or that they be bought up for a fixed price.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 3rd, 1897.

The relations between the Indians and the Anglo-Indians.

87. Referring to the relations subsisting between the Indians on the one side and the Anglo-Indians on the other, a leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 3rd September, remarks:—"Even if there be a few native newspapers which sometimes indulge in undue criticisms regarding the unjust doings or hasty interferences of some of the Government officials, it is quite a mistake to suppose that they do so because they are devoid of love or loyalty to Government. Improving the friendly relations between the Indians and the Anglo-Indians means giving greater strength and firmness to the relation between England and India."

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 30th, 1897.

The arrest of Hydayat Rasul and some people of Poona.

88. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th August, has a letter written by a correspondent named Ismail to the *Choudwin Saddi* (place of publication not known). The correspondent in approving of the action adopted by the authorities in arresting Moulvi Hydayat Rasul and some of the leading people of Poona, says what has been done in this respect is quite consistent with maintaining peace and tranquility in the country. All this has been brought about by the people of India themselves. The congress people are not rebels, yet their cause is not that of India. They have declared that the Government administers the country in an oppressive manner. Such an statement will surely create ill-feeling in the minds of the people of India generally against the Government. If they had not done so, Hydayat Rasul

and the Poona people would not have seen such an evil day. At to the freedom of the Native press, the correspondent says though he does not like that it should be restricted, yet if the Government revives the Press Act he will not think it unjust as the press has certainly misused its liberty.

The Anglo-Indian press and the Sultan of Turkey.

89. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th September, has an article from the *Advocate of India* (place of publication unknown) to the following effect:—The Home as well as the Anglo-Indian papers are riding rough-shod over the Ottoman empire. Their papers make virulent attacks not only upon the Turks, but, as a matter of fact, on Muhammadans in general. This has led the Turkish papers to retaliate. The English papers are further trying to sow seeds of ill-feeling between the Amir and the Indian Government. With reference to the above, the *Jaridah* observes, it is incumbent upon the Government of India to prevent by legal check the Anglo-Indian press from writing such inflammatory articles.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1897.

The Indian Vernacular press.

90. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th September, in connection with the arrest of the editors of some Indian Vernacular press in Bombay for publishing seditious articles, observes that the tone of such articles is assuredly tended to excite public feelings. Any man of common sense will admit that the Indians are very fortunate in having a civilised, just and merciful power, such as England, to rule over them. Under the British Government the people are enjoying a happy and peaceful life, justice is dealt out to the poor and the rich alike, and the Indians are enjoying both religious and political liberty. In conclusion, the *Qasim* hopes that some thoughtless native papers which, on account of mere foolishness, insert articles which are likely to create ill-feelings between the ruler and the ruled, will in future discharge their functions with more care.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 6th, 1897.

[Issued 25th September 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 18 of 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 30th September 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | Sept. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th Sept. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 18th Sept. 1897. |
| 4 | "Vikatadutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 18th and 25th Sept. 1897. |
| 5 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 15th Sept. 1897. |
| 9 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 200 | 23rd Aug. and 13th and 20th Sept. 1897. |
| 10 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 20th and 27th Sept. 1897. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 11th, 18th and 25th Sept. 1897. |
| 12 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 15th and 22nd Sept. 1897. |
| 13 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 12th Sept. 1897. |
| 14 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 11th and 18th Sept. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th Sept. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Aug. 1897. |
| 17 | "Dheeranjani" .. .. .. | Atmakur (Nellore district.) | 300 | 1st Sept. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 15th Aug. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore (Gódávari) .. .. | 650 | 12th and 19th Sept. 1897. |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Sept. 1897. |
| 22 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Sept. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 78 | 18th and 25th Sept. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 20th and 27th Sept. 1897. |
| 25 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,600 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 625 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Sept. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 825 | 13th and 24th Sept. 1897. |
| 30 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 20th Sept. 1897. |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 280 | 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 18th and 25th Sept. 1897. |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 775 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 752 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 36 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 13th, 20th and 27th Sept. 1897. |
| 37 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 14th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 13th and 15th Sept. 1897. |
| 39 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 150 | 14th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1897. |
| 40 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 13th, 14th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Sept. 1897. |
| 41 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 6th July 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd September, commenting upon the frontier war and the vast military arrangements for conducting it, remarks that several old military officers condemn the war as unnecessary. The paper thinks that Lord Elgin is entirely guided by the Military department and himself exercises no control over it, that it is a misfortune to this country that its affairs should be at this time in the hands of a Viceroy like Lord Elgin, and hopes that Her Majesty the Queen may be pleased to appoint a competent Viceroy.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1897.

The frontier wars.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th September, thinks it very desirable that a change should be brought about in the frontier policy and the tribesmen should be taught to place confidence in the British Government. It further recommends that the whole North-west frontier should be placed under one official who thoroughly understands the nature of the work entrusted to him and is capable of performing it. Officers like Sir Robert Sandeman and Colonel Warburton were able to keep the wild tribes in order and they were contented to live under the rule of the British. One such man should be placed in charge of the whole frontier and the lines on which he should work should be laid down and nothing should be left to his own whim or fancy.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 20th, 1897.

Suggestions for putting an end to the frontier war.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th September, quotes the following from Mr. Forbes Mitchell's correspondence to the *Statesman* :—"The Government of India are standing on a mine which only requires the match to be applied to shake the British Empire to its foundations. If Russia ever intends to invade India, now is her time. With silver at twenty pence per ounce, let her coin and scatter a few lakhs—she need not go up to crores—in Central Asia, Afghanistan and North-west frontier with a few thousands amongst the Moplahs of Malabar and the hands of Government will be full enough to divert them from the study of their exchange compensation for the cold season."

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 27th, 1897.

The danger in which India stands.

4. The *Alhami*, of the 12th September, mentions that the *Novoe Vremya* complains that England has often helped the enemies of Russia with money and war materials, but Russia did not retaliate though nothing prevented her from doing so. If Russia at this critical moment assures the Amir of her friendship, the Amir will withdraw her forces stationed on the northern frontier of Afghanistan and set them against the British Government. The *Novoe Vremya* thus secretly persuades the Amir to declare hostilities against the British Government and assures him that he will be crowned with success as, it says, England in her first war with Afghanistan has shown the white feather, and the Hindus and Muhammadans of India are, at present, quite discontented. With reference to the above sentiments, the *Alhami* remarks that nothing can be more hostile.

Alhami, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1897.

The *Novoe Vremya* and the Amir of Kabul.

5. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th September, says that it is understood that Reuter's representative had an interview with Maulavi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad Sahib, Hindustani Munshi to the Empress, when the Maulavi spoke to the following effect as regards the Amir's book on jehad :—It is erroneous to think that the Amir has written the book with the object of making a jehad against England, or to stir up Muhammadans. The book only treats of the conditions and the circumstances under which jehad is justifiable and of the religious doctrines to be observed by holy warriors. No mention is made in it either of England, or of any non-Islamic or non-Christian kingdoms. The chief ulamas of Mecca have already come to the conclusion that jehad with England is unjustifiable.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1897.

Opinion on the Amir's book on jehad.

The Muhammadans of India have no doubt gloated over the Turkish victories in the recent Greeco-Turkish war, still they will not be influenced by any instigations to oppose England. They know fully well which Government is most beneficial to their interests. It will be an indelible stigma on the British administration, if it believes that Muhammadans seek foreign aid in political matters. Moreover, the Indian Muslims have nothing to do with the frontier risings, which are the direct and natural outcome of the gradual spread among the wild and ignorant frontier tribes of passionate unrest, aroused by the British occupation of Chitral.

The *Shams* in eulogising the above Maulavi's views, observes that the Muhammadans in truth have no share in the frontier risings. The frontier tribes are a wild people and it is natural with them to organise such movements.

A meeting of the Muslim Patriotic League in the Oriental Academy, London.

6. The same paper says that at a meeting of the Muslim Patriotic League recently held in the Oriental Academy, London, a resolution was passed expressing regret at the frontier risings, and requesting the leading members of the Muhammadan community to give voice to their disapproval and to exhort them to behave in a loyal and friendly manner towards the British Government, having in view the peace and tranquility, etc., enjoyed by them under the auspicious shadow of the Gracious Queen. The *Shams* in approving of the resolution says that if any mishap occurred to British rule in India, the whole country would be engulfed in a catastrophe, and would become the hot-bed of internal intrigues. The peace and tranquility of the country will be past, and the Hindus and Muhammadans would fly at each other's throats. The Mahrattas would rise on one side and the Rajputs and Sikhs on the other. This would probably result in the fall of India in the hands of another European power, such as France or Russia. In that case the people of India could not expect to enjoy freedom of action in all matters as they now do under the British rule.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Sept. 16th, 1897.

Construction of a railway line from Port Said as far as Bussorah.

7. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar* of the 16th September. The *Al-Muvaid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) in opposing the application of a British company regarding the grant of a contract for the construction of a railway line from Port Said as far as Bussorah, writes that the English have on several occasions caused disturbances to be created in Hedjaz and Yemen, etc., against the Turkish Government, and have in consequence lost much of their credit and hence they should not be allowed to carry out their evil intentions. The *Qasim* observes that the above opinion is based on the belief that friendly relations will never be re-established between the Turkish and British Governments. This is erroneous since these Governments are located in such places and their mutual interests are such as will naturally compel them to remain firmly tied together with the bonds of friendship, however they may try to sever them.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1897.

Gangs of idlers in Madras.

8. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th September, complains that gangs of idlers infest several roads in Madras and commit theft with impunity, the police making no effort to check their misdeeds. He mentions in particular the road from Mulaikkottalam to Elephant Gate, the Buckingham Canal, the Kotwal Bazaar, the Flower Bazaar, the Evening Bazaar, Robinson Park and Popham's Broadway.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 15th, 1897.

The police and jutka-drivers in Cuddalore.

9. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 15th September, reports that jutka-drivers who keep their carriages near Tiagumudali Choultry in Cuddalore are very troublesome, exact exorbitant hire, sometimes refuse to take those who go in their jutkas to the appointed places, and in their idle hours gamble and quarrel, and that the police constable who is

stationed there levies his blackmail from the jutka-drivers and lets them unmolested in the mischief and annoyance they cause to the people that pass by. The correspondent is grieved to hear that a drunken jutka-driver gave with his whip a beating to a boy that was driving by, and yet it was given out that a number of lads had assaulted the jutka-driver and the beaten boy himself was taken to the police station for committing breach of peace.

Theft at Dévakóttai.

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th September, reports that thefts are of frequent occurrence in Dévakóttai.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1897.

The Tiruvádi murder case.

11. The *Dharmasamvardhani*, of the 22nd September, complains of the delay which the police inspector deputed on special duty for the detection of the alleged murder in the temple of Tiruvádi is making in conducting his investigation in the case. The paper seems to think that the police officer is not doing his duty with earnestness and is apparently not hopeful of the success of his endeavours to detect the culprits.

DHARMASAMVARDHANI, *Tiruvádi*, Sept. 22nd, 1897.

Muthukrishna Naidu's case.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd September, commenting upon the Sub-Inspector Muthukrishna Naidu's conviction before the Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, observes that his just punishment will be a warning to wicked police officers like him.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1897.

The Tanjore district police.

13. The *Jananukulan*, of the 25th September, observes that the annual administration report of the Police department gives credit to the Tanjore police for efficient detection, and asks why the police have failed to detect the culprits in the following cases :—

(1) Tanjore palace robbery in which the property lost was worth Rs. 30,000.

(2) Robbery in the Tanjore district court-house of money and stamps worth Rs. 1,000.

(3) Robbery in the Tanjore district jail of articles worth Rs. 253.

(4) Robbery of temple jewels worth Rs. 2,000 in the temple at Tiruválúr.

The paper remarks that it is a mistake to apply the term efficient to a police force that has failed to detect robberies committed in such strongly-guarded places as those noted above.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Theft in Karúr.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, reports a case of house-breaking and theft in Nicholson Petta street in the town of Karúr and several cases of house-breaking in the same locality.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Complaint against the Calicut police.

15. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th September, says that recently some thieves broke open into and entered the house of the drawing master of the Calicut Training school at night and by threatening the inmates to death carried away all the property therein. The police inquired into the case, but they are said to have dropped the matter, saying that there was no clue for detection. Several rumours are afloat about this theft. If Mr. Hammick himself holds an inquiry into the case, there is likelihood of several matters being unearthed.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1897.

The conviction of a police sub-inspector.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th September, in commenting upon the case in which Muthukrishna Naidu, Sub-Inspector of the Madras City Police, and two others were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of perjury and fabrication of false evidence by a public servant and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, says that the punishments awarded to them have given universal satisfaction in Madras. The accused in almost all cases invariably used to contend that the evidence produced by the police had been concocted, and as it is difficult

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1897.

for them to prove it, the police are not only on the safe side but are also triumphant over their success. To such police the conviction of Muthukrishna will be a good lesson.

*(b) Courts.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Sept. 11th, 1897.

Proposals for improving the class of village munsifs.

17. The *Jananukulan*, of the 11th September, says that the men who now hold the offices of village maniyam and munsif jointly are mostly worthless, low in character and inefficient, and that respectable men do not take up the appointments because of the rough treatment which they receive at the hands of taluk officials. The paper proposes the separation of the two offices, an educational qualification for the men to be appointed as munsifs, a monthly pay to them, and an office and a small establishment of a peon and a clerk. To meet the charges, the paper recommends the levy of batta for the summons issued by the munsifs, together with court-fees, etc. The paper believes that the cost proposed will be trifling when compared with what people have to pay for obtaining justice in the higher courts which they are now obliged to resort to because of the extremely unsatisfactory work turned out by the present class of village munsifs.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1897.

Reflections on the conviction of Mr. Tilak.

18. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th September, writes as follows:—Just as a lion, when frightened by a sudden noise in the forest, fancies it to have been made by an innocent deer, and springs upon it, so the Bombay Government has sprung upon the editors of Vernacular newspapers. The conviction of Mr. Tilak may have satisfied the Bombay Government, but it has failed to convince the people of the justice of the sentence. If Bombay Government wished to strike terror into the minds of the people and frighten them, they have gained their object. The proper thing now to do would be to delete the words contained in the Queen's Proclamation of '58, viz., "In your contentment lies our welfare"! and substitute the words "In your fear lies our welfare"! Government may frighten the people, but cannot secure their good-will. Our physical body is subject to the command of our Government, but not our minds. People, however, are yet in hopes that even in times of trouble Government will not swerve from the course of justice, and Government must show this by deed.

A correspondent to the same paper bewails the sentence passed upon Mr. Tilak and says that the people will not accept it as just. He affirms that one like Mr. Tilak belonging to the orthodox party in India cannot possibly be guilty of sedition, and regards the present time as one of misfortune to the Indians and of rejoicing to their enemies. He observes that the people have nothing else to do but submit to the will of God in resignation and that better days will come.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1897.

Remarks on Mr. Tilak's case.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th September, speaking of Mr. Tilak's case, goes into the personal history of Mr. Tilak and says that he is a genuine patriot, took an active part in all questions affecting the good of the country, is disliked by Englishmen in Bombay for his outspoken straightforwardness. The paper is sorry that the trial should have been conducted before the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey who belongs to a family of life-long enmity to India and who has been a Judge of the Bombay High Court only for a year. The paper likewise condemns the composition of the jury with a preponderance of Englishmen and believes that the adverse verdict must have been due to that circumstance. The paper disapproves of the verdict as unjust and exhorts Indians not to be discouraged and disheartened, but to strive on in their struggle for liberty.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1897.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th September, writing on the same subject, says:—It will not do for us to indulge in excess of grief over the end of Mr. Tilak's case. Excess of grief is unmanly. We must do all we can to take the case up to higher tribunals. There is an appeal open to the Privy Council.

If that Court should uphold the judgment of the Bombay High Court, then there is an end of all press liberty in India. The interpretation of the law of sedition by the Hon'ble Justice Strachey cannot be right. Absence of affection does not necessarily imply hatred. If the Judge's view is correct, it is wrong to criticise any act of Government. The congress meetings must then be seditious. People must echo *right, right* to everything that Government does. The greatest blessings conferred upon this country by the British rule are freedom of the press, and liberty to hold public meetings and express publicly the views of the people on the acts of Government. Many Englishmen are trying to deprive this country of these blessings of liberty. It must be our endeavour to oppose their movement. The charge delivered to the jury by the Bombay High Court Judge contains several misdirections. We must open the eyes of Englishmen in England and the British Parliament to the injustice done by Government in India. Our grievances will then be redressed. The people of England will not tolerate injustice.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Sept. 18th, 1897.

Reflections upon two murder cases tried by the Sessions Judge of Tanjore.

20. The *Jananukulan*, of the 18th September, writes as follows:—The police reported that a murder had been committed in Karunthattangudi near Tanjore, that it had been hushed up and that they (the police) had traced, after great labour, the perpetrators of the deed and charged them with the offence of murder. The Sessions Judge who tried the case recorded his finding thus: "My findings are that no murder has been proved, that there is no evidence to which the slightest credence can be attached even raising a suspicion that murder was committed, and that there is certainly no evidence on which the accused can be convicted, even if a murder was committed. The assessors both found the accused guilty of murder—a most perverse finding with which I should have disagreed, if it had come from jury and made a reference to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code." Again the police reported that a murder had been committed in Dharmapuram near Máyavaram, and that they had detected the culprits and prosecuted seven men for the offence. The Sessions Judge found that the prosecution had failed to prove the commission of murder and acquitted the accused, concurring with the verdict of the assessors. If in both these cases the finding of the Judge be correct, the police have been greatly to blame for causing a world of annoyance, shame, and trouble to innocent men; and it is the duty of the head of the department to investigate into the conduct of the police. The Judge distinctly affirms that there was no evidence against the accused in both these cases. If so, why did the police prosecute, the magistrate commit, and the assessors find guilty in one case? We hope that Government will be pleased to send for the records of the case, find out who is to blame, and redress the wrong. Such a course will redound to the greatness of Sir A. Havelock, who is famed for his just administration.

The unpopularity of the town sub-magistrate of Tanjore, Mr. Ramachendra Aiyar.

21. The same paper is sorry to hear that the town magistrate of Tanjore is becoming more and more unpopular, while his predecessor Mr. Muhammad Abdul Hai Sahib was liked by all.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

List of persons qualified to serve as assessors and jurors in the Sessions Court at Tanjore.

22. The *Jananukulan*, of the 25th September, complains that the list published of persons qualified to serve as assessors and jurors in the Tanjore Sessions Court bears evidence of careless preparation, that several of them possess no educational qualification such as will fit them for the responsible duty of assessors and jurors, and that the inclusion of village officers in the list is inadvisable. The paper notices instances of an insolvent and of a person who has been deaf for the last twenty years included in the list.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Appeal in Tilak's case.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, says that although the Bombay High Court has refused permission for appeal to the Privy Council in Tilak's case,

an appeal will be made. The paper remarks that it is not Tilak alone who is concerned in the matter, but it is the interest of the native community to have the appeal taken to the Privy Council and get a final verdict.

VIKATADUTAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Sub-Inspector Muthukrishna Naidu's case.

24. The *Vikatadutan*, of the 25th September, speaking of the general satisfaction which the conviction of the Sub-Inspector Muthukrishna Naidu has given, thinks that a heavy fine, it may be with a reduced term of imprisonment, would serve as a better warning to other police officers than mere imprisonment.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 20th, 1897.

The Tilak case.

25. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th September, thinks that the sentence passed upon Tilak is very severe considering his position in society, and that the result of the trial has caused great pain throughout India. Even if the writings were seditious it says the prosecution was unnecessary, and a hint from the Governor would have sufficed to make him change his course and prevent him from touching upon dangerous matters. But now he will be looked upon as a martyr and the Government will be considered as having persecuted him. However the editor is of opinion that there is no reason to ascribe sinister motives to the Government, as some of the papers have done. The worst result of this is that a great deal of discontent will be caused and that it will probably cause a wider breach between the rulers and the ruled than is the case at present.

The conviction of Tilak.

26. The same paper in a leading article says:—That the Government and the Anglo-Indians, from the Secretary of State down to the Government of India and of Bombay, were determined to have Tilak convicted by hook or by crook is evident from the facts that the trial was held in the High Court so as to allow no chance of appeal to the accused in case of conviction and that the jury was composed of six Europeans, and from the refusal of the Judge to examine experts as to the meaning of the articles in Mahrathi. The whole arbitrary procedure in the case of Tilak will no doubt have the effect of putting an end to all Vernacular papers. Ever since the National Congress began to hold its annual gatherings a jealousy has crept into the hearts of all Anglo-Indians, with a few exceptions, and they are doing all in their power to put obstacles in the way of national progress in India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 22nd, 1897.

Remarks on the conviction of Tilak.

27. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 22nd September, after pointing out various defects in the trial of Tilak—such as the composition of the jury, the want of a knowledge of Mahrathi in the Judge as well as in the jury, the one-sidedness of the Judge's summing up, etc.—accuses the Judge of heartlessness and bad taste in going immediately after pronouncing such a serious sentence into the company of Europeanl adies and gentlemen that had assembled in the court and entering into gay conversation with them. The paper then goes on to describe the pain and sorrow that the sentence passed upon a man of Tilak's position and influence has caused in the hearts of the people, and remarks that the trial and sentence have caused greater discontent in the people than all the writings of Tilak—even supposing they were seditious—could have created, and that the object of Government would have been attained if Tilak had been asked to apologise publicly for his writings, and the people would have highly appreciated the generosity and kindness of the Government.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 24th, 1897.

The *Suryodaya*, of the 24th September, writing on the same subject, says:—It is no disgrace to an editor of a newspaper to be sent to jail, because they are martyrs to the good of the people. Their punishment is the people's, and it is the people that will be dissatisfied. The editor therefore hopes that Tilak's appeal would be granted.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1897.

Village munsifs in Kóttayam taluk, Malabar.

28. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th September, invites the attention of the authorities to the unjust practice of some of the village munsifs of Kóttayam taluk levying, in

civil suits instituted in their courts, fees in the shape of summons-batta, cost of plaint, fee for registration of vakalaths, etc. It appears that unless these charges are paid by the parties, these functionaries do not, as a rule, accept the plaints.

29. Referring to the conviction of the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th September, says that the deep sorrow felt by the Calicut public at the news of Mr. Tilak's conviction cannot be adequately expressed. The conviction of Mr. Tilak may be a matter of great gratification to the irresponsible Anglo-Indian editors and Anglo-Indians who are jealous of the prosperity of the Indian people, but it will not be viewed with satisfaction by the natives. The article is of opinion that the Judge and the jury collusively convicted Mr. Tilak.

The conviction of Mr. Tilak.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 18th, 1897.

30. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 20th September, says that as Mr. K. C. Achyuta Menon, acting principal munsif, Calicut, has not been given powers to try small cause suits to the value of Rs. 200, a large number of suits has fallen in arrears, parties are put to great trouble and the file of the sub-court has, moreover, become very heavy. The High Court said that as Mr. Achyuta Menon has not much experience as a munsif, he cannot be given that power. If the High Court thinks so, then an experienced hand who could be given that power ought soon to be appointed to the post under reference. The article attributes these evils to the High Court having ceased to consult the District Judges concerned when making appointments.

Principal munsif, Calicut, to be given powers to try small cause suits to the value of Rs. 200.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 20th, 1897.

### (*d*) *Education.*

31. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th September, invites the attention of the chairman of the Tellicherry municipality to the desirability of paying the salaries of teachers of Municipal Primary schools regularly. It appears that owing to the want of funds the municipality has not paid the salaries of these teachers for five months.

Primary schools in the Tellicherry municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1897.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

32. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th September, complains that the Local Fund union of Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, does not attend to its duties. The town is said to be in a very insanitary condition.

A complaint against the Local Fund union of Tiruválúr.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1897.

33. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 15th September, is sorry to hear that the pay of the low-paid Local Fund school teachers is to be reduced, and says that it must be particularly hard when prices of the articles of consumption are so high as they are at present.

Reduction of pay to Local Fund school teachers.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 15th, 1897.

34. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 20th September, complains that cholera prevails in Negapatam, that the sanitary officers of the town do not attend to its cleanliness, that sewage collections are not daily removed but are allowed to stagnate, that night-soil is heaped up in corners of streets without removal, and that water in which rice is boiled is thrown into streets and causes stinking.

Insanitary condition of Negapatam.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Sept. 20th, 1897.

35. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th September, remarks that the effect of adopting Mr. P. Subrahmanya Iyer's proposal at the municipal meeting about labour law will be to deprive the scavengers in Madras of their present freedom, which alone affords them any inducement to undertake their disagreeable work. The scavengers in Madras, who generally hail from the district of Nellore, will have to be content with their salaries of Rs. 5 or 6 a-month, giving up all the

The municipality of Madras.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1897.

perquisites they now receive from their private employers. To require these scavengers to produce medical certificates when applying for leave will be felt to be very oppressive. On the whole the result of the proposed system will be to curtail their income and subject them to various restrictions. They might therefore be driven to throw up their work and take to agricultural pursuits in their native villages. What can the municipality do then? Next as regards the house-owners in the city, the paper says that when the scavengers cease to be private servants, and lose their perquisites, they will become insubordinate to the house-owners and cause much inconvenience to them, who will have to run after and report to municipal overseers every such little inconvenience.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1897.

The profession tax.

36. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th September, writes that the Advocate-General of Bengal is of opinion that profession tax is assessable on the Governor of Madras, as he is the ruler of the whole of the Madras Presidency, wherever His Excellency may remain and perform his duties as such, but that His Excellency contends that he, under section 111 of the Madras Municipal Act, is not liable. The *Shams* thinks that the above section is only applicable to those appointments and offices which are purely local and not to the office of the Governor. It suggests the addition of a proviso to the effect that the office of the Governor does not fall under that section. It also inquires why the municipality should persist in levying the tax on the Governor when it has not done so as regards his predecessors.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1897.

A complaint against the tahsildar of Ramallakot.

37. The *Lokopakari*, of the 19th September, reports that the Board of Revenue have found the tahsildar of Ramallakot in Kurnool guilty of rejecting, without cause, petitions presented by the ryots of his taluk and of failing to recommend remissions of revenue in cases of failure of dry crops. It is said that the Collector has been directed to inquire into and report upon the conduct of the tahsildar.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Recent accident on Southern Mahratta Railway between Bangalore and Mysore.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, after giving particulars of the accident on the Southern Mahratta Railway between Bangalore and Mysore on the night of the 22nd idem, and of the heavy loss of life caused by it, prays that Government will institute proper inquiry into the cause of the disaster and order payment of liberal compensation to the relatives of those who perished.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 27th, 1897.

The accident on the Mysore State Railway.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th September, blames the railway authorities for having failed to take precautions to be apprised of danger, especially as it was well known that rain was causing damage to the railway line. On a former occasion when an accident happened on the Eliyur railway line ten years were struck off from the total stipulated length of time prescribed in the contract with the Railway Company. But the present accident is a more serious one and would justify the Government at once taking possession of the line and thus relieving the people of the fear of accidents from bad management.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1897.

The punishment inflicted upon the editor of the *Protoda*.

40. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th September, is grieved to learn that the editor of the *Protoda*, who has been sentenced to transportation for life—a sentence which is expected by the India Office itself to be modified on appeal—is treated by the jail authorities as a common malefactor and subjected to all manner of hardship. The paper condemns the action of the Bombay Government in tolerating such a treatment as unworthy of British rule.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th September, says that the village karnams of the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot had sent up a memorial to the Government of India pointing out that, under the old state of things, their incomes were much greater than now, *i.e.*, about 10 per cent. of the revenues of their villages, but that, under the present arrangement, their emoluments have been very much curtailed. The memorialists, it is said, state that their work is very heavy, that they have to stay at the taluk headquarters for six months in the year, and that their expenses and trouble in consequence have increased. The memorialists pray that, in consideration of all the circumstances, their pay may be raised to a maximum of Rs. 20 per mensem according to the revenues of the villages in which they do duty.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1897.

The grievances of the karnams.

42. Referring to the disastrous accident in the Kolar gold mines which ended in serious loss of life among the workmen there, the *Pariyan*, of the 18th September, prays that the British Government will attend to the matter, investigate fully the cause of the said accident, and if, as is alleged, it was caused by the breaking down of the ladder, punish those who are responsible for such neglect, and make such other arrangements as will in future guard against the occurrence of such accidents; for, says the paper, it is the duty of Government to protect the lives of poor workmen, and although Kolar is in Mysore, it behoves the paramount power to attend to all important matters of this nature.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1897.

The disaster in the Kolar gold mines.

43. The *Vikatadutan*, of the 25th September, is sorry that there is a general feeling of hostility to Englishmen among Muhammadan communities, as is evident from the tone of the Mussalman press everywhere, and that this feeling seems, to some extent, to be shared by Mussalmans in India. The paper says that a correspondent has written to the *Madras Times* to the effect that there is a widespread rumour in Negapatam that at the approaching Muhammadan festival in that town there will be a riot or disturbance of peace. The paper goes on to observe that, although there is no reason why the British Government of India should in the least be concerned by all this, it is still a matter for regret that, notwithstanding all the help which Britain has rendered to Mussalmans here and elsewhere in the world, they should cherish any hostile feeling towards their benefactors.

VIKATADUTAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Feeling among Muhammadans in general.

44. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 21st September, referring to the recent memorial to Government by the zemindars of this Presidency to have their estates declared impartible, remarks that Government should consider the various aspects of the question before acceding to their prayer. He says that, according to the Hindu shastras, all the sonos of a Hindu father are equally entitled to his property, and that the rule of succession is subject to no special limitations applicable to zemindari estates. As the extent of zemindari estates may vary from a large area of numerous villages to a small piece of land, the rule of succession must be such as can be applicable to all the landholders whether it be consonant with the shastras or otherwise. He suggests that, instead of the zemindars praying to the Government to frame a special rule of succession by primogeniture to the detriment of their younger sons, they (the zemindars) might agree to bind themselves to renounce worldly pleasures after the birth of a son and become hermits, thus precluding all chances of begetting more sons. There would then be no inducement for them to memorialise a benign Government to pass an unjust and illegal enactment. The British Government in India has, he observes, pledged its word to allow the natives the benefit of their own laws, any modification by way of legislation being resorted to only with the support of the enlightened public and when it is manifestly for the good of the people. The present request coming from one section only of the parties concerned ought not to be complied with, and the interests of the younger

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1897.

Zemindars in the Madras Presidency.

sons of the zemindars also must be consulted. The memorial in question has failed prove that any advantages accrue from the proposed measure either to the Government or the country at large. On the other hand, if the estates continue to be partible, each son will try to improve his own share of the estate and the ryots will be less subject to oppression. Again there is great difference between a large estate in the hands of a single holder and a number of small estates in the hands of different individuals; for the zemindars being generally imprudent, the extravagance of a single zemindar of a large estate is productive of much danger to the whole estate, whereas, in the other case, some portions at least may have the chance of being well-managed. The correspondent then illustrates his remarks by referring to the estates of Karvetnagar, Kálahasti, and Nuzvid. The late Rajas of Kálahasti and Karvetnagar having no mind to partition the estates among their brothers, managed them in their entirety and left them encumbered each with a debt of about 70 lakhs of rupees; whereas the Nuzvid estate, which was divided among the brothers, is now in a good condition. Remarking that, in a joint undivided family, the junior members are rarely active to co-operate with the managing member, and noting that the same men, when partition takes place, work hard to their own good and that of the public, he argues that partition even among zemindars will be conducive to the public welfare. He further proceeds to say that, in zemindaris, the construction of irrigation works is nowhere undertaken, that agricultural loans are never granted, that no just and proper settlement of land-cess has been attempted, and that the ryots are all very poor, not one of them being worth a lakh of rupees. The zemindari ryots are, he remarks, anxiously waiting for the time when all the zemindari estates will become Government land, as it provides all the means for improving their condition.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1897.

The zemindari of Vizianagram.

45. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th September, remarks that, though Mr. Willock is acquainted with the circumstances of the zemindari of Vizianagram, the appointment of such an old and high-salaried officer as manager of the estate is not desirable. It believes that a young officer of the rank of a Sub-Collector will make a proper manager in the present complicated state of affairs which demands the personal supervision of the officer in the various parts of the zemindari. It further remarks that, as Mr. Willock has long been in the district, he has his likes and dislikes, and that impartiality can only be secured by the appointment of an officer who has had no connection with the estate.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1897.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

46. The *Alhami*, of the 19th September, writes:—It is an erroneous idea on the part of some non-English papers to say that if Hindus and Muhammadans act in sympathy and concert they can overthrow British power in India. Most of the Hindus are grateful to the British Government for the divers blessings conferred on them by it, and this is a tangible proof of the fact that British rule in India will last long. If on any occasion such a misfortune, as the expulsion of the English from India were to fall on us, it would cause immense loss to our education and culture.

A threatening letter to Mr. Percy Grey in connection with Moulavi Hidayat Rasul's case.

47. The same paper has the following threatening letter alleged to be written by one Abdul Majeed, son of Moulavi Muhammad Buksh, zemindar in the district of Ghazipur, now residing in Lucknow, to Mr. Percy Grey, the Deputy Commissioner, in connection with Moulavi Hidayat Rasul's case:—

"You are informed by this note that your life is in jeopardy. You have ordered the arrest of our respectable Moulavi Hidayat Rasul on a charge of using insulting language towards Queen Victoria. Be it what it may, we will now openly use insulting words to the Queen and let us await the result. You will see that every European's head will be cut off when either you or any Englishman may award punishment to the above Moulavi, and a mutiny, similar to the one that occurred in 1857, will break out in Lucknow, causing streams of blood to run in its streets. You English people have exercised many oppressions

on us and now it is high time to unfurl the Muslim banner and to kick you out like a football. We will, by the help of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, re-establish Muhammadan supremacy in India and your Queen Victoria will cease to rule. May God punish the British.

(Signed) A FEW MUHAMMADANS."

With reference to the above letter, the *Alhami* observes that it is mere foolishness on the part of Abdul Majeed to write such a letter, and if he has in fact done so every one will think him to be a demented person. Had he really any sympathy with the above Moulavi Sahib he would have afforded him some legal aid. But this action of the writer is just like pouring oil on fire. In conclusion, the *Alhami* advises Government not to punish such persons but let them off deeming them fools or lunatics.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

Certain old regulations to be amended.

48. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 27th September, referring to the deportation of the Natu brothers of Poona under the Bombay Regulation of 1827, says that as the retention of such a regulation in the statute book which gives power to Government to arbitrarily and summarily deport persons from the country is not in keeping with the fair name, traditions and justice of the British Government, it ought to be either amended or expunged from the code. The same opinion is expressed in regard to the regulations which are similarly in force in Bengal and Madras.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 27th, 1897.

The Malabar Marriage Act.

49. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th September, states that the Malabar Marriage Act, as it stands at present, is not likely to be availed largely by the people. Only 36 marriages were registered under it up to date. As the novelty is fast wearing away, the enthusiasm is sure to subside. It urges, therefore, a modification of the Act as soon as possible, in order to wrest it from falling into the neglect to which it seems to be destined.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

The Maharaja of Pudukkóttai.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd September, says that the Maharaja of Pudukkóttai is now on the Nilgiris on a visit to His Excellency the Governor, and hopes that Sir A. Havelock will give the Maharaja sound advice and induce him to stay in his State instead of squandering away his time at other places, as His Highness has been doing ever since the State was handed over to him.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1897.

The administration of Mysore.

51. The *Suryodaya*, of the 17th September, says that the *Hindu* is wrong in praising the administration of Mysore, while the *Madras Mail* has correctly represented the state of things in the province It says:—Those who know the real state of affairs in Mysore will not hesitate to pronounce it the worst governed country in the world. The Deputy Commissioners have too much power in their hands, they are themselves Rajas in their districts. The amildars combine so many different powers in themselves that they act just as they please. In the time of Diwan Rangacharlu, the Deputy Commissioners and amildars were transferred every six months or year, but now some of these have been in the same place for six and twelve years without any near prospect of a transfer. The people, thus, are great sufferers.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 17th, 1897.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 15th September, writing on the same subject, says that the administration of the province is very unsatisfactory owing to the indifference of the Diwan who, being now tired of work, has left the councillors to do much as they please. Each councillor wants some of his favourites to be made Assistant Commissioners, while the Diwan has his own favourites too. Four men have been chosen by competition, so that the number of Assistant Commissioners has been increasing and there is no work for them to do. The councillors interest themselves only in providing berths

DESABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Sept. 15th, 1897.

for their favourites and none of them cares to listen to the grievances of the ryots. When complaints are made to the Diwan or remissions asked, he refers them to the respective councillors, who in their turn refer them to the Diwan. There thus seems to be no responsible head. Mr. Krishnamurthi, the councillor, does not grant remissions of revenue for fear that consistency may require him to grant remissions on his own jaghir. The editor therefore hopes that since the term of three years for which the existing councillors were appointed is drawing to a close, a new set of councillors will be appointed.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bungalore*, Sept. 20th, 1897.

Political Agent's interference in Baroda.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th September, says:—It seems that the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda has forbidden the procession of Ganapati melas in the city of Baroda. This is very strange. To do so, authorised by whom it is difficult to conjecture, against the social custom of the citizens of a native capital is very curious and astounding. It is believed that the Guikwar will not fail to take notice of this.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 21st, 1897.

Deprecating the proposed new survey and settlement in Cochin.

53. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st September, deprecates the proposal of the Cochin Sirkar to to conduct a new survey and settlement in that State. The opinion is expressed that the Sirkar is not justified in conducting a new settlement and enhancing the revenue, which is already heavy, when there are nearly forty lakhs of rupees lying idle in the State treasury, and when the State does not at present intend to undertake the construction of any railways or other large works of public utility.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Stamp-vendors in Travancore.

54. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 25th September, says that as the stamp-vendors in Travancore do not sell stamps at the places specified in the license, great inconvenience is caused to parties purchasing stamp-papers. It appears that the vendors who are licensed to sell papers are generally men who earn their livelihood by writing petitions and documents; and so they sell papers from the verandahs of sub-registry and other public offices, disregarding the conditions laid down in the license. It is therefore suggested that if the employés of post offices, which are now located in various places, are licensed to sell stamp-papers and the usual discount allowed to private vendors is given to them, people will not be put to so much inconvenience and expense as at present and these low-paid officials will, moreover, be benefited by it.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1897.

Famine in Travancore.

55. In the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th September, a correspondent from Chenganasséri states that the Diwan of Travancore, whose recent tour was undertaken with the express object of ascertaining the extent of famine, made no inquiry whatever as to the condition of the people, nor did he concert any measure for the relief. It is much to be regretted that it did not occur to the Diwan on his tour that he should make inquiry into the welfare of the inhabitants of this place who are the subjects of the Travancore State. Being naturally of an ungenerous disposition, he requires to be incited to acts of liberality by the representation of other responsible officials. But they seem to be sworn to silence on the subject. It is hoped that the paper will bring this matter to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Sept. 18th, 1897.

The present outlook in Travancore.

56. Referring to the present outlook in Travancore, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 18th September, writes thus (in English):—

"At the very outset we wish it to be distinctly understood that in offering these criticisms which we believe to be necessary and beneficial, upon the present condition of affairs in Travancore, we are not at all to be taken as of the opinion that the people of this country are, on the whole, worse off in any way than their fellow-subjects in British territory. Nay, if at all, we believe that the balance of advantages lies the other way. For while the advantages of being the subjects of Sovereign Native Princes are many and abiding, the

disadvantages are comparatively few and removeable. In British India, with an exhausted treasury, but with famine, pestilence, frontier disturbances, exchange compensation allowances, council drawings, a costly civil service, a forward military policy, the scientific frontier and many other items, each demanding the minutest attention, the lot of the tax-payer is no enviable one. The absence of these terrible drains upon the exchequer is a lasting and ever-increasing advantage to Native States like Travancore. Moreover, our rulers are free to develope the resources of the country on national lines, paying particular attention to local and hereditary characteristics, and they are not, for the fear—natural in an alien Government—of offending some vague prejudices or ruffling some meaningless susceptibilities of the masses, put to the necessity every now and then of indefinitely postponing or even altogether dropping urgently-needed legislative enactments. Witness, for example, the different fates of the Religious Endowments Bill and the Age of Consent Bill in British India and of the latter measure in the Native State of Mysore.

"On the other hand, the disadvantages of Native States are, as has been said, *comparatively* few and temporary, and may most of them be traced to one source—the laxity and general inefficiency of the executive. These can be easily removed by a discriminating change in the *personnél* of the administration. The British Government, by removing from us all cause of anxiety with regard to foreign invasion and other things, has left us in an atmosphere that is highly favourable for rapid and unfettered progress all round. If only our executive authorities 'knew the seasons when to take occasion by the hand,' they could have gained for the Travancore of their day and for themselves, what Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau gained for the Travancore of his generation and for himself, what Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar has at the present moment secured for Mysore and for himself, and what Mr. Rajagopala Chari, by his enlightened and energetic rule, will very probably earn for Cochin and for himself—the unique position of being the cynosure of interest throughout England and India. How often must Sir David Barbour, Sir James Westland and others have cast envious glances at the ease and facility with which the Diwan of Mysore rushes to the successful promulgation of measures over which they fear to tread. The present Diwan of Travancore had his opportunity and he has abundantly proved that he is not the man to make proper use of it. The two other persons besides the Diwan that are at the head of affairs, viz., the British Resident and His Highness the Maharaja, are not actively engaged in the management of affairs. Their legitimate sphere does not extend to the details of the various departments. So far as the influence of His Highness the Maharaja goes, it is mostly conducive to the well-being of the State. Many have been the occasions which have revealed that our Sovereign has a warm heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness and eager to promote in every possible way the best interests of the governed. Unfortunately this cannot with equal readiness be said of all the British Residents. Some of them have been lulled to languor by the right royal luxuries of the Residency and by the obliging zeal of the Diwan to promote the various social functions or philanthropic schemes that either the Resident or his wife might be interested in. What a welcome and widely felt relief as compared with the effect produced by the supineness and non-intervention policy of most of his predecessors, there was in the blunt and matter-of-fact directness with which our late Resident Mr. Thomson used the powers vested in him. Whether Mr. Rees will be strong enough to break through the soft meshes that have been woven round the Residency or whether he will be lost like a recent eulogist of Travancore in the columns of the *Pioneer*, in admiration at the contemplation of the many signs—on paper—of progress (which are, however, belied by hard facts in the experience of those most concerned), this remains yet to be seen.

"Thus it is evident that the person who is to be held primarily answerable for the present gloomy outlook in Travancore is neither His Highness the Maharaja nor the British Resident, but the Diwan. This outlook could not be more emphatically expressed than in a sentence that so level-headed a journal as the *Madras Mail* allowed its well-informed Travancore correspondent to utter in a recent communication to that paper—a sentence to the effect that corruption is rampant in Travancore and that the Resident, the Maharaja and the Diwan are all of them aware of it. All we have to say under this head will be, in one sense, an amplification of this sweeping remark. If the Resident and the Maharaja should begin to actively participate in the details of the administration to such an extent as to deserve being held, conjointly with the Diwan, as responsible for its results, their action would either degenerate into constant petty interferences that would seriously inconvenience the smooth working of the machine, or render all parties equally indifferent in the matter of preserving it in a sound and efficient state. Fortunately, we are not confronted with this sorry spectacle. The Maharaja has shown himself ready to second the Diwan in every progressive and beneficial schemes that he might propose. But ever since Mr. Shungrasubier assumed charge of the reins of Government, this has gone on degenerating from bad to worse, so much so that it has now reached a stage for an exact parallel of which we must go back to the days previous to the advent of Sir T. Madhava Rau. The one redeeming feature in this sad decline is the annual increase of revenue. Even with regard to the way in which this increase has been brought about we have to say something later on. If the Diwan knows that corruption is rampant in the State and if he attributes this to circumstances over which he has no control—

and we grant that such circumstances are not altogether wanting—should he not then, in the name of common sense and common humanity, cease to lend the sanction of his name as the nominal head of this corrupt edifice which clearly he is powerless to purify, for the perpetration of deeds that jeopardize the happiness of many people. The Diwan himself has worked hard for possessing what is above and beyond the necessaries and comforts of his life—he has worked hard for, and at last succeeded in, crowning his official life by the insignia of the Companionship of the Indian Empire. When any idle newspaper scribbler had the audacity to give publicity to statements that would efface the roseate tint of his carefully prepared administration reports and thus to put obstacles in the way of this devoutly desired consummation, the impatience or even the anguish which would darken his brow, was piteous to behold. His own experience ought to have taught him to pay more regard to the interests of his fellow-beings who are entrusted to his care and who are as sentient as he himself. These interests which his subordinates trifle with are of far greater moment to them than any number of C.I.Es. is to the Diwan. In short he ought to have either put an end to this miserable condition or refrained from playing with the life and death of humanity. Are

> 'The government and safety of mankind,
> Trifles of such light moment, to be left
> Like some rich toy or ring or fancy'd gem'

in the hands of unscrupulous officials whose one only pursuit in the world is that of aggrandizing themselves?

"Mr. Shungrasubier has grown grey in the service of his Sovereign, and it is certainly most disagreeable to have to write of him in this strain. If we had consulted our personal sentiments alone, we would not have set ourselves the mournful task of reproaching a venerable old man with an ignoble clinging to office longer than he could hold it with advantage to the public and with honour to himself. Men in great places by refusing to retire when it were reasonable that they should do so are thereby like old townsmen that will be sitting at their street-door offering 'age to scorn.' Mr. Shungrasubier is rightly held by the people as responsible for all the evils that now exist in the country. He ought to know this and take steps not to offer in this way his old age to scorn. No one can watch long the workings of his mind without being struck with the many excellent qualities of the man. He is far above every taint of corruption; he is shrewd and profound so far as the range of his observation goes, though this range is sometimes exceedingly narrow; he has raised himself by dint of sheer hard work from the lowest grade in the official ladder to its top. These and many other things may without the slightest exaggeration be said in favour of him. But all these good points are rendered ineffectual by the antiquated character of his notions, by his intense conservatism and above all by his lack of enthusiasm. While the former have prevented him from signalising his *régime* by any important measure the absence of the last-named quality, while it has damped the spirit of those possessed of a passion for a life of activity, progress and disinterested service, has at the same time given a free hand for all triflers and tramplers of justice in their most unscrupulous course of life. Even in the case of good men no virtue is safe that is not enthusiastic and no heart can be pure that is not passionate. How much more will this hold good in the case of those who shape their course of life in accordance with the trend of the current and who are ready to take every possible advantage of a slackening of the chain that keeps them in the narrow path of justice. Seeing our Diwan we can well believe that prudence carried to excess is the only quality that sticks to a man after sixty; and we can sympathise with those who mourn that medical science by prolonging the life of those whom natural selection would have crushed out of existence, has left the guidance of the world in old and incompetent hands. We believe we are therefore justified in holding that the absence of this contagious, vivifying, purifying, ennobling, invigorating enthusiasm in the Diwan it is that has made corruption rampant in the State. If he had more of life in him we could have put up with many of his other shortcomings.

> ''Tis life, whereof our nerves are scant,
> Oh life, not death for which we pant,
> More life, and fuller, that (we) want.'"

In continuation of the same article the same paper of the 25th idem writes:—

"Such, in brief, is the theory we venture to put forward in explanation of the remarkable phenomenon that in spite of the presence, at the head of affairs, of a man whose mental powers and intimate knowledge of the details of every department derived by long service in various capacities throughout the State, are acknowledged on all hands, we are still plagued with a subordinate service that is rotten to the core; the corrupt members of it understand the bend of the Diwan's mind, and so they do not fear him. It is on this account especially, as a memorable and wholesome departure from the tame policy hitherto pursued, that we applaud the recent summary, if somewhat harsh, dismissal of the Alangad magistrate. Though this gentleman is a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Madras, he has shown himself capable of such misdeeds as will be considered to be a serious blot upon the character even of those who cannot lay claim to such educational qualifications. He affords one more proof, if need be, of the fact that no kind of previous training and good intentions will be

effective safeguards against the temptation presented by good opportunities for misbehaviour. An open door tempts a saint. What we have to complain of here is that offenders of far darker dye have either been allowed to escape, or not been disturbed at all from their disreputable occupations. Some time ago Mr. Govinda Pillai, the then Diwan Peishkar of Quilon, formulated a number of very serious charges against a tahsildar of the old type, and put himself to much inconvenience by personally conducting the case; and though the accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine and undergo a certain term of imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Alleppey, Mr. Maltby, he was finally acquitted by the High Court and reinstated by Government. The people of this country are especially lacking in the power of combined action against the oppression of persons in authority. On this particular occasion, the vigorous action of the popular Diwan Peishkar overcame their timidity and many persons came forward and testified against the magistrate. With the honourable acquittal and reinstatement, however, of this official against whom people had been emboldened to speak out by the certainty of his never being reinstated, all probability of such combinations being formed in future came to an end. Whatever the truth of this case may be, there is no gainsaying the fact that the tone of the whole subordinate magisterial service is exceedingly low. Many of the tahsildars are old and quite innocent of any knowledge of English; and retirement with pensions being within sight of them, there are not wanting among them persons who have redoubled sheir exertions to enrich themselves. But it is no doubt futile to hold, while the case of the Alangad tahsildar is fresh in everybody's memory that education is any barrier against corruption. Considering that the happiness, honour, and prosperity of the people are most directly bound up with the conscientious discharge of duty by the subordinate magistrates and considering also the poor equipment of a considerable number of those occupying this very responsible position, the conviction is irresistible that the whole department stands urgently in need of a thorough cleansing, and of the introduction of fresh blood into its enfeebled and vitiated channels. Further, the scale of salary obtaining in the service must be revised in such a way as to offer sufficient inducement for persons of recognised probity and uprightness of character to enter it, and to place them above the necessity of condescending to look for 'filthy lucre ill-gotten.' If this were done, the country would have worn an altogether different aspect. This work of the reorganisation, invigoration and elevation of the standard and tone of the magisterial service is undoubtedly one of the most crying needs of the country at the present day."

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th September, says that although a copious fall of rain in the Northern districts has removed all fear of the famine continuing there any further, the famine seems to have transferred itself to the Southern districts. Salem, Pudukkóttai, Madura, Tinnevelly and non-irrigated parts of Tanjore are now suffering from want of rain, and fodder is insufficient. The people are afraid that the expenses of the frontier wars will seriously interfere and make Government curtail their expenditure on famine-relief operations to the great detriment of the people.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 27th, 1897.

Famine in the Southern districts of the Madras Presidency.

58. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 22nd September, says:—The last census has shown that of the population of India somewhere between three and four crores always suffer from hunger and except in the mango season they never have their stomachs full. Does not this furnish sufficient proof that India is growing poorer?

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Sept. 22nd, 1897.

The extent of poverty in India.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th September, writes as follows:—The Maharaja of Vizianagram, well known for his princely liberality, died lately in the prime of life, bequeathing his estate by his will to his mother's brother's son, who is now a minor. The question is who is to manage the estate during the minority of the young zemindar. If the Maharaja had in the same will appointed his mother, who is alive, as the young minor's guardian, no difficulty would have arisen. Vizianagram is the largest zemindari in the Presidency and yields a revenue of about 18 lakhs of rupees. It is said that some European officers are endeavouring to get themselves appointed as managers of the estate. Messrs. Willock and Price are among them. The mother of

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1897.

The zemindari of Vizianagram.

the deceased Maharaja is anxious to manage the samastan herself. She is a capable lady and may be safely entrusted with the management. The people of the zemindari are anxious that the lady should manage and the old *régime* should continue. Government have not passed any orders upon the subject. We hope that our noble-minded Governor will permit the lady to manage the samastan and cause rejoicing to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1897.

Anger of the rulers of India.

60. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th September, writes as follows:—Anger is ruinous and suicidal. No good can come out of it to anybody. These men are under the influence of this passion, they commit crimes and go the way to ruin. What is true of individuals is also true of Governments. A Government misled by anger can never prosper. Did Napolean, whom all Europe feared, prosper? It is patience that has enabled England to attain her present prosperity and maintain her greatness for centuries. Lord Canning treated India with mercy and since his days our country has been ruled with kindness. Now the anger of the Bombay Government has caused the people of the Bombay Presidency great misery. Anger cannot help a Government so much as kindness. At present Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is not helped by a benevolent Ministry. It behoves Her Gracious Majesty to sympathise with the condition of India, and direct her Indian officers to rule the country with affection and good-will to its people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1897.

A retrograde policy.

61. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th September, regards the present action of Government as a retrograde policy and in violation of the pledges given by Her Majesty in Her Gracious Proclamation of 1858 that the people of India will be treated as British subjects. The paper observes that the people of this country have learnt from Englishmen the use of a free press and free expression of opinion at public meetings. The paper believes than Indians can never be guilty of sedition.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1897.

A soldier's misconduct.

62. The *Lokopakari*, of the 19th September, reports that one Ranganada Mudaliar, employed in the Accountant-General's office, while walking towards the sea-shore at 2 P.M. on Monday the 14th *idem*, was asked by a soldier for a match stick and, on his replying that he had no match sticks with him, the said soldier thrust his bamboo stick into one of the eyes of Ranganada Mudaliar. The latter is said to have complained to his European superior officer who, at once, arranged for the arrest of the offender.

Rejection of old rupees as currency.

63. The same paper complains that merchants and bankers in Madras refuse to receive as legal tender old silver rupees, and that this must cause heavy loss to those who have with them old rupees of the year 1840.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Sept. 20th, 1897.

Remarks on Mr. Tilak's case.

64. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 20th September, remarks that for the foolish utterances of Mr. Tilak, a light punishment, *i.e.*, a nominal imprisonment and heavy fine would have served him as a warning.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1897.

Remarks on the present situation in India.

65. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th September, writes as follows:—We human beings cannot know everything; our knowledge is limited; but one thing is certain, that each one of us must suffer the consequences, good or bad, of our deeds or *karma*. Is it not the result of *karma* that there is all this confusion and trouble in India?—fire, plague and war, and estrangement between the rulers and the ruled. The public treasury is empty; there is war in the frontier; and plague and famine are ravaging the country. The deed of some ruffian in Poona has caused great ill-feeling which will not be healed in a short time. It becomes the duty of both to forget the past and work together peacefully. Affection of the people cannot be secured by severity, but can be secured only by kindness.

66. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, writes as follows:— A free press and public opinion are important factors in the administration of England; their influence is very great. Wherever the English flag is planted there public opinion or the voice of the people is respected. It cannot be different in India. Whatever may be the attitude of the Indian Government towards the Vernacular press of India now, it will change soon. The British Cabinet will never consent to depriving the Indian press of its liberty. The judgment of the Bombay High Court in Tilak's case is applicable not only to the Vernacular papers but to the Anglo-Indian papers as well.

Press and public opinion.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

67. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th September, writes as follows:—It is not for nothing that Englishmen have undergone all the trouble of conquering India. He who conquers must enjoy the fruit of conquest. So did the Mussalman conquerors of India. So do Englishmen. If we were conquerors we should do the same. Human nature is the same everywhere. We work for our benefit. Still as Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has vouchsafed to us that we shall be treated like Englishmen and that no distinction will be shown between the two people, we have a right to press our claims. Englishmen will always be true to their word and India cannot have so good a Government as it has at present.

Remarks on England's rule of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1897.

68. The *Sasilekha*, of the 17th September, remarks that the sentence of transportation for life passed on the editor of a Satara vernacular journal and the conviction of Mr. Tilak by European jurors are deeds of indescribable cruelty on the part of the British. It asserts that the object of the jury system is to secure to the prisoner the benefit of a trial by his own countrymen, and regrets that while even British soldiers on Rs. 15 are tried for murdering a Hindu by their own countrymen as jurors, who ultimately acquit them, a great man like Mr. Tilak was not given this privilege. It notes that some of the Anglo-Indians and their journals have from the first expressed their opinion that Mr. Tilak should be shot, and asks how justice can be secured when persons holding such opinions are selected as jurors.

Mr. Tilak's conviction.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1897.

69. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th September, observing that English, Anglo-Indian and Native journalists and retired civilians residing in England are all opposed to the frontier wars, regrets to find that His Excellency Lord Elgin has not been disposed to set any value on the opinions of so many journalists and respectable gentlemen, and remarks that the Burmese war and the annexation of Burma have resulted in the imposition of the income-tax on the Indian subjects. We have made enemies, it says, of the barbarian tribes who have so long been indifferent about our country. We ourselves have constructed the roads in the otherwise impassable mountainous tracts, and the effect is the facilitating of the entry of the enemy into India. If any Indian dares raise his voice to ask whether this improper course is reasonable, Lord George Hamilton is ready to punish him under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. It notes that taxes have been imposed on all kinds of articles, and insinuates that taxes might hereafter be levied on marriages and pilgrimages, and remarks that it would be impossible to describe the grievance of the people resulting from it. Stating that the Government pleads want of funds when ryots apply for loans to dig wells, it asks how the people can entertain feelings of affection for the Government in such a state of affairs, and remarks that many intelligent men have expressed themselves against the folly of wasting the wealth of India on these wild tribes.

War and waste of money.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1897.

70. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th September, recounts the various calamities that India has suffered—such as the famine, the plague, the earthquake, etc., and adds—all these have not only made the Government of India unnecessarily suspect the people, but also forget the principles of justice and look upon the

India, an object of God's wrath.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 27th, 1897.

editors of Vernacular papers as the authors of all the discontent in India. But instead of actually destroying them they adopt other equally efficient measures to put them down. Such a policy on the part of the Government has caused great depression, fear and grief to the people everywhere.

KERALA CHANDRIKA AND MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 13th and 20th, 1897.

Remarks on the arrest of the Mappila prisoners escaped from the Manjéri sub-jail.

71. The *Kerala Chandrika* and the *Manorama*, of the 13th and 20th September, respectively, referring to the arrest of the Mappila prisoners who escaped from the sub-jail, Manjéri, are glad to notice that the speedy termination of this disturbance, which would otherwise have assumed a serious crisis, was entirely due to the prompt and effective arrangements which were made by the district officials for the arrest of the prisoners, and that they should therefore be thanked both by the Government and the public. The *Chandrika* says that the authorities were very indiscreet in having locked up as many as 60 prisoners in this sub-jail which cannot conveniently accommodate more than 21, and hopes that they will not hereafte rgive room to be thus found fault with. This incident must, however, have taught the authorities the necessity of stationing in almost all the sub-jails a larger number of guards than is generally the case.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 18th, 1897.

Commenting upon the use of water-marked paper.

72. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th September, commenting upon the notification regarding the introduction of the use of water-maked paper manufactured by the Titaghur Paper Mills Company, of Calcutta, says that so far as the documents and petitions filed in Revenue offices and Courts are concerned, the use of the paper in question may be made compulsory, but to enforce the use of the paper for the purpose of adding, if such addition is necessary, to the document written on stamp paper by parties at their free-will is quite inadvisable. It is true that the use of this paper instead of the plain one is beneficial to the people, but then they ought to be given an option in the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Remarks on the conviction of Mr. Tilak.

73. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th September, states as follows in a leader:—The Bombay Government and some Englishmen are jubilant over the sending to jail of Mr. Tilak, who is of immense popularity and of great patriotism, just as the Duke of Wellington was over the arrest of the Emperor Napolean; yet the High Court, which is looked to as the mainstay of justice, has suffered infinitely in the estimation of not a few. In perfect ignorance of this consequence, the Anglo-Indian papers still write defamatory articles without discrimination. Any one who pays a moment's attention to this attitude of theirs will be led to presume that a desire to ruin the Hindus runs rampant in their minds. In the opinion of the *Englishman*, published in Calcutta, punishment awarded to Mr. Tilak is too light. That those who are of English origin, and who regard the punishment awarded under section 124 A as very light, should maintain silence, after making that remark, strikes us with wonder. According to the *Pioneer*, the punishment of Mr. Tilak is more effectual than the gagging of the papers, but we are of opinion that the effect produced is diametrically opposed to what the *Pioneer* thinks. The character of a man is not affected by his being incarcerated for acts other than unlawful. Those who are committed to jail by Government unfairly and on account of prejudice will be warmly cherished in the minds of the patriotic natives as their well-wishers and promoters of their good. They deem it an honour to go to jail with Mr. Tilak as Mr. Surendranath thought. It is unbecoming of a Government, which the natives look upon with reverential awe, to regard the Hindus as cowards by nature and accord to them such treatment and allow the irresponsible Anglo-Indian papers to insult them. In the view of the English papers, it is proper to punish the editors of vernacular papers for their impartial statement of facts, but we and some others are of a different opinion. When the press of a country is given full liberty to discuss grievances, such discussion is likely to absorb all the energy of the writers, leaving nothing to spare for action. It must be specially

borne in mind that he who inflates himself too much is sure to burst in the end. Mr. Tilak will, no doubt, experience much misery during the 18 months of his prison life, and yet he will find solace in the sympathy and compassion of the people at large, which have followed him to his prison. Acting on the advice given by Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, every one should frankly, honestly and with no reserve, give out his opinion without being intimidated by this (act of Government). There was not a single meeting held in Madras Presidency anent the Tilak conviction, and this goes to show the amount of patriotism of the people of the Presidency. The fact that the people of Madras have concealed their true sentiments on this occasion amply proves that, so far as this Presidency is concerned, section 124 A of the Penal Code is not a *desideratum*. Bravery is an indigenous virtue which cannot bear transplantation.

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Issued, 9th October 1897.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 19 of 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th October 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vignanavarthani" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 100 to 150 | 15th Sept. 1897. |
| 2 | "Satvasadhani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 250 | Aug. 1897. |
| 3 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Oct. 1897. |
| 4 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 576 | Sept. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Desopakari" .. .. .. | Ellore .. .. .. | 650 | 26th Sept. 1897. |
| 6 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 2nd and 9th Oct 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd, 9th, and 13th Oct. 1897 |
| 8 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 5th, 8th, and 12th Oct. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 9 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Sept. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 10 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 78 | 2nd and 9th Oct. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 11 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 4th and 11th Oct. 1897. |
| 12 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 1st and 8th Oct. 1897. |
| 13 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,600 | 30th Sept. and 14th Oct. 1897. |
| 14 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 625 | 29th Sept. and 6th and 13th Oct. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 2nd, 9th, and 13th Oct. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 1st Oct. 1897. |
| 17 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 700 | 30th Sept. 1897. |
| 18 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 682 | 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 730 | 29th Sept. 1897. |
| 20 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 754 | 9th Oct. 1897. |
| 21 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 575 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 2nd and 9th Oct. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 23 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 4th and 11th Oct. 1897. |
| 24 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 3rd and 10th Oct. 1897. |
| 26 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 30th Sept. and 4th Oct. 1897. |
| 27 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 16th July 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th October, commenting upon the late attempt at the life of the Czar, remarks that the hatred in which the Czar is held by a section of his subjects is perhaps due to the despotic character of the Government which gives the people very little liberty, and the reason assigned by the Czar for refusing a reasonable amount of liberty to his subjects is that they are not fit for it. But in the opinion of the editor this is hardly true, and no sovereign can be considered secure on his throne unless he is loved by his subjects. In India, however, there are no haters of Government as in the European countries. Having been in a state of subjection to various kinds of sovereigns they have acquired the habit of quietly submitting to the will of their sovereign. The Government, however, is afraid that giving education to such a quiet-going people will make them disloyal. But the people of this country, unlike the Russians, have not the least desire to overthrow the Government. All that they clamour for is a more considerate treatment at their hands.

A comparison between the loyalty of the Russians and the people of India.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 4th, 1897.

2. The *Alhami*, of the 3rd October, writes that France has always embarrassed the British Government regarding the evacuation of Egypt, and observes that the British do not interfere in the internal affairs of the country but merely help the Khedive in the management and administration of general affairs. France, on the contrary, has annexed Tunis to her dependencies in face of an undertaking to withdraw her troops.

Evacuation of Egypt.

Alhami, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1897.

The same paper, writing on the above subject, states that great excitement is prevailing in Egypt regarding the British occupation, and says that the agricultural and mercantile classes are in favour of the British. The other classes of Egyptians do not like the British occupation. The Khedive himself is strongly opposed to the British and the Egyptian army also does not like the presence of foreign troops. The Ulamas have openly preached in the streets of Cairo against the British Government and Turkey claims suzerainty over Egypt. Some European powers, who press on the British Government the evacuation of Egypt, do so from hostile motives.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th September, referring to the recent Malabar police sports, says that the manual exercise, physical drill and shooting of the reserve and special police were excellent and much admired by all present. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Fawcett, is unsparing in his endeavour to improve the tone and character of the Malabar police and his endeavours have begun to bear fruit. The article after dwelling upon the subject at some length remarks that the authorities ought to pay the police as salary a sum which would suffice them to live upon.

The Malabar police sports.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 29th, 1897.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th October, quotes an extract from the *Crescent* (a Muhammadan paper published at Liverpool), of which the following is an excerpt: —The existence of a mosque in Liverpool is matter for criticism at the hands of several fanatical Christians, who exhibit their morality by hurling vituperations against Muslims and spreading false and malicious slanders and silly stories about Islam. Such slanderers are the most despicable of our foes. The *Crescent* in support of the above statement relates an incident which occurred in Medina Home, established for Muslim

The high-handedness of the Liverpool police.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1897.

children in Liverpool, where a Christian woman made a false report to the police that a little child was being offered up as a sacrifice to the idol called Muhammad. On this the police effected an entrance into the home but found all quiet.

In conclusion, the *Shams* condemns the action of the police and regards them as dishonest.

(*b*) *Courts.*

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Sept. 1897.

The Sessions Judge of Satara.

5. The *Hindujanasamskarini* for September observing that the punishments in the *Pratoda* case are unnecessarily severe, the paper being circulated among 180 subscribers only, says: "Mark what a wise Judge he is; his name is Mr. H. F. Aston. It is the European officers of his stamp who, bringing afflictions upon the Indian people, abuse the laws of India through ignorance."

Mr. Justice Strachey.

6. The same journal remarks that the impropriety of placing young men in high situations may be inferred from the conduct of Mr. Justice Strachey whiling away his time by "playing and singing" with his European friends after finishing the "summing-up" in the Tilak trial.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Oct. 6th, 1897.

The conviction of Mr. Tilak.

7. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 6th October, speaking of the sentence passed on Mr. Tilak by the Sessions Judge, says:—The sentence is certain to cause very great sorrow to the people. Why should he be punished? Did the people on reading his article take arms and oppose the Government? Does not the Government betray a consciousness of their own defect which they should have tried to mend rather than punish a man for pointing it out? Does it not incense a people if one whom they love is punished unjustly? Many people say that in punishing Mr. Tilak who had devoted his life to the good of his fellow-subjects, the Government has punished fate for not allowing justice to prevail (*sic*).

The paper then finds fault with the Judge's interpretation of the word "disaffection" as want of affection, and concludes with a prayer that the grief now caused among the people by the sentence may not lead them into any rash act.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 9th, 1897.

Sanction refused for Mr. Tilak to appeal to Privy Council.

8. Referring to the fact that the Bombay High Court has refused its sanction for Mr. Tilak to appeal to the Privy Council, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th October says:—"It is a matter for consideration whether this is a reasonable decision or not. Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is no doubt law, but as this is the first time it was ever applied, and it is not yet decided whether the meaning of the words therein used was or was not intended to be the same as that assigned to them by the Sessions Judge, it was the duty of the High Court, which is generally believed by the people to be the fountain of justice, to have sent this case on to the Privy Council. Though for the purpose of punishing Mr. Tilak this action of the Honourable Judges is accepted by some, no one would allow it so far as the law is concerned (*sic*). According to Mr. Justice Strachey's interpretation of the word, 'disaffection' means 'absence of affection.' Any one having no affection for the sovereign would become liable to punishment under section 124A. But in the opinion of some others it means to act against the king or to abet the doing of it. Though there are thus two different opinions, the Judges who heard the petition without making any comments thereon only said that if the whole correspondence were considered, the Sessions Judge was correct in his opinion. There is no doubt that this is very absurd."

Remarks on Tilak trial.

9. Referring to the result of the Tilak trial, a correspondent in the same issue of the paper says:—Of the nine jurors at Tilak's trial, six were composed of Europeans who were thus made to sit in judgment upon matter written in the Mahrathi language, while short time ago when a European military

officer was tried for the murder of his punkawallah in the same Sessions Court of Bombay, the jury consisted of eight Europeans and one native. It would not be surprising if the general public should infer from these and other circumstances that it is not men like Mr. Tilak but the responsible administrators of India who create in the minds of the Hindus a want of confidence in the sovereign. Referring to the frontier disturbances, the same writer remarks:—"That the British Government is so far attached towards India is on the whole good for the people of this country; but it becomes a bad policy of Government to often provoke the frontier ribes into war without being able to win them over."

Wynaad sheristadar-magistrate's delay in writing judgments

10. Referring to a rumour that one Ramachendra Iyer, sheristadar-magistrate of the Wynaad taluk, has been asked to explain why he did not write his judgments in certain cases disposed of by him, a paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 11th October, thinks that it would be strange if the accusation were a fact.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 11th, 1897.

### (*d*) *Education.*

University examiners in Telugu.

11. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st October, complains that most of the University examiners in Telugu are men not engaged in teaching Telugu classes or otherwise connected with the study of Telugu language, and that they are therefore incompetent to be examiners. It asserts that as there is a recognised rule that only those that teach particular subjects should be appointed examiners in those subjects, Telugu pundits (whether English-knowing or otherwise) engaged in actual teaching alone should be selected as examiners and not others.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1897.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

A plague case in the General Hospital, Madras.

12. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th October, in bringing to the notice of the Municipality and the Medical authorities that a personal servant of a doctor from Poona died from plague in the General Hospital, Madras, suggests the adoption of such effectual measures as will tend to prevent the spread of the disease in Madras.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1897.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

The recent accident on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

13. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st October, with reference to the recent disaster on the Southern Mahratta Railway, asks why the Southern Mahratta Railway Company failed to appoint surveyors, watchmen and gang-coolies, whether the pilot engine had examined the place before the starting of the train, and whether the Consulting Engineer was in the habit of examining the bridges from time to time. It remarks that the bridge should have been reconstructed some time ago, and asks if there were no authorities to control the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to conduct its operations with that vigilance as the Madras Railway Company brings to bear on its work.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1897.

The late accident on the Mysore State Railway.

14. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th October, speaking of the accident on the Mysore State Railway, says: It is generally thought that everything was not done to prevent the loss of life. Patrols should have been told off to examine all the bridges. Had this been done, the accident would not have happened. Nothing less than a searching inquiry would satisfy the people. It is thought that there is a slovenliness about the management of affairs on the railway that requires to be corrected.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 4th, 1897.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 1st, 1897.

15. The *Suryodaya*, of the 1st October, attributes the railway disaster entirely to the carelessness of the railway employés and calls upon the Government of India and of Mysore to hold an investigation, and wishes the sufferers by the accident to sue the Railway Company for damages.

The railway accident in Mysore.

### (*k*) *General.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1897.

16. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st October, remarking that the present famine in India would have been much more severe had it not been for the various canals, tanks and anicuts, observes that water-communication should be extensively adopted hereafter. It notes with pleasure that the canals under the Indus, the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Gódávari, the Kistna and the Pennair have fertilised large tracts of barren lands, mitigated the evils arising from failures of rains and afforded means of livelihood for a vast population. It only regrets that this system of water-communication has not been duly extended, and that no allotment has been made for its extension in the budget of this year. Canals are less expensive than railways and are not only useful as works of irrigation and communication, they are also profitable to the country in another way; for the money expended on them goes to enrich the people of the land, whereas the expenditure incurred on account of railways benefits foreigners that supply railway plant.

Canals and railways in India.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 8th, 1897.

17. The *Suryodaya*, of the 8th October, after stating that India was happy under the British rule ever since the country was wrested from the Mogul and other petty despots, says that now a bad time has come, and the cause of all the present troubles may be traced to the plague operations in Poona and the victory of the Turks over Greece. The former led to the murder of two Europeans and the Government thought that the vernacular newspapers were responsible and consequently has been persecuting the editors. The latter has induced the Muhammadan tribes on the frontier to rise in arms against the British authority. It is unjust for the Government to insult the savage tribes on the west and waste so much blood and money, and then to make India bear all the expenditure. The remedy tried for putting down disaffection in the people, namely, the prosecution of newspapers for sedition, has had the very reverse effect and has made the discontent more pronounced. The editor, therefore, is very much grieved and thinks that ruling the people according to the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen (of 1858) can alone reconcile the people and create good-will between the rulers and the ruled.

The present state of India.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 11th, 1897.

18. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 11th October, referring to certain omissions and inconsistencies alleged to exist in the gradation list of 1049 which the Board has ordered to be adopted in future in the Palghat Raja's family, entreats the Collector Mr. Dance to hold an inquiry into the matter and hopes that the Government and the Collector will do the needful.

Inconsistencies in the gradation list of the Palghat Raja's family.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1897.

19. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th October, refers to the statement of a gentleman travelling from Lahore to Bombay to the effect that armies from every quarter are being detailed to the North-western frontier and that this has created a tremendous sensation in the Panjab provinces, observes that it is not known from what sources Government will meet the expenses of such a large army when Indian finance is in a very poor condition, and with what motive does Government undertake such a hard task when it knows that the Amir will never join with the frontier tribes. Such expeditions entail enhanced expenditure which is to be deprecated most strongly.

Frontier disturbances.

20. The *Alhami*, of the 10th October, quotes an extract from the *Indian Mirror* (place of publication not mentioned), of which the following is an excerpt:—Since our prosperity depends upon that of the Government, we suggest to our Government to adopt such policy as would tend to check the dissemination of sedition and disaffection, and to exercise discretion and judgment when disturbances are looming on the frontier. But why does Government take legal steps against subjects who admit their loyalty towards it?

'ALHAMI, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1897.

The British Government and the Indian subjects.

In conclusion, the paper assures the Government of the fact that no educated man of enlightened views will ever assume a hostile attitude towards Government. What the Indians want is merely reform in the administration, not a change of Government, for the Indians know fairly well that they cannot govern themselves and that a change of Government will not be beneficial to their interests.

21. The same paper in connection with the frontier disturbances urges upon British military officers the necessity of appointing competent spies. The *Alhami* suggests the infliction of a fine of Rs. 400 for every weapon found in the hands of a tribesman.

Suggesting the appointment of spies in connection with the North-west frontier risings.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

22. The *Suryodaya*, of the 8th October, has an open letter to the Diwan of Mysore in which the Diwan is found fault with for increasing the revenue at the expense of the ryots and spending the money in creating new appointments for the Madrasees and unnecessarily increasing the number of Assistant Commissioners. The letter further says that in pretending to continue the policy of his predecessors he is holding the farce of an annual representative assembly before whom he reads his self-laudatory report on the administration, but gives no real power to the representatives.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 8th, 1897.

An open letter to the Diwan of Mysore.

23. The *Suryodaya*, of the 1st October, says that the representative assembly of Mysore is a mere farce, inasmuch as the representatives chosen are mostly village officers who cannot criticise the Government and who are too ignorant to know the real requirements of the country.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 1st, 1897.

The representative assembly a farce.

24. The *Mysore Deshabhimani*, of the 2nd October, says that though the agricultural banks established in Mysore are ostensibly meant for the good of the ryots, yet those very banks prove the ruin of several. Three or four ryots join together and borrow money, and when any one of them fails to pay the debt the rest have to make good the sum. The amildars, to whom the work of lending the money is entrusted, take perquisites from the applicants for the loans. The jodidars and inamdars also borrow money on the security of their lands, but they do not see that they would soon lose their lands. A large number of jogidars are attending on the Deputy Commissioners in the hope of getting money, but their petitions are not soon attended to. For instance, the jodidar of Naraganahalli has been waiting the pleasure of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner, and he has not yet received any orders on his petition.

MYSORE DESHABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Oct. 2nd, 1897.

Agricultural banks in Mysore and the difficulties of the ryots.

25. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st October, invites the attention of the Travancore Sirkar to the iniquities of the preventive officers stationed at Paravur. It appears that these officers, aided by an influential person of the place, levy blackmail from persons who deal in articles on which tariff has been imposed and allow them to import such articles into the State from the Cochin territory without duty. Owing to the fraudulent practices of these officers innocent traders are put to great loss and trouble in various ways.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Oct. 1st, 1897.

Iniquities of the preventive officers in Travancore.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Oct. 9th, 1897.

The present outlook in Travancore.

26. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 9th October, of which the heading is "The present outlook in Travancore," is written in English. It dwells at length upon the corruption alleged to prevail in most of the departments of the State, and says that Mr. Shankarasubbier is not the man to apply the necessary remedy. It then says that agriculture in the State is in a primitive condition and that no manufactures worthy of the name exist in the country in spite of its possession of an exchequer that is always full; how the late Diwan notwithstanding all his shortcomings tried to encourage the development of manufactures by guaranteeing payment of interest to shareholders of the now defunct Paper Mills Company and how the present Diwan has refused to redeem that promise; how wretched is the condition of many public roads and of various footpaths, canals and maramattu roads, and how he has by excuses delayed the introduction of railways into Travancore. After remarking that all efforts to stop short with a Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway ought to be discarded, the writer trusts that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will succeed in overcoming all bad arguments palmed off upon him and in conferring upon the people of that country the long-delayed blessing of railway communication.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

SUDARSHANA, *Udipi*, Sept, 1897.

Severe distress in parts of South Canara.

27. The *Sudarshana* for September says that the price of rice having risen to abnormal rates in the Coondapoor taluk of South Canara, some 400 people of the Kharve caste looted the grain stored up by some of the rich people, and the Head Assistant Collector of the place punished about 175 of the rioters with whipping. The editor remarks that this is the first time since the rebellion of Kallianappa that such a large number of people combined together to plunder, and that although it is gratifying to find Hindus and Muhammadans combining for a common purpose, it is a matter for regret that they should have combined for such a mean act. The editor further says that the prominent men of Udipi fearing a similar riot have raised a fund to buy up rice and to sell it at low rates to the poor people.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1897.

The Poona murders.

28. The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th October, notes that the murderer of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst has at last been detected, and observes that the Anglo-Indian journalists barked like mad dogs, attributing the murders to the encouragement given by Mr: Tilak and other gentlemen, representing the whole Brahmin community of Poona as being seditious and recommending it to be severely punished. It regrets that the inexperienced Governor of Bombay believed these insane utterances and committed Mr. Tilak to jail. Had it not been for these murders, no one would have ventured to impute sedition to the Vernacular press. The *Times of India* laid the offence at the door of Mr. Tilak, while the *Bombay Gazette* expressed that the wretch (Damodar Chapekar) had intimated that Natu had done it. The delay in the detection of the culprit was owing to the incompetency of the Bombay and Poona police. Had they been diligent, there would have been no occasion for the Anglo-Indian journalists to revile the natives. The Brahmin community of Poona had to bear the blunt of obloquy for want of efficiency on the part of the high-salaried European police officers. It is at a loss to know what these officers will do to hide their shame for having unnecessarily exposed the innocent citizens of Poona to public ridicule. Had His Excellency Lord Sandhurst been as wise a Governor as His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, there would have been no tumult, no exultation on the part of the Anglo-Indians and no calamities for the native community to endure.

29. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th October, says that the Cow-protection Society of Bombay have sent a memorial signed by 20,000 men to the Rao of Cutch praying him to put an end to the exportation of cattle fit for agricultural purposes. But the paper says that people are bound to give up their cattle freely if they are wanted for the use of Government troops.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 4th, 1897.

The Cow-protection Society's operations in Cutch.

30. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 6th October, after expressing great satisfaction at the news that the Government has abandoned the prosecution of the *Modavritta* for sedition, says that the relation between the Government and the people is analogous to that between the mother and her children. The children are likely to commit offences, but the mother instead of strangling them to death on that account should give them a light punishment so that they might grow obedient. Then alone the child will grow healthy and the mother be known for her wisdom. But at present the attitude of Government is anything but that of a mother towards her children. It is more like that of a tiger towards a calf, and the people are therefore afraid how all this will ultimately end.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Oct. 6th, 1897.

Prosecutions for sedition.

31. The same paper says that in the house-to-house search for plague cases in Poona, Lieutenant Lewis entered and desecrated some temples. Complaints were made to Mr. Lamb the Collector, who, however, is patiently hearing the complaints against the search parties, and it is hoped that he would not allow any irregularities in future.

The plague operations in Poona.

32. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 30th September, has an article on the present unrest in India caused by famine, earthquake, plague, Tilak prosecution and the frontier expeditions. It says that as the natives who once considered the Anglo-Indians as demi-gods and licked the dust of their feet have by their education and enlightenment begun to feel their awkward position and claim equal rights and privileges with their Anglo-Indian brethren, these Anglo-Indians are greatly enraged and they have therefore a sort of hatred for the educated natives. The Anglo-Indians strive hard to discredit the National Congress, a loyal and constitutional movement, and misrepresent its aims and aspirations; and to achieve their object they are hard at work to create a strong ill-feeling between the British Government and the people. The press prosecutions in Bombay are the results of this. Russia has a strong desire to conquer India and she has been trying for it for a long time. Both the powers are well aware that the British army is unable to cope with the Russian, but it is the unquestioned loyalty of the princes and people of India to the British throne that creates a fear in her mind for accomplishing her sinister designs on India. If the British Government does not adopt measures for speedily restoring peace in the country which is in a state of great agitation on account of the famine, pestilence and other stirring occurrences and take the people into its confidence as before, there is every probability of greater calamities occurring which would tell equally upon the Government and the people and also bring the glory of the Indian Empire into imminent peril.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Kóttayam*, Sept. 30th, 1897.

Remarks on the present state of India.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 20 OF 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 31st October 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TELUGU. | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Andhrabhasha Sanjivani" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 100 | Sept. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st Sept. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 16th and 23rd Oct. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Oct. 1897. |
| 5 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Oct. 1897. |
| | KANARESE. | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 78 | 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 18th and 25th Oct. 1897. |
| 8 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct. 1897. |
| 9 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,600 | 21st and 28th Oct. 1897. |
| 10 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 625 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 11 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 16th, 20th and 23rd Oct. 1897. |
| | MALAYALAM. | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 682 | 25th Oct. 1897. |
| 13 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 925 | 14th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 700 | 11th and 20th Oct. 1897. |
| 15 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 1st ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 16th and 23rd Oct. 1897. |
| 17 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 754 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | HINDUSTANI. | | | |
| 20 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 18th and 25th Oct. 1897. |
| 21 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Oct. 1897. |
| 22 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 15th Oct. 1897 |
| 23 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 150 | 17th and 24th Oct. 1897. |
| 24 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 11th, 14th, 18th and 21st Oct. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Alhami* of the 17th October. The following is the summary of the proclamation issued by the Amir of Cabul in Eastern Afghanistan:— ALHAMI, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1897.

The Amir's proclamation.

The British Government maintains a friendly policy towards Afghanistan. It never had nor has any intention of annexing that country, but only wishes to save it from the encroachments of foreign intruders. The tribesmen having been reconciled to the British authority and having accepted allowances and made agreements, fomented disturbances and rebellion for no reason whatever. Since you have not consulted me when taking this step, you are not justified in throwing the blame upon me.

Why do you take these disturbances in the light of Jehad? The time for Jehad will come, and when it does come, it will be announced to you. If you acquit yourselves bravely on that occasion, I shall be glad to call you religious leaders. As long as you abide strictly by your religious principles, I shall not interfere in your religious matters, nor shall I prevent you from prosecuting your own objects. The present disturbances have nothing to do with religion.

As regards allegation that the British occupation of Chitral gave rise to these disturbances, I assure you that the object of the British Government in occupying Chitral has been to populate it and to strengthen its position, so that it may serve as a barrier against any future invasion, but not to increase its revenues.

In short, I have nothing to do with you or with your affairs, for I don't trust you. I am not such a fool as to annoy and offend others for your sakes. What you wish is that I should be up in arms against the British, and in case I do such a foolish thing, I am sure you people will do nothing in the end but mock at me.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th October, in commenting on the formal order of the Governor-General to the effect that the Afridi sepoys will not be required to fight against their own kith and kin, but that those pensioners who have fought against Government shall forfeit all claims to consideration, and will be struck off the pension list, observes that the shameless and treacherous conduct on the part of the pensioned Afridis in having joined with the enemy and in having taken up arms against Government casts a slur on the fair name of their tribes, and that Government has been too lenient towards the Afridis in having permitted them not to fight against their own kinsmen. SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1897.

The Afridi sepoys.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th October, says that a Mahratta servant was one morning found dead in the house of his master, another Mahratti by caste, in the Calicut town. There was a cut nearly six inches long on the neck of the dead body, but there was no sign of any blood having come out of the wound. From the position of the wound it would appear that it was not a self-inflicted one nor could it be supposed that it was a case of suicide. The police, who are inquiring into the matter, have proceeded on the assumption that it is a case of suicide. The article seems to think that the police are trying to pervert the course of justice, and remarks that it is a disgrace to the police if they cannot detect the murder that was perpetrated in the heart of the town and just in front of the police station. KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 16th, 1897.

Complaint against the Calicut town police.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th October, referring to the same subject, says that the doctor who examined the dead body pronounced

the opinion that death was not caused either by suicide or by accident, but the police are said to have taken a different view. The opinion is expressed that unless the inquiry is taken from the hands of the town police, who appear to have lost the public confidence, and entrusted to an honest and able police inspector such as Mr. Kottayi Raman, the truth will never come out.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 16th, 1897.

The cause of the escape of prisoners from the sub-jail, Manjéri.

4. Another leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th October, says that the prisoners who had escaped from the sub-jail, Manjéri, were arrested and hauled up before the last Sessions and were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and transportation for life, but in the statements made by some of the prisoners before the Sessions Judge, it was mentioned that it was not for harassing the public or for causing disturbance in the country that they absconded from the jail, but it was for killing Mr. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had troubled and insulted Mappila women. It is not likely that these ignorant Mappilas would determine to resort to this extreme measure if there was no truth in their allegations. Whatever may be the fault of these illiterate Mappilas, yet to make them more desperate through the inconsiderate action of the authorities is not at all conducive to the repression of crimes.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

A theft case in Calicut not inquired into by the police.

5. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th October, referring to the theft that occurred in the house of one Iswara Pattar at Mankavu, Calicut, on the 19th idem, writes that although the owner lodged a complaint before the taluk magistrate the next day with a list showing the properties lost, the police have not yet made any inquiries into the matter. The correspondent remarks that it is a matter of great grievance to the people if the authorities do not pay any attention to cases of this sort.

On the above correspondence the editor asks, in a footnote, when murders committed in the town of Calicut are not properly detected, is it necessary to say what ought to be the fate of cases of theft? The opinion is expressed that it would be better if the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police bestowed a little more attention upon such matters.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1897.

Daylight robbery at Mylapore.

6. The *Alhami*, of the 17th October, in referring to the daylight robbery committed at Mylapore where the house of Mr. Vadinatha Iyer, Professor, St. Thomé College, was broken into, asks with surprise where should poor and helpless go, if such robberies are committed in broad daylight in the very heart of a populous town the police notwithstanding.

### (*d*) *Education.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

Sanskrit education.

7. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th October, says that it is a matter of great congratulation to the people of India that His Excellency the Governor spoke so encouragingly about the Sanskrit education on the occasion of the prize distribution in the Ernakulam College, and thinks that none of the previous Governors have spoken so highly of Sanskrit education and acknowledged that that education is far superior to English education. Some people may be induced to ask whether the order of the Governor, who attaches so much importance to Sanskrit education expressing the inability of Government to make any grant to the Pattambi school, which has been specially established to impart Sanskrit education, is not inconsistent with the opinion now expressed by His Excellency. The remark is made that, to improve Sanskrit education and also to create a taste in the people for that education, a substantial aid from Government is absolutely necessary. In conclusion, the article doubts whether it is right to say that at the present time too much importance should not be attached to English education in India.

(e) *Local and Municipal:-*

8. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 14th October, complains of the insufficient lighting of lamps in some parts of the Calicut municipality. It appears that neither the Municipal authorities nor the councillors, in whose divisions the lamps are not properly lighted, see whether the lighting contractor does his duties satisfactorily and regularly.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 14th, 1897.

Insufficiency of light in the Calicut municipality.

9. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th October, says that it is a pity that the Municipal authorities have not given effect to the Government order granting the privilege of election to the municipality though the list of voters was prepared some months ago. The article, after dwelling upon the matter at some length, hopes that the councillors will, without delay, take steps to have the privilege enforced.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 16th, 1897.

Election in the Calicut municipality.

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd October, commenting upon the reply given by His Excellency the Governor to the Cochin municipal address, says that the advice given by His Excellency in the matter of storing up rain-water in reservoirs on the house-terraces, as is done in the West Indies, is impracticable in Cochin on account of the peculiar structure of its houses and the nature of its climate. Very few of the inhabitants of Cochin may find it possible to bring water from the Aluva river for drinking purposes, etc., but as the majority of them are unable to do so on account of their poor circumstances, it is the duty of Government to consider the case of these people. It is very regrettable that His Excellency thought it worth his while to give such an impracticable reply and hoped thereby to satisfy the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 23rd, 1897.

Comments on the reply of His Excellency to the Cochin municipal address.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

11. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 18th October, in commenting upon the Land Revenue administration report of the Madras Presidency for 1896, reminds Government that the deplorable condition of the Wynaad taluk, brought about by the recent settlement, has not yet been improved, and this fact ought to be taken into consideration by them in conducting the settlement of Malabar. The fact that the Malabar district stands first in the matter of processes issued for the sale of lands for recovering the arrears of revenue in this year also evidently shows that the patta-holders in that district are in a greatly impoverished state. There were 7,324 attachments in fasli 1305 as against 6,316 in 1304, and in 75 out of 100 cases properties had to be sold for recovering the arrears. The report says that Government has called for a report as to the causes which have led to the large relinquishment of holdings by ryots in the Wynaad taluk, and also to the extensive sale of landed properties for arrears of revenue, and Government has not yet been furnished with the reply. The article trusts that the sympathetic Collector of Malabar, Mr. Dance, will now have the chance of bringing to the notice of Government the real fact that the distress occasioned to the people of Wynaad is due to the result of the ruinous settlement that was recently made in that taluk.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 18th, 1897.

Commenting upon the Land Revenue administration report of the Madras Presidency.

(h) *Railways.*

12. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th October, writes that accidents on railways are occurring rather too frequently, and that Government should therefore adopt such measures as are calculated to prevent such accidents. The correspondent further adds that, if rice and other articles are sent over railways, the bags containing rice, etc., are

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

Accidents and thefts on railways.

generally found to be tampered with and contents partly removed. It is therefore suggested that, in cases in which the railway servants have stolen the articles, the company should be made liable to make good the loss sustained by the owners.

(*k*) *General.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

Noticing with pleasure the appointment of Mr. Dance as the permanent Collector of Malabar.

13. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th October, while noticing the appointment of Mr. Dance as the permanent Collector of Malabar, says that it is a matter of very great pleasure that Mr. Dance, who knows the condition of the district very well and who has always the welfare of the people at heart, has been confirmed in his acting appointment.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1897.

Pollution of a temple in Poona.

14. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th October, in referring to an article in the *Kesari* of the 5th regarding the pollution of a temple in Sadasivapetta, Poona, by one Mr. Louis and a lady doctor of the plague-search party, observes that if the above statement of the *Kesari* is really true, no doubt Mr. Louis and the lady doctor deserve punishment at the hands of the Government, and that Government should not connive at their actions which are likely to create mischief and excite the feelings of the people. The above individuals, in spite of the remonstrances of the people against entering the temple, which they hold sacred, did enter and touch the idol.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1897.

Muhammadans and the British Government.

15. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th October, writes that, according to Muhammadan traditions, Muhammadans are strictly enjoined by their Prophet to be loyal to their rulers, no matter of whatever religion they may be. Hence it is incumbent upon Muhammadans to act according to the sayings of the Prophet and to lead a loyal life under the benevolent shadow of the British Government which tries to deal squarely and fairly with us. It has granted us religious toleration and under it we enjoy liberty and the protection of our lives and property.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1897.

Benefits of the British rule in India.

16. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th October, writes that British rule in India is in every way most beneficial to our interests. Railways, telegraphs, telephones and postal systems—things unknown to ancient kings—have been established. Besides this, the subjects enjoy every kind of liberty. No restrictions are placed upon the exercise of their religion. On the contrary, Russian subjects do not enjoy such liberties. If Government were to take away the liberty of the Vernacular press, it would reflect great discredit on the fair name of the British administration. It is the Anglo-Indian press that tries to lower the natives in the estimation of their rulers by poisoning its ears against them. In conclusion, the *Shams* says that it is incumbent on us to be grateful to the British Government for the peace and harmony that we enjoy under it.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

The educated young men of India and the British Government.

17. A correspondent writing to the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th October, says that it behoves the educated young men of India, who belong to the Indian National Congress, to be grateful to the British Government for its generous policy.

It is held by a few natives that the decision arrived at in Mr. Tilak's case is oppressive and tends to interfere in the freedom of the people of India. This is erroneous since many of those who are acquainted with Mr. Tilak think that it would have been much better for the country if he had been punished still more severely.

This correspondent proceeds to observe that the tone of the Native press is seditious and should be moderated by such native leaders as profess much but, in fact, do nothing. It is the benevolent Government, and not the professed sympathisers, which saves the famine-stricken people.

18. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 25th October. The *Al-Muraed* (the Arabic daily of Cairo) quotes the following opinion on the present disturbances in India, alleged to have been given by Maharaja of Kapurthala during an interview with the correspondent of the Sabah of Constantinople :— SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala's opinion on the present disturbances of India.

India is full of many tribes who regard themselves independent and have their own chiefs. There are, among these tribes, many Muhammadans who hold the Sultan of Turkey in great respect and are His Majesty's well-wishers. The Arakzais and Afridis are war-like and desperate. They frequently rebel against the British Government. They are very religious and excitable. The cause of the present risings on the frontier is the lack of foresight on the part of the British Government.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

19. The *Sasilekha*, of the 29th October, remarks that the expansion of the Indian councils is merely illusory and not substantial; for the members have no rights but that of interpellation, while the Government is not bound to answer the questions put. Again, the Government resides on the hills for eight months in the year, and it is with great difficulty that two or three meetings are arranged for the remaining four months. SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1897.

The Madras Legislative Council.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

20. The *Deshabhimani*, of the 16th October, in criticising the administration report of the Mysore State, wonders at the skill of the Diwan in showing a surplus in spite of the increased expenditure of nearly Rs. 14,20,000 and a fall in the revenue of nearly 5 lakhs, and remarks that the whole secret of this apparent surplus lies in the appointment of a Comptroller who has always been a creature of the Diwan. The editor regrets that there is none in the service who has the good of the country at heart and the courage to expose the whole rottenness which is concealed by the apparent surplus which the Diwan is able to show every year. DESHABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Oct. 16th, 1897.

A criticism on the Dasra address of the Diwan of Mysore.

21. The same paper, after commending the action of the Diwan in constructing bridges across the Hemavati and Bhadras, reminds him that his administration is drawing to a close and therefore calls upon him to utilise the surplus in revenue which he has shown in his administration report for public works of a similarly useful nature, so that he might leave some enduring marks of his administration in the country. The editor has no confidence in the would-be successors of the Diwan, who have already shown their indifference to this branch of the Government administration.

The need for useful public works in Mysore.

22. The *Suryodaya*, of the 22nd October, in speaking of the probable successor to Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar during his absence on leave for six months, says that Mr. Thambu Chettyar, who acted as Diwan on former occasions, has not won the confidence of the people and is regarded by them as favouring his own co-religionists. As regards Mr. Krishnamurti, the editor remarks that he has not been known for his sympathy with the people and has neglected many opportunities which he might have made use of for doing good to his countrymen. Yet, as he is a Mysorean, the people wish that he may be tried for the short period that Sir Seshadri will be away. The editor does not like the idea of extending the period of Mr. Justice Ramachandra Aiyar's service in the State, although the present Diwan has a desire to do so, Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar being a Madrasee. SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 22nd, 1897.

Who should act for Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar ?

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

Who is to act for the Diwan of Mysore?

23. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th October, in discussing who is to act for Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar during his absence on leave, says that although Mr. Thambu Chettyar has the best claim, yet as he has to retire from service three months hence, it would not be advisable to put him to act without also giving him an extension. The editor, therefore, thinks that it would be well to try Mr. Krishnamurti, who has all the qualifications necessary for the Diwanship and has had a long and meritorious service of twenty-seven years in the State, and that his appointment is sure to give satisfaction to the people.

MYSORE DESHABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Oct. 23rd, 1897.

Imperfections in the administration of Mysore.

24. The *Mysore Deshabhimani*, of the 23rd October, complains that, as the Maharaja is a minor and the Regent a gosha lady, everything that has to be brought to the notice of Her Highness has to pass through the Private Secretary. This gentleman is entirely under the thumb of Mr. Campbell, and the latter has no will except that of the Diwan. Hence only such of the petitions that are presented by the people are brought to the notice of Her Highness as the Diwan likes and the rest are consigned to the waste paper basket.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Oct. 27th, 1897.

A criticism on the article on the administration of Mysore in the *Madras Review*.

25. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th October, in criticising an article in the *Madras Review* on the administration of Mysore, objects to some of the statements made in the *Review* as follows:—

(1) The *Review* says: "On the rendition of Mysore in 1881, it was resolved by the Government of India that gradually European officials in the State should be replaced by natives of India, but the present councillors have, in contravention of this, been giving employment to unqualified Europeans." This is only partially true. The Government of India simply say that European agency should give place to native agency; but by "native" they do not mean natives of India, but only natives of the Mysore province. To the natives of Mysore, Madrasees are as much aliens as Europeans, only with this difference, that Europeans, if employed under the State, do not bring down all their kith and kin and get employments for them too, while the Madrasees do so. The subjects of Mysore think it is better to have Europeans than Madrasees, because the lower appointments at least will then fall to the lot of the Mysoreans.

(2) Again the writer in the *Review* says that Sir Seshadri Aiyar has greater belief in the Representative Assembly than either the late Maharaja or the late Diwan. This, too, is not true. The Diwan, so far from encouraging criticism of his measures, has put an end to the standing committee of the assembly and has made the assembly all but a farce.

(3) The *Review* thinks it a great mistake on the part of the Government of India to have changed the nature of the council from being a consultative body into an executive body, and says that the Diwan ought to have had undivided responsibility in the administration, as he had under the late Maharaja. This, too, is open to objection. It is not true that the Diwan was unfettered under the late Maharaja. It is a well-known fact that the Maharaja, especially in the latter part of his administration, was very often upsetting the Diwan's proposals and acting against the Diwan's wishes in consultation with the Resident and other Europeans. The Government of India has certainly done what is good for the State in appointing an executive council to assist the Diwan, who, if allowed the sole responsibility, would not certainly have given satisfaction to the people.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

Unsatisfactory state of affairs in Hyderabad.

26. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th October, says:—Affairs in Hyderabad never seem to have been satisfactory. Mr. Plowden and the Nizam are constantly at loggerheads with each other and matters are stated to have come to a crisis.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

27. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th October, regrets to find that the (Indian) authorities are not disposed to set any value upon the opinions of gentlemen like Colonel Hanna and General Chamberlain, who say that the British in India should confine themselves to India proper, bounded by the Himalayas on the north and the sea on the other sides. It remarks that the great military officer and diplomatist, General Chamberlain, is a far abler man than the generals who have expressed themselves in favour of the present wars. It is not surprised to find that the number of the famine-stricken people in India is estimated at 5 crores; for, when 80 crores of rupees were expended on wars during the last 20 years, would not the people get famished? The forecast is so appalling that it is impossible to say what the condition of the country may be 20 years hence. The paper therefore calls upon the enlightened public of India to forsake their petty jealousies, to hold monster meetings and submit to Her Majesty's Ministers memorials explaining the consequences of these wars upon the condition of the people.

Petty warfare.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1897.

28. The *Suryodaya*, of the 15th October, says that two Muhammadan Mullas from Afghanistan addressing a meeting consisting of Muhammadans and Hindus, said that British officials were trampling upon the blacks and that therefore the British should be driven out of India and the Sultan of Turkey should be installed in Delhi as Sovereign of India. They exhorted their hearers to collect funds for this purpose. A subscription list was then opened and Rs. 250 collected.

Seditious preaching by Afghan Mullas in Behar.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, Oct. 15th, 1897.

29. The same paper says:—The Government has prohibited the circulation of Turkish newspapers in India. We do not see why the Government should not also treat the Egyptian and Arabic papers in the same way.

The desirability of prohibiting the circulation of certain foreign newspapers in India.

30. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th October, in speaking of the death of the mother of the Natus of Poona, says that the peculiar circumstances under which the death took place will send a pang into the heart of every Hindu, and will create great indignation in the minds of the people against those who were the indirect cause of accelerating her death. No reasons have yet been shown which would justify the imprisonment of her two sons. The peculiar feelings of the Hindus in the matter of the death of parents are unknown to Englishmen. As ministering to parents in their last moments and performing their funeral ceremonies is a religious duty in the Hindus, its non-observance not only gives them great pain but is also attended with excommunication and public contumely. The action of the Bombay Government in deporting and imprisoning men without showing any cause and of the Government of India in sanctioning such high-handedness is little short of Russian despotism. Even a student of the lowest class would see there is no material difference between the despotic Government of Russia and the professedly constitutional Government of the British. Lord Lytton became unpopular towards the latter part of his administration, but the administration of Lords Elgin and Sandhurst has beaten that of Lord Lytton in unpopularity.

The death of the mother of the Natu brothers of Poona.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

31. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 14th October, says that the building near Ferok, in which explosives have been stored up, was broken open at night by some thieves and some of the explosives taken away by them. The article remarks that as it is quite inadvisable to store up dynamites, fuse, caps, etc., in one building, they should be kept separately under proper guard and the attention of the authorities is invited to the matter.

Theft of explosives stored up at Ferok.

Kerala Chandrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 14th, 1897.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

. Certificates of honour.

32. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 25th October, while congratulating those gentlemen of Malabar who were given certificates of honour by the Government of India in connection with the Diamond Jubilee, remarks that although some may consider that the nomination of some particular persons for the honour, while there are several others who are equally entitled and a few others who are better entitled, was an indiscreet action, yet the Government of India is not so much to be blamed. The blame lies on those who were responsible for such nominations.

Referring to the subject, a correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that on account of the certificate of honour a certain official got a present of Rs. 25, and it was perhaps due to the circumstance that he does not wear a *mundu* (piece of cloth) that the present took the shape of money rather than that of the customary piece of cloth.

Issued—8th November 1897.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 21 OF 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th November 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | Oct. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st and 15th Oct. 1897. |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 25th Sept. and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct. 1897. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct. 1897. |
| 6 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 2nd, 8th and 16th Oct. 1897. |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct. 1897. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 13th Oct. 1897. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 29th Sept. and 20th Oct. 1897. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 27th Sept. 1897. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Oct. 1897. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct. 1897. |
| 13 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 8th and 16th Sept., and 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th Oct. 1897. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 18th Sept. and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 30th Oct. 1897. |
| 15 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 25th Sept. and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 30th Sept. and 2nd, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th and 19th Oct. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Nov. 1897. |
| 18 | "Dheeranjani" .. .. .. | Atmakúru .. .. .. | 300 | 1st Oct. 1897. |
| 19 | "Satvasadhani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 250 | 30th Sept. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 15th Sept. 1897. |
| 21 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 100 to 150 | 30th Oct. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 30th Oct. and 6th and 13th Nov. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Oct. and 3rd, 6th, 10th & 13th Nov. 1897. |
| 24 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th Nov. 1897. |
| | **KANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 78 | 6th and 13th Nov. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 1st, 8th and 15th Nov. 1897. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,600 | 4th and 11th Nov. 1897. |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 625 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 400 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Mysore Desabhimani" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 27th and 30th Oct., and 3rd and 6th Nov. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,030 | 25th Oct. and 4th Nov. 1897. |
| 32 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. . | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 30th ,, ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 1st Nov. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 30th Oct. 1897. |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 1st and 8th Nov. 1897. |
| 37 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 780 | 27th Oct. and 3rd and 10th Nov. 1897. |
| 38 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 30th ,, and 6th Nov. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 1st and 8th Nov. 1897. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 30th Oct. 1897. |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 31st ,, and 7th Nov. 1897. |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 25th and 28th Oct., & 1st & 4th Nov. 1897. |
| 44 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 26th July 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 25th September, writes as follows:— War in the North-west is taking serious turn day by day. The Muhammadans attack the British troops unexpectedly, lying in ambush; hence much difficulty is experienced in overcoming them. They would not have ventured to commit such excesses had it not been for the support of the Amir. They are in possession of a large stock of arms and ammunition purchased at Kabul. British troops are being sent to Peshawar almost every day by special trains. How this affair will end is awaited with interest. It is said that Sir Mortimer Durand, a person who has great experience in the local affairs of North-west, in the course of a speech delivered in London, remarked that it would be impossible to bring this war to a close without great loss of life and money on the part of British Government. It would have been better had Government abstained from undertaking this war. But having once undertaken it, it should be its duty to see that it gains the day anyhow, lest the ignorant section of the Muhammadan community might grow impatient and cause disturbance. As the Russians are ever watching for an opportunity to pounce upon India, the British Government will do well not to give them an occasion to enter India. The present state of things is really critical and Government should be vigilant. It is really unfortunate that, at this crisis, India has not a proper Governor-General. It is hoped that, after this war is over, Government will avoid as far as possible engaging itself in unnecessary wars of this kind.

War in the North-west.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

2. The *Nilalochani*, of the 27th September, says that when the Mir-Munshi of the Amir was asked to explain the cause of the present war, he replied that the Chiefs and Mullahs occupying the boundary lines were at the bottom, and that the best way of punishing them would be to withhold the pecuniary help rendered to them by the British and Afghan Governments. The paper presumes that the present war is the outcome of a great desire on the part of the Chiefs and Mullahs to make more money by compelling Government to buy them off in view to avoid their disturbance.

Probable cause of the present war.

Nilalochani, *Negapatam*, Sept. 27th, 1897.

3. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 2nd October, reports that two Mullahs from Afghanistan arrived at Behar and delivered in the bazaar street of that city a lecture named "Jigath," meaning *stirring the people to undertake a religious war*, remarking that the Muhammadans had been maltreated, that the English would be driven out of India, that the Amir of Afghanistan would be crowned at Delhi, that India would thus be governed by the Muhammadans, that the present frontier war was only to threaten the English, that a regular war would be commenced later on, and that it was to meet the expenses of such a war that they were collecting subscriptions, and so forth. The paper adds that Rs. 250 was collected forthwith, and observes that while Russia, which is one of the greatest powers in the world, has not the moral courage to come upon India, how can these weaklings do any harm to the English in India? The paper regards the actions and utterances of the Mullahs and Muhammadans as the outcome of a diseased brain.

Seditious utterances and movements of the Afghans at Behar.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1897.

4. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 4th October, speaking of the present war, says that nearly 40,000 armed men are now engaged at the frontier, and that their upkeep costs nearly £100 a head per month, aggregating to almost six crores of rupees. It further observes that should this war continue for three months more, it would cost Government nearly twenty crores of rupees, and that this large sum must be too heavy an infliction on India, seeing that she is already groaning under the effects of plague, cholera, famine and other national calamities.

Probable cost of the present war.

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Oct. 4th, 1897.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1897.

5. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 9th October, remarks that the recent victory of the Sultan and the outbreak of riots at Calcutta and Manjéri induced Government to doubt the loyalty of its Muhammadan subjects and to send for a large military contingent from England. It adds that the present frontier war, which has almost come to a close as the Afridis have surrendered themselves to the British and are proposing terms for the payment of the expenses of war, belied the misapprehension of the British and brought to prominence the loyalty of the Amir and the Muhammadans. The paper advises the British as well as the Muhammadans not to give credence to the silly statements made in the Muhammadan newspapers of foreign countries.

Reflections on the close of the frontier war.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 1st, 1897.

6. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st November, writes thus on the policy of the English Government with regard to the tribes on the frontier:—"We have already said that the war now being carried on on the frontier was quite uncalled for. The policy that dictated it is wrong, and this result has been much loss of life and much money spent. The war is not yet over; there may be a great struggle in store for the troops at the front, and many more lives may have to be sacrificed before peace can be restored. It has been carried out in accordance with what has been called the 'forward policy,' a policy which seems always to have the fear of Russia before its eyes. We do not believe for a moment that the Russians have the slightest intention of ever invading India. They have quite enough to do in Europe. Besides we believe Russia is aware that she could not properly rule India. The civilisation is too complex, the work to be carried out is so diverse that the Moscovite would never be able to accomplish much if anything. The Russians did well in a semi-civilised country with wild tribes; but the case is different in India. India is now far more advanced politically than Russia, and if the Russians took possession of it, not only would the rate of progress be stopped, but it would have to be put back. We believe the Russians are aware of this, consequently they do not desire to conquor India. Such being the case, we see no reason why the tribes in our frontier should be interfered with in order to prevent the Russians coming into the country. The right plan would be to draw a line beyond which these wild tribes should not approach except as peaceful traders and travellers. They might be at liberty to do what they liked in their own land. There would then be no frontier wars, no loss of life, no spending of money.

The frontier wars.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1897.

7. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, while denouncing the frontier expedition, says that although the British will undoubtedly gain victory over the tribes who are too weak and incapable to fight continually with the British, yet we are at a loss to understand what earthly benefit India can derive therefrom. The result of the war would be waste of money, loss of lives and consequent increase in the number of widows. It is very unjust on the part of Government to trouble again the people who are already in an impoverished state on account of famine, earthquake and many other oppressive acts. The wish is expressed that as the disturbances on the frontier are not in any way dangerous to India, the Government ought to terminate the war as soon as possible and turn its attention towards the welfare of the people.

Remarks on the frontier expedition.

The *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 25th October, referring to the same subject, says that although the conquest of the frontier tribes will add to the strength of the Indian Empire, yet the only matter for regret is that India should have to bear all the expenses involved in such expeditions.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1897.

8. The *Alhami* of the 31st October. The *Habl-ul-Mateen*, of Calcutta, in refutation of the suggestions of some of the Home papers—that if Government wishes now to capture Afghanistan, it would be easy for it to do so, as the frontier tribes will shortly be extirpated root and branch, and

The Amir of Kabul and the Indian Government.

thus afford an opportunity for a well-equipped army on the frontier to proceed to Afghanistan and gain an easy victory—observes that even if the Indian Government takes Afghanistan, with a heavy loss of lives and money, it will be impossible for Government to maintain it, as the Afghans will not abide by the Indian laws, and that Russia, its bitter enemy, has already reached as far as Herat. In face of all these difficulties, strengthening the bonds of friendship with the Amir is much more valuable and conducive to happy results than the capture of his territories. If, at the present juncture, the Amir were to take up arms against the British, all the frontier tribes, who are now assuming a pacific attitude, will join with him, and possibly Russia will also afford him secret help. The *Habl-ul-Mateen* in winding up the article advises Government not to act according to the suggestion of the Home papers.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

9. The *Desabhimani*, of the 29th September, writes in English as follows:—"The notorious Muthukrishna Naidu has at last been convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The universal satisfaction expressed by large crowds of spectators that witnessed the trial would make one believe that this Police officer, who was regarded as the best detective in the City Police, had come to his eminence by very suspicious means. The line of conduct adopted by this notorious convict is not unfrequently followed by the police in general. When a crime has been committed, the police have to detect the culprit and unless this is done they get a wigging from their authorities. The poor policeman is therefore driven to the necessity of pitching upon some one or other as the offender. Alas! how many poor people are now undergoing imprisonment, having been the victims of police conspiracy. This state of things can be mended if promotions were made to depend not on the number of detections but on the rarity of cases.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 29th, 1897.

A warning to the police.

"The conduct of the police in towns is rather tolerable, their chief work being concentrated to work up nuisance cases; but in villages their conduct is deplorable so much so that villagers dread the police more than they do actual robbers and thieves.

"It is hoped that men in authority will take steps to stop such abuses and turn the police into a blessing to the country."

10. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 3rd October, observes that the punishment inflicted by the Taluk Magistrate of Tiruchengódu on Rahimdeen, a constable who was charged with theft and attempt to commit rape on a certain dancing woman, is inadequate considering the fact that he was in the habit of arresting young village women at nights on a charge of nuisance and, on the pretext of keeping them in custody in the police station, violating their chastity and driving them off before daybreak.

Viveka Thivakaran, *Tiruchengódu*, Oct. 3rd, 1897.

A serious charge against a certain constable.

11. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, invites the attention of the authorities to the various evils arising from the factiousness of the Ferok police. A correspondent has, it appears, written to the paper that, in the matter of the recent dynamite theft case at Ferok, the procedure and conduct of the local police were highly reprehensible. The remark is made that as matters are likely to go from bad to worse if the present state of affairs continue, the whole staff of the police stationed at Ferok should be transferred from the place.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1897.

The Ferok police.

12. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes about the iniquities of the Talipparamba police as follows:—Some two days ago three constables of the above station got drunk at night and went

Highhandedness of the Talipparamba police.

to a house situated near the *chira* (tank) and called the inmates of the house who were women and got the door opened. The constables then uttered certain indecent words and tried to outrage the modesty of the women, who being struck with terror went inside and shut the door. The constables, who were greatly enraged at it, went into the garden and pulled out all the vegetables cultivated by the women and destroyed them and then left the house. Two Embrandri Brahmins who were then passing by the *chira*, hearing the hubbub, questioned the constables about the matter. The police then arrested them for nuisance and took them to the police station, half a mile away from the place, beating them severely on the way. When they came near the station gate they took a gold ring and three rupees from one of the Embrandris and let off both. The next day the Embrandris were preparing to put in a complaint against these constables, but some of their comrades interfered and compromised the matter, the ring being returned to the owner. Alluding to the above correspondence, the editor remarks that if the allegations made by the correspondent are true, it is a matter for great surprise and that it ought to be properly inquired into by Mr. Bidie himself.

*(b) Courts.*

TRAVANCORE, ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Remarks on Civil Courts' commissions.

13. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 25th September, referring to the procedure now followed in District and Munsifs' Courts of appointing persons on payment of a certain commission to do such duties as administering oath, searching property and taking depositions at home of persons who could not attend the court, suggests the desirability of appointing peons and gumastahs of the court for such work and thus giving them some pecuniary encouragement rather than selecting outsiders for such purposes. The paper also requests the authorities to fix once for all the scale of commission payable for such work in view to avoid the arbitrary grant of fees now in vogue.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 16th, 1897.

A prayer regarding the murder case of Dharmapuram mutt.

14. The *Jananukulan*, of the 16th October, is surprised to learn that the accused in the murder case of the Dharmapuram mutt were acquitted in spite of the strong evidences against them. The paper requests Government to review the records of the case and administer justice.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 30th, 1897.

Desirability of appointing a Hindu as the village munsif of Adirámpatnam.

15. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 30th October, requests Government to appoint a Hindu as the village munsif of Adirámpatnam, which, according to the recent census, has 10,800 inhabitants, of whom 5,300 are Hindus, the rest being Muhammadans. He protests against the order of the Collector that the unanimous consent of the Muhammadans for the appointment of a munsif for that village should be obtained, and that the person to be selected for the purpose should be a Muhammadan. The correspondent's protest is based on the circumstances that the Muhammadans are extremely bigoted, and are therefore likely to be partial to their own community, that all the Muhammadans of the said village are engaged in one and the same profession and are related to one another, and that none of them has any respectable social position or educational qualifications. He concludes by saying that the Hindus, on the contrary, are not so bigoted and partial as their Muhammadan brethren, and that many of them possess the necessary qualifications, and requests the authorities concerned to select a proper person from among the Hindus to be the munsif of the said village.

Advisability of issuing a circular to magistrates requiring them to use their discretion before committing persons to the Court of Sessions.

16. The same paper complains that sub-magistrates, from their ignorance of law, often commit to the Court of Sessions even petty cases triable by themselves. It says that this procedure, while entailing on the parties concerned unnecessary trouble, delay and expense, imposes additional and unnecessary work on the District Judges, who are not

therefore able to dispose of their civil work without delay. The paper requests the authorities to issue a circular to all magistrates requiring them to use their discretion before they commit persons to the Court of Sessions for trial.

17. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 8th November, writes that the district munsif of Cannanore generally attends the court at 1-30 P.M. and leaves it by 4 P.M. It is a matter of great regret that the munsif consults his own convenience only without giving the slightest thought to the inconvenience to which the parties are put thereby. Another matter of complaint against the munsif is that, to get through the work in time, he does not examine witnesses properly.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 8th, 1897.

Complaint against the district munsif, Cannanore.

18. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th November, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the inconveniences experienced by the Bench Magistrates of Calicut and the parties by the removal of the Bench Magistrates' Court to the Stationary Magistrate's Cutcherry, and also by the placing of the Bench Magistrates under the direction of the Stationary Magistrate. The article says that the present arrangement should be changed and the Bench Magistrates' Court should be brought to the Town Magistrate's Court and they should be placed under the presidency of either the Town Magistrate or the Assistant Collector or the Deputy Collector.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1897.

Bench Magistrates, Calicut.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th October, referring to the contemplation of Government to enhance house tax in the City of Madras in view to increase the municipal resources for the purpose of introducing the drainage system in certain parts of the city, observes that not only house-tax but also all other taxes, such as wheel tax and professional tax, which are generally paid only by men of high social position, should be raised. The paper thinks that if the collection of house tax and wheel tax, which is at present unsatisfactory, be properly looked after, and the expenses of the present municipal establishment be carefully scrutinized, the Madras municipality could effect a good saving. The paper hopes that the citizens of Madras will bestow careful attention on this subject of great importance.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1897.

Remarks on the contemplation of Government to raise house tax in the City of Madras.

20. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd November, says that a meeting of the Tellicherry municipal council was recently held to elect a chairman, and Mr. Fernandes, head clerk of the Sub-Collector's office, and Mr. Lemerle, of the local bar, who had offered themselves as candidates, got seven and four votes, respectively. As the number of votes obtained by Mr. Fernandes was not double that obtained by Mr. Lemerle, it was resolved to hold another election, which is fixed for the 30th November. The article, while strongly protesting against the candidature of Mr. Fernandes for several reasons, supports the candidature of Mr. Lemerle, and remarks that when Mr. Lemerle was the chairman on a previous occasion, he conducted the administration very ably and satisfactorily and the municipal finance was also greatly improved. The Sub-Collector is an *ex-officio* councillor of the municipality, and when his head clerk becomes the chairman, the Sub-Collector himself will practically be the chairman. The present condition of the municipality is very deplorable and the councillors should therefore consider over the matter deeply and elect Mr. Lemerle as the chairman.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1897.

Election of the chairman of the Tellicherry municipality.

The *Kerala Patrika* and the *Manorama*, of the 6th and 8th November, respectively, alluding to the same subject, express a similar opinion. The *Manorama* says that Mr. Fernandes ought to retire from the field if the object aimed at by local self-government is to be fully realised.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1897.

Advisability of providing every third-class railway carriage with an urinal.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, after pointing out how third-class railway passengers greatly contribute to the revenue of the railway company, and regretting the inconvenience they are put to in consequence of the absence of latrine accommodation from those carriages, while passengers of first and second classes who do not contribute so much to the income of the company are not subject to such a hardship, feels sanguine that this grievance will be redressed if His Excellency Lord Havelock be pleased to bestow a little attention on the subject.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1897.

Insufficient lighting on the Madras Railway.

22. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, says that as the lights in the local train running from Calicut to Tirur in the evening go out by the time it reaches Ferok, passengers have to sit in the dark throughout the journey. It therefore invites the attention of the Railway authorities to the matter.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1897.

A rumour regarding rupees minted in 1840.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, complains that rupees minted in the year 1840 are rumoured to be uncurrent, and that some merchants giving credence to the rumour reject such rupees when tendered, although there is no Government order to that effect. He requests Government to detect and punish such merchants.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengódu*, Oct. 3rd, 1897.

Expediency of making Gúdalúr a disbursing post office.

24. A correspondent to the *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 3rd October, reports that the delivery of posts in Samakkulam is considerably delayed for the reason that it is thirteen miles from Coimbatore. The correspondent thinks that if Gúdalúr, which is only three miles from the place, be made a disbursing post office, it would prove advantageous to the people.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Oct. 4th, 1897.

Necessity for a sub-registrar's office at Neduvassalvattam.

25. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 4th October, requests the authorities to open a sub-registrar's office in Neduvassalvattam, on the ground that its absence subjects the people of the place to great hardship and inconvenience.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1897.

Desirability of passing a rule regarding civilians going on hunting excursions.

26. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th October, reports that a European shot a peacock at Ambala, and that on a dispute arising in consequence between him and two natives, the latter were killed. The paper requests Government to pass a rule in the case of civilians going on hunting excursions even as it has done in the case of soldiers.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 9th, 1897.

A report against the vaccine depôt at Tanjore.

27. The *Jananukulan*, of the 9th October, speaking of the vaccine depôt at Tanjore, reports that the cow lymph used there for purposes of vaccination during this year has in very many cases proved totally ineffectual, and requests the authorities concerned to inquire into the matter and adopt such measures as will make vaccination a success in that place.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1897.

Wretched condition of the steps on the southern side of the temple tank at Tiruvallúr.

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th October, reports that the steps on the southern side of the temple tank at Tiruvallúr are in so wretched and dilapidated a condition that they are likely to prove dangerous to the devotees who frequent the shrine at that place in large numbers. The paper hopes that the Deputy Collector of the taluk will adopt measures to get the steps repaired as early as possible.

29. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 9th October, complains that the postmaster of Mahabalipuram, instead of having letters directly delivered to the addressees, sends them through any passer-by he meets with, and that the letters in consequence do not reach the parties concerned. He hopes that the authorities will attend to this piece of irregularity.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1897.

A complaint against the postmaster of Mahabalipuram.

30. The *Lokopakari*, of the 13th October, writes as follows:—It is gratifying to observe His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock evince great interest in the well-being of the people whom he rules over. His Excellency seldom lets slip an opportunity to do good to the people, and always shows due respect to public opinion. His Excellency appointed the Raja of Bobbili as a member of the Legislative Council in the place of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, which was viewed with universal satisfaction. His Excellency, in compliance with the request of the public, ordered the release of Mr. Mangesha Rao, who was unjustly punished, and thus convinced the public of his benignity. His Excellency rarely entrusts anything to his Councillors but does everything himself to promote the interest of the public. His Excellency has adopted suitable and timely measures to prevent the spread of famine in this Presidency, and allowed the public to celebrate Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee as they pleased, without any personal interference. His Excellency is at Madura at present. People who are aggrieved should represent their grievances in a loyal and respectful manner. They should also be grateful to Government for all the benefits they enjoy at present. His Excellency has directed that most of the things which are required for the use of public offices, such as wax-cloth, padlock, etc., should be purchased locally. This system while encouraging local industry has enabled Government to effect a saving to the extent of Rs. 1,53,865 during the year 1896-97. Papers have been purchased from the local paper mills for about Rs. 5,834, and there is yet a balance of Rs. 7,224 left unspent. Orders have been issued for the purchase of printing ink which is of local manufacture. All these measures will undoubtedly encourge local industry. His Excellency has been pleased to direct the grant of agricultural loans to the ryots in the famine-affected districts in the north of this Presidency, the grant of remission in some cases, and the opening of relief works which saved many lives from death by starvation. We pray to the Almighty to bless our merciful Governor with long life.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1897.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock and his good government.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th October, rejoices to learn that His Excellency Lord Havelock has appointed Mr. N. Subramaniem Administrator-General—a post which was hitherto held only by Europeans. The paper hopes that His Excellency will confirm Mr. Bashiyam Aiyangar in his post as Advocate-General, and also reinstate Mr. Mangesha Rao in his old appointment and encourage him by giving him a suitable promotion in consideration of the fact that he encountered endless difficulties on behalf of Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1897.

A request to His Excellency Lord Havelock.

32. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th October, reports that cholera is raging in Ammapett and that the opening of a hospital in that place will be of immediate relief to the people in distress.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1897.

Severity of cholera in Ammapett.

33. The *Paryan*, of the 23rd October, hearing that Mr. Tremenheere will be appointed to succeed Mr. Gabriel Stokes as Revenue Secretary, thinks that his appointment will do immense good to the people. It says that Mr. Tremenheere is a patient and conscientious officer who will never overlook corruption.

PARAYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1897.

Remarks on Mr. Tremenheere.

34. The *Parayan*, of the 30th October, writes as follows:—The people in a district will be happy only when higher officers exercise their control over the work of their subordinates. Mr. Tremenheere is one

PARAYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1897.

A hint to Government regarding Mr. Tremenheere.

of those officers who have learnt this secret. He generally scrutinizes the work of his subordinates in order to do justice to the people. He is therefore disliked by subordinate officials given up to corruption, who out of mere malice try to prejudice Government by writing in newspapers that he is impatient and so forth. It is hoped that Government will not give credence to such false statements.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 30th, 1897.

A complaint against the Postal authorities.

35. The *Janonukulan*, of the 30th October, quotes some striking instances in which some of the issues of that newspaper sent by post did not reach the addressees, and requests the Postal authorities to adopt measures and set matters right.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1897.

The Hindustani Translator to Government.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th October, complains that the expenditure on the Hindustani Translator's office is nearly double that on any of the other Translators' offices and observes that when all the other Translators are natives, it is but natural, that the Muhammadans should request the Hindustani Translator's place to be given to one of their community. By giving the post to a duly qualified Muhammadan, when it falls vacant next time, the Government would not only be doing justice to the Muhammadan community, but would also greatly economise public expenditure.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 25th, 1897.

Approving of the appointment of Mr. Dance as the permanent Collector of Malabar.

37. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 25th October, in approving of the appointment of Mr. Dance as the permanent Collector of Malabar, says that the appointment has given general satisfaction in Malabar and expresses the wish that Mr. Dance who knows the district well, and who has the capacity to administer it will be kept long in that district as the administration of Malabar requires great skill owing to the peculiar nature of its people and their customs.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, referring to the same subject expresses a similar opinion.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1897.

Muhammadans and the public service.

38. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 23rd October, contains the following extract from the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* to the following effect:—

Mr. Morrison has shown a great sympathy with the Muhammadans, in giving them a wholesome advice. He points out that only very few Muhammadans are, as compared with the Hindus, educated and qualified for public service. Under these circumstances it is quite advisable that Muhammadans should be fully educated in order to be at par with the Hindus in the public service. The editor of the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* fully concurs with Mr. Morrison in the above views, and advises them, Muhammadans, to improve their educational status; otherwise their cry that the Hindus get a lion's share in the public service, will be useless.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1897.

Bengali press.

39. The *Alhami*, of the 31st October, with reference to the statements of the *Englishman* that the tone of some of the Bengali papers still remains unchanged, and they are as usual making virulent attacks on the policy of Government not knowing that such attacks will be productive of serious results, observes that if what is said by the *Englishman* is true, the tone of the Bengali papers should be moderated.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1897.

Benefit of the British rule.

40. A correspondent from the district of Kurnool, writing again to the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st November, says that what was intended by the remarks about Tilak's case in his previous letter was, to show that the case has not produced any effect whatever on the peace, tranquility and freedom enjoyed by the people of India. However, it would be a source of pleasure to see that the writings of Mr. Tilak are, in the opinion of the Judicial authorities at home, proved to be free from sedition and Mr. Tilak liberated. Adverting to

the British administration in India the correspondent observes that the developments made in all directions thereby are obviously marvellous and that it has conferred many benefits on India. The people enjoy all kinds of privileges and liberties. Besides this the Government has developed the educational status of its subjects, but the educated natives of India as soon as they finish their collegiate course take to carping at the British policy. The only aspiration they have is to get employment in the public service, instead of taking themselves to other occupations. In conclusion the correspondent remarks that on account of the writings of some shortsighted people—which are always based on self interested motives—the fair name of some of the native papers has been smirched. It is, therefore, impolitic on the part of the Government to restrict the privileges of the native press generally, but it should prevent the publication of such seditious writings.

Christian morality.

41. The *Alhami*, of the 7th November, quotes an article from the *Aum*, of Lahore, of which the following is an excerpt:— ALHAMI, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1897.

None are more cruel and ruthless than the Christians. They have neither fellow-feeling nor fear of God. The Hindu, Muhammadan and Buddhist religions prohibit, but Christianity allows, dissection of human bodies. In Edinburgh and in other places white men have privately sold bodies to surgeons. The civilised European does devilish acts under cover of scientific researches.

Attacks on the Native press.

42. The same paper in writing that Home papers contain articles regarding the abolition of the liberty of the Native press accusing it of treachery, observes that though such an undeserved imputation will move the feelings of the Native press, still it is incumbent upon it not to take umbrage, but to give proof of its sincerity and loyalty to the British Government.

Native sepoys and British soldiers.

43. The same paper says in reply to the question of the *Englishman* why should the native sepoys be at the front on the frontier in preference to European soldiers, writes that it is the good fortune of the native sepoys that they are offered the very first opportunity of displaying their valour and of conquering their enemy, and Government is not unaware of the gallantry and loyalty shown by the Indian sepoys in this expedition.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

A few suggestions regarding the construction of houses in Bangalore.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, referring to the recent accident which occurred in Bangalore in consequence of the fall of a building in which two lives were lost, observes that many of the houses in Bangalore are unscientifically constructed with such weak materials as mud, unburnt bricks, and so forth, and that the Mysore Government is to blame, as it has been very indifferent to construction of houses by its subjects. The paper wishes that a committee should be appointed to inspect the houses under construction in Bangalore, and hopes that a rule will be passed protesting against any construction of houses without the previous sanction of Government and directing that a newly constructed house should not be occupied unless and until it is duly certified to be worthy of occupation by an officer to be appointed for the purpose. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1897.

Diwanship of Mysore.

45. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 24th October, hearing that the Diwan of Mysore intends going on leave, observes that the Diwanship of Mysore should not, as some suppose, be kept vacant till his return, as the want of a competent Diwan is likely to affect the administration of the State, and wishes that either Mr. Thambu Chettiyar, who once acted as Diwan and possesses a good knowledge of the administration of the State and of the customs and manners of the people, or any such able officer should be appointed to act as Diwan. VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Dévikóttai*, Oct. 24th, 1897.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 8th, 1897.

The Acting Diwan of Mysore.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th November, advocates the appointment of Mr. Krishna Murti as acting Diwan during the absence of Sir Seshadri Iyer, if it were only to give him a trial, and says that his appointment would be the most popular.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1897.

Remarks on the reception accorded to His Excellency by the Maharaja of Travancore.

47. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, referring to the reception accorded by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his recent visit to that State, says that the Maharaja went out of his way having gone to the ferry to meet His Excellency. The popular opinion is that it was not dignified enough on the part of the Maharaja to have gone to the Kalppala ferry to receive His Excellency and afterwards driven with him to the Residency. If we reflect upon what had taken place at Cochin, we would be convinced that this was due to the fault of the Diwan. It was the Eliya Raja and the Diwan who received His Excellency when he arrived at Cochin, and His Highness the Raja received the Governor only in the Durbar Hall. As it was quite in keeping with the European customs, His Excellency could not have taken exception to it. On the contrary, it would have tended to increase His Excellency's respect for the Raja. If the Diwan of Travancore were particular in maintaining self-respect, the Maharaja would not have been brought to the ferry like this. If he had considered that His Excellency was only a paid servant of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and that His Highness was the ruler of a State, there would not have been such an undignified procedure. The article therefore hopes that the Travancore authorities would be more particular in future regarding matters of this sort.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1897.

Survey and settlement in the Cochin state.

48. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th November, referring to the survey and settlement proposed to be conducted in the Cochin state, says that it is not beneficial to the State to conduct a settlement on the lines followed in the British territory. The British Government is justified in enhancing the taxes so as to meet the expenses involved in administering and protecting the Empire, but as the present revenue in the Cochin state is more than what is actually required for administrative purposes, the Sirkar ought to see in conducting the new settlement that it does not increase the existing assessment.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1897.

Famine and cholera in Cuddapah.

49. The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd November, regrets to observe that famine is still raging in the Proddutur taluk of the Cuddapah district, while the relief works have been closed. In many of the villages, there are no rains, crops have withered, labourers have no work, and food-stuffs are at famine-prices. It remarks that the work of granting loans to ryots was conducted very unsatisfactorily, that 3 Pariahs who cultivated 5 acres of land jointly had received each Rs. 30, while some had not even got a pie. The village officers received portions of the loans granted as bribery and the ryots preferred complaints against them, though it must be very hard for them to prove them. It also regrets to note that the prevalence of cholera in Cuddapah and Pulivendla is causing great suffering to the people, who have already endured so much from famine, and prays that Government will protect the helpless orphans, widows and the poor until at least the next harvest.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 29th, 1897.

Collection of toll at the entrances of Hindu Devastanams.

50. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 29th September, condemns the system, which is now in vogue in certain Hindu Devastanams, of collecting tolls at gateways and other entrances of temples, on the ground that it is quite unwarranted and unjust, and that the devotees have

every right to enter the shrine at all reasonable times. The correspondent thinks that this grievance, among other things of a similar nature on the part of the Hindu devotees, deserves redress.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th September, hearing that the Govment of Australia has offered to help the British, who are now engaged in the frontier war in the north-west, with a military contingent of hundred soldiers, observes that there is sufficient army in India and that the acceptance of the offer of the Australian Government would be a sheer disgrace to the people as well as to the Government of India inasmuch as the Australian Government strongly protested against the coolies of this country entering Australia to earn their livelihood.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1897.

Offer of a military contingent by the Government of Australia.

52. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 2nd October, publishes a Tamil translation of a letter written by Mr. Tilak to one of his friends at the time when his case was under inquiry, and observes that the tone and spirit of the letter disclose many of the sterling qualities of Mr. Tilak and that India should really feel proud of having a son who preferred going to the Andamans to admitting a crime which he has not done. The paper concludes with the remark that the people of this country believe that the punishment of Mr. Tilak was due to the fact that the jury was ignorant of the Mahratta language and that the Judge did not properly explain to the jury the law bearing on the subject, and hopes that the authorities will soon find out the blunder they have committed in the case in question.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1897.

Reflections on Mr. Tilak's letter.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, writes as follows:—The congress should hold its meeting this year with exceptional success. The people of Amraoti spare no pains to achieve this object. They have raised subscription nearly amounting to Rs. 30,000. The congress committee at Amraoti is, no doubt, a little disheartened in consequence of the agitation caused by the Government of Bombay. This is just the time for the people of India to set aside all petty misunderstandings and band themselves together for this common cause. If the congress is weakened a little, the Anglo-Indians will simply ridicule it. It is therefore incumbent on the people to send this time a larger number of delegates than on former occasions, and have India represented as widely as possible. Among the many news subject to be discussed this year, there is one very important on which special attention ought to be bestowed, namely, the authority vested in Government in virtue of the order pased in 1827 to commit persons to prison without trial. The congress should request Parliament to get this dangerous order repealed, inasmuch as people can hardly feel themselves happy so long as it is in force. Such an order is unbecoming the dignity of any civilised Government in these days. Muhammadan Government in former times never exercised such an arbitrary power as this. The Nattu brothers of Bombay were sent to jail in virtue of the order under reference. The congress should leave no stone unturned in getting this order amended. It should also point out that the recent judgment delivered by the Bombay High Court in respect of newspapers is calculated to gag rather permanently the popular voice. In these circumstances, it behoves all patriots of this country to attend the ensuing congress without failure.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1897.

A desire that the meeting of the congress this year should be an exceptional success.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th October, writes an article under the heading "Who is the ruler of India—the Governor-General or the Commander-in-Chief?" and therein observes that the Viceroy has all along been a mere puppet in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief unlike his predecessors, which may be fairly inferred from a lecture delivered by the Commander-in-Chief at Simla, and which was in fact the real cause of the unnecessary war that has consumed the revenues of India. The paper hopes that the Home authorities will in future at least appoint competent persons as Viceroys.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1897.

Who is the ruler of India—the Governor-General or the Commander-in-Chief?

55. The same paper says that famine, plague and frontier war have greatly drained Indian revenues and the financial condition of the Government of India is deplorable, so much so that if no help from without in the shape of grant is forthcoming it must inevitably be in great pecuniary embarrassment next year. The paper hopes that the British Parliament will be pleased to sanction a grant this year as suggested by the Maharaja of Dhurbanga, and feels sanguine that the grant in question will be sanctioned as there seems to be considerable agitation at present on this subject in England.

Parliament's pecuniary aid to the Government of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1897.

56. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th October, translating the several remarks of Mr. Maclean, M. P., on Indian affairs and endorsing all of them as being true, observes that it is surprised to see him talk disparagingly of the congress, while it has been holding the same opinion as his in respect of the several subjects he has dwelt on, and that this country will enjoy happiness if the British Government be pleased to act up to his wishes.

Mr. Maclean, M. P., on Indian affairs.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1897.

57. The *Lokopakari*, of the 13th October, observes that, when the peculiar circumstances of Poona are taken into consideration, the Government of Bombay is fully justified in its procedure in connection with the recent murder at Poona, and that His Excellency Lord Sandhurst is not to blame. The paper adds that had any chief officer under any other Government been so murdered, the result would have been by far worse—the whole population would have been thrown into a lime-kiln and burnt to death. The paper concludes by remarking that the Government of Bombay must be pronounced to have been extremely generous and indulgent considering the heinousness of the crimes the culprit has been found to be guilty of, that this country can never hope to enjoy the blessings of a good Government so long as such fellows are in it, and that the people of this country should endeavour to foster a spirit of loyalty towards the British Government.

Bombay Government is not to blame.

58. The same paper advises the people of India to be loyal and grateful to the British Government for the manifold blessings they enjoy under its benign rule. It observes that under the Muhammadan rule religious persecutions were most unscrupulously carried on and that thousands of Hindus in those days preferred death to conversion, whereas under the British rule the subjects are at perfect liberty to profess their own religion —the greatest of all the advantages the subjects may hope to enjoy under a good Government. It adds that Government spares no pains to spread education far and wide and encourage educated men by conferring on them good appointments. The paper concludes with the remark that the institution of courts of justice, the opening of railway, postal and telegraphic communications and hundred other benefits place the people under obligation to Government.

An advice to the people of this country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1897.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th October, thinks it desirable that Mr. Tilak and Nattu brothers who were imprisoned on suspicion of having had concern in the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst should be set at liberty in consideration of the fact that Damodar Chepakar, who confesses to be the author of the horrible deed, is arrested and is in custody. The paper says that the people of Bombay were disappointed in their expectations under the Government of Lord Sandhurst, and that His Excellency Lord Sandhurst should therefore resign his Governorship, and eagerly wishes that both Lord Sandhurst and Lord Elgin should leave India.

Necessity for the release of Mr. Tilak and Nattu brothers.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1897.

60. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th October, thinks that the several measures adopted by the Government of Bombay in connection with the recent murders are the outcome of a state of excitement and

Reflections on the action of the Government of Bombay.

impatience, and that some of the English papers which were hitherto condemning Mr. Tilak now write in quite a different strain saying that the punishment of Mr. Tilak is unjust, that the Judge who passed the sentence is sadly wanting in experience and accumen. The paper concludes by exhorting the people to do their duty unmindful of all that has transpired.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1897.

A few hints to the congress.

61. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th October, wishes that the congress should thank the British public for the timely pecuniary aid rendered by them to the famine-stricken people of this country and request the British Parliament to pay the Government of India a moiety of the cost of the frontier war. It adds that, in mofussil Courts of Sessions, if the accused so desires, more than half the number of jurors is allowed to consist of natives, whereas such is not the case in the High Courts of the Presidency towns, and hopes that the congress will take steps to see that in all cases the jury is impannelled in accordance with the wishes of the accused both in the mofussil and Presidency Courts of Sessions alike.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 8th, 1897.

Discontinuance of certain Urdu newspapers.

62. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th November, remarks:—The *Lucknow Advocate* says that owing to the measures lately taken by Government to put an end to the vernacular papers, some twelve papers were discontinued. On enquiring we learn that as the editors of some of these papers were called upon now and then by the Assistant Commissioner of the place to answer questions, they were tired of dancing attendance at his residence and so have thought it prudent to discontinue their papers altogether, while others have been obliged to do so for want of subscribers.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 1st, 1897.

The cause of the unrest in India.

63. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st Novmeber, has the following paragraph:—The *Englishman* is angry because a London paper gave prominent insertion to a letter from an Indian correspondent, "a gentleman," as the journal described him, "in a public office in Calcutta," attributing the prime cause of the unrest in India to "the brutal treatment of natives of all classes by Englishmen." We do not know if this gentleman who wrote the letter, is the same person who had his ears pulled by his European superior. Whoever he may be, we think that there is a good deal of truth in his statement. The treatment accorded to all but the menial classes, may not generally extend to brute force, but that it is arrogant and insulting goes without saying. Even the *Pioneer* the other day admitted as much and expressed the opinion that a change in this respect will be attended with an appreciable change in the political situation in India. We cannot of course say anything of the instances quoted by this Indian gentleman in his letter.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 15th, 1897.

The subjects to be discussed at the next meeting of the congress.

64. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th November, is glad that the congress is after all not to be postponed this year, and says that the following weighty subjects ought to occupy the attention of the meeting:—

The question whether the ruling laid down by the Judge in the Tilak case is correct.

Then there is the war at the frontiers which most people consider quite unnecessary. It has already cost a large sum of money and it is not yet finished so that a very large amount may still have to be spent, or rather thrown away, and a stop should be put to the war as soon as possible. A line should be drawn and the tribesmen should be told that if they came beyond this they would be punished. So long as they remained in their own land they might do what they like. There would then be no frontier wars.

The meeting will also have to discuss the plague regulation, in fact, everything connected with the plague and famine should receive attention.

Distinction made between Europeans and natives by the plague authorities.

65. The same paper hears that the plague authorities in several places make a distinction between Europeans and natives, and says that this must be protested against.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1897.

Iniquities of the boatmen plying boats in Elattur-Badagara canal, etc.

66. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, says that as the charges levied by boat men plying boats in Ellatur-Badagara canal and also by the transit-drivers from Badagara to Tellicherry are sometimes very exorbitant and the manner in which these men behave towards the travellers, especially women, is very insulting and annoying, the authorities should turn their attention to the matter. The article gives a recent instance in which two European ladies Mrs. Bloomfield (*sic*) and Mrs. Rees, who went to Elattur to go by boat to Badagara, were ridiculed and teased by boatmen and some others who had assembled at the ferry. It appears that these ladies who were quite strangers to Malabar were compelled by the boatmen at Elattur to pay double the amount of the usual rate, and when they reached Badagara there also a gang of people flocked round them and began to speak indecently. One of the ladies knew Malayalam very well, which fact was not known to the people. This lady says that the people went so far as to observe that the Englishmen would be killed ere long. Again the transit charge from Badagara to Tellicherry is Rs. 2–8–0, but these ladies were required to pay Rs. 4. Is this not unjust? Is it not owing to their being women and to their ignorance of the country that the boatmen and the transit-drivers acted as they did? When the boatmen at Elattur behaved discourteously towards these ladies, the constable No. 157 was on the spot witnessing the whole thing. The article therefore hopes that the authorities will summon this constable and ask him about the matter and do the needful.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1897.

Leper hospital, Cochin.

67. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th November, alluding to a correspondence which was received by the editor of the paper complaining of the indifference shown by the authorities of the Leper hospital at Cochin in the matter of giving food and other necessaries to the inmates of the hospital, says that as the matter is one which requires to be seriously attended to, the Collector of Malabar will take the necessary action.

[Issued 26th November 1897.]

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 30th November 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | Nov. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st and 15th Nov. 1897. |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 6th, 13th and 20th Nov. 1897. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 6th and 20th Nov. 1897. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 24th Oct., and 1st and 8th Nov. 1897. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 24th and 31st Oct., and 7th, 14th and 21st Nov. 1897. |
| 9 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 4th, 11th and 18th Oct., and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Nov. 1897. |
| 10 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 8th and 22nd Nov. 1897. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 6th and 13th Nov. 1897. |
| 12 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dávakóttai .. .. | 800 | 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th Nov. 1897. |
| 13 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 1st, 8th and 15th Oct., and 1st, 8th and 15th Nov. 1897. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 14th and 21st Nov. 1897. |
| 15 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 6th, 13th and 20th Nov. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 21st, 23rd, 28th and 30th Oct., and 2nd, 4th, 11th, 13th, 16th and 23rd Nov. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 576 | Oct. and Nov. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 20th Nov. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Nov. 1897. |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th ,, ,, |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Mysore Star" .. .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | .. | 15th Nov. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 78 | 20th and 27th Nov. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 22nd and 29th Nov. 1897. |
| 24 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 19th Nov. 1897. |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 2,600 | 18th and 25th Nov. 1897. |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 625 | 17th and 24th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Mysore Deshabhimani" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 10th, 13th and 28th Nov. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,030 | 14th and 24th Nov. 1897. |
| 29 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 15th Nov. 1897. |
| 30 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. . | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 11th and 21st Nov. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 6th and 13th Nov. 1897. |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 780 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 13th, 20th and 27th Nov. 1897. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 36 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th and 22nd Nov. 1897. |
| 37 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 6th, 13th and 20th Nov. 1897. |
| 38 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th and 15th Nov. 1897. |
| 39 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 21st Nov. 1897. |
| 40 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 8th, 15th and 18th Nov. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd November, after stating that the war on the frontiers has already cost a large amount of money and a large number of valuable lives, proceeds to say that, should there be a winter campaign, as is expected, the sufferings of the army will be great and the money required will be something tremendous. In concluding, the article says:—We have held all along that this war was uncalled for, and that it should never have been undertaken. Now that it has been begun, the sooner it is stopped the better. But as some of the tribes are still holding out, it is impossible to say how many more lives will be lost and how much more money will have to be spent. The whole affair has been a mistake and the mischief that has been done cannot be undone.

The war at the frontier.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 22nd, 1897.

2. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th November, referring to the recent treaty between Turkey and Greece, says that Turkey wants to strengthen her navy with the amount of the war indemnity payable by Greece, but that Russia wants to prevent her from doing this, by demanding from Turkey the balance due to the former by the latter, according to a former treaty which concluded the war between Russia and Turkey.

Russia demanding old arrears from Turkey.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Nov. 25th, 1897.

3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th November, after observing that the frontier wars have been a source of great loss of life and money, says:—The longer the struggle continues, the more is its worthlessness apparent. The forward policy, as it is called, is doing a vast amount of evil. We believe the policy of throwing the frontiers further back is entirely wrong. The tribesmen would form a good barrier against an invading enemy if left to themselves. If Russia should invade India she would require at least two hundred thousand men, and these would have to be fed among the barren mountains. The idea of a Russian invasion is chimerical. Why, then, should the Government be always carrying on some war or other on the frontier to provide against a danger that will never happen? We really do not see where the money to meet the cost of the war is to come from. Fresh taxes cannot be put upon the people; they are taxed to the utmost as it is, and can bear no more. Should any more burdens be laid on the country, disaffection would be sure to ensue and not a little of it. The only way out of the difficulty would be for the British Government to pay the cost of the campaign or the greater part of it, and should this not be done, there may be a collapse as regards the Indian finances from the strain put upon it.

The frontier war.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 29th, 1897.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th November, has a translation of an extract from the *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) to the following effect:—A correspondent writing from Alexandria about the evacuation of Thessaly says that the Porte has appointed a commission to determine the losses sustained by Cretan Mussalmans, in consequence of the recent rebellion in that island, with a view to demand the amount of losses caused by the action of Greece, together with the war indemnity. It will be quite impossible for Greece to meet the enhanced demands of the Porte in this respect as she is not able to pay even the war indemnity, and hence the correspondent presumes Thessaly will not be evacuated.

Evacuation of Thessaly.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1897.

5. The same paper. The *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) in contradiction of the statement relating to the expulsion of the Egyptians from Syria by the Sultan, writes thus:—From the information gathered from reliable sources it is understood that those who migrated to Syria were not real but assumed Egyptians, who are the enemies of the State as well as of the Egyptians themselves. The Syrian authorities have arrested

Expulsion of the Egyptians from Syria.

them for having in their possession books containing complaints against Turkey, and the immediate result which followed was their expulsion. Further, it is not the Egyptians but it is their enemy (England) which is actuated by hostile motives and employs diverse means to set aside the claims of the Khedive to Egypt and those of the Sultan as a Caliph. It now remains for the Sultan and the Khedive, with a view to maintain their prestige, to act in concert.

6. The same paper. The *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) inserts a translation of an article on the British occupation of Egypt from a French paper *The Batria*, of which the following is an excerpt:

The British occupation of Egypt.

—"England has occupied Egypt in spite of the suzerainty of the Sultan. She oppresses the Egyptians and makes encroachments on their rights and liberties. At times she sets the Egyptian laws at defiance. In face of all these circumstances it is incumbent upon Russia, France, Germany and Austria to urge upon England to disclose her intentions. The French journal says that all classes are tired of the British occupation."

7. The same paper quotes an extract from the *Crescent* of Liverpool regarding Mr. Abdulla Quillam's controversy with Messrs. James Steel and Auld, of which the following in an excerpt:—Mr. Abdulla Quillam in reply to the question "Why did not Turkey return to Greece the province of Thessaly, said that Greece never conquered the province of Thessaly. At the time of the Berlin treaty it was wrested from Turkey and given to Greece, but she did not govern it well and hence could not keep it. By the law of nation it belongs to Turkey, and should never be restored to Greece. If she is obliged to restore it, then (1) the British should give back Gibraltar to Spain, (2) England should evacuate Egypt and India, (3) France should give up Algiers and Tunis, (4) Germany should restore Alsace Loraine to France and Schleswig Holstein to Denmark, and (5) Russia should give up the Baltic and St. Petersburg to Sweden."

Mr. Abdulla Quillam's views on the evacuation of Thessaly and the British treatment of the natives.

In refutation of the statement that "Islam owes its success to the sword," he said that the number of harmless and inoffensive natives slain by England in one year is greater than that of the Armenians who have been killed in Armenia by Turkey for the last twenty-five years. During the Indian mutiny many natives of India were blown by the English from the mouth of the cannon, still the English regard themselves as humanists. The Afridis in the North-western frontier, who fight for their fatherland in the Khyber Pass, are denounced as traitors and rebels and their land is raided and their wives and children slain. Such is the British Christian logic at the end of the Nineteenth century in the Diamond Jubilee year of the reign of the Queen-Empress.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1897.

8. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 22nd November. The *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) writes that England's attitude is shown by the fact that whenever France moots the question of Egypt, England reminds her of Alsace Loraine, just to draw her attention away from that question. Had England been possessed of good intentions, she would not have compared the question of Alsace Loraine with that of Egypt for the reason that Germany captured Alsace Loraine, whereas England did not conquer Egypt. England entered Egypt merely to support the Khedive's cause against Egyptian rebels who rose against him; she promised to evacuate the country after the suppression of the then existing disturbances, but after all did not. The *Al-Muvayyid* hopes that the Egyptain problem will be shortly solved, and that the Sultan will as formerly retain his Suzerain power. This is all the Egyptians desire.

The Egyptian problem.

9. The same paper. The *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) quotes an article from the *Farthe Alexandre* about Anvar Pasha the Governor of Volo's views on the Turkish occupation of Thessaly, of which the following is an excerpt: The Porte, as a counterpoise to Servian and Bulgarian

The Turkish occupation of Thessaly.

encroachments on the Ottoman possessions, wishes to establish her supremacy in Thessaly. Moreover, the Sultan and the inhabitants of Thessaly, in the matter of its annexation to Turkey, are absolutely at one, for the people know fairly well that both Christians and Muhammadans are treated alike by Turkey; in other words, that the same privileges and concessions are granted to both classes. The only exception is that Christians are excluded from Turkish military service. The Turkish army did not set fire to the houses of the Thessalians, nor molest nor harass them on any occasion, which is a consideration not to be overlooked.

Award of punishment to the Afridis.

10. The same paper, in connection with the attacks of Afridis on British picquets, suggests to Government the advisability of holding the inhabitants in and around the Khyber Valley responsible for the maintenance of peace, and of inflicting fines upon them for any attacks that may be made on the picquets.

The Amir and the frontier disturbances.

11. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th November, quotes an extract from the *Civil and Military News* (place of publication not mentioned), of which the following is an excerpt:— QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 18th, 1897.

An Anglo-Indian contemporary's correspondent, in commenting upon Mr. Martin's letter from Kabul, writes it may be that the Amir wants to delude Mr. Martin or that Mr. Martin wants to delude the British Government.

The Amir was the chief factor in the frontier outbreak, for it is he who directed the Mullahs to preach Jehad, gave them assurances of help, and sold firearms to the tribesmen. But at last when he saw the British Government had mustered an enormous force on the frontier sufficient even to take Kabul, he left the tribesmen alone. Now the only punishment that the Government should inflict on the Tirah, Kohat and Khyber clans is to stop the payment of their subsidies. The correspondent says that the Government has often been apprised of the fact that to supply the Amir with firearms is a suicidal policy, for he may, some day or other, use them against it, and what was often prophesied has at last come to pass. It now behoves Government to recall those Europeans from Kabul who are manufacturing munitions of war for the Amir.

The *Civil and Military News*, however, says the above letter is deserving of little notice.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Careless jutka-drivers.

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th November, writing about the case of an old man who was run over by two carelessly-driven jutkas at a very short interval, says that the energetic exertions of the police have been powerless to suppress the reckless and furious driving of jutkas. It recommends whipping as a proper punishment for such jutkawallahs in this city at least. ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1897.

Destruction of stray and rabid dogs.

13. The *Alhami*, of the 21st November, in referring with approval to the Madras Police Commissioner's order relating to the destruction of rabid and stray dogs, remarks that not a single month passes during which one or two cases of hydrophobia do not occur. It is unjustifiable that the public should run the risk of losing their lives by these animals, but the present mode of clubbing them to death is most inhuman and brutal. ALHAMI, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1897.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Uselessness of the village munsifs.

14. The *Dharmasamvrathani*, of the 1st October, writes as follows:— The village munsifs, who are according to the code vested with the powers of a third-class magistrate and with such civil powers as are absolutely necessary for the administration of a village, seldom make use of DHARMASAMVARTHANI, *Tiruvádi*, Oct. 1st, 1897.

their powers, nor do they possess sufficient knowledge to exercise them; but they engage themselves in the collection of Circar dues alone; they are therefore altogether useless to the villagers who are obliged to go to District Munsif's Court even for the recovery of a rupee or two and are subject to great hardship. This unsatisfactory state of things is due to the facts that many of the village munsifs at present are uneducated and that the higher authorities do not bestow sufficient attention on the subject. It is earnestly hoped that the code relating to the village munsifs will be brought into force and that the grievances of the poor villagers redressed by Government.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Nov. 6th, 1897.

Remarks against the sub-magistrate of Kudavásal.

15. The *Jananukulan*, of the 6th November, infers that M.R.Ry. K. Runga Chariyar, sub-magistrate of Kudavásal, does not possess sufficient knowledge of law, from the following remark of the Tanjore District Magistrate:—

"The accused having been on remand for more than fifteen days, and the sub-magistrate not having taken up the case under chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, his present detention is irregular, etc."

"This is a simple case which the 3rd-class committing magistrate might well have disposed of as one of hurt and sent up for enhanced punishment to the divisional magistrate. Instead of doing so, he has committed it for trial under section 304, Indian Penal Code, as a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

The paper concludes with the remark that as such magistrates are a source of trouble to the people as well as to the higher officers, it behoves the authorities to adopt remedial measures.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 22nd, 1897.

Commenting on the High Court's circular regarding the attendance of District Judges in courts.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd November, says that although it is a matter of great pleasure that the High Court pays particular attention to the hours at which the District Judges attend and leave court, yet it is a pity that the High Court circular sometimes turns out to be one which also gives annoyance to such Judges. Some of the Judges may consider that even the order requiring them to hold office from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. is itself not becoming to their position, but there can be no two opinions that it is, in the interests of the public, very necessary. But anyhow it cannot be considered so in the case of the High Court's order that the time taken by the District Judges to write judgments from their private rooms, to go through the records and to sign papers, etc., should not be reckoned as time spent in office. It is not, so far as the parties are concerned, of any material benefit, but it will only be disgusting to them. It may not be out of place here to remark that it will be better if some decisive ruling be made also in the matter of holding office by Judges subordinate to the District Judges. It is a general complaint that some three or four district munsifs in Malabar come to court only by 12 or 1 o'clock, that they do not hold office for more than two or three hours after their arrival and, having given themselves only that time to get through the work, they dismiss some of the cases hurriedly, give *ex parte* decisions in some and find out some means or other to dispose of the rest without examining witnesses fully. The District Judges ought to send a circular to all district munsifs regarding their hours of attendance, and also regarding the number of hours during which they should hold office every day. If they do not do thus, the High Court will, it is hoped, turn their attention to the matter and make a definite ruling.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1897.

The Tilak case.

17. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, referring to the refusal of the Privy Council to grant leave to Tilak to appeal against the decision of the Bombay High Court, remarks that although the decision of the Privy Council is thought by Europeans to be right, yet in the opinion of the natives of India it is a great injustice. This hasty and inconsiderate step has rendered the justice of the British administration a mere shadow. If the dismissal of the appeal had been on sufficient grounds, such a bad

impression would not have been created in the minds of the Indian people. As this has been a shock to the whole of India, and as millions of people who belong to the Tilak party are even now of opinion that Tilak is not guilty, the pain and dissatisfaction caused to them by this decision cannot be described. The decision of the Privy Council is quite in accordance with the report that the conviction of Tilak was in obedience to an order from the Secretary of State. If this is so, it would appear that there is practically no limit to the powers of Government. What is there which a Government of unlimited power cannot do? What will the natives do but submit quietly to it. As the voice of people is the voice of God, it can be boldly asserted that this action of Government is displeasing to God. Although Tilak has been condemned under the law, yet in the eyes of God he is not at all guilty. So also he will for ever be innocent in the eyes of the people. No one can transgress the decrees of fate, and so he has no other alternative than to be in jail for eighteen months.

Warrants for attachments issued by the Civil Courts.

18. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th November, alluding to the procedure now adopted by the Civil Courts in issuing warrants for the attachment and sale of the moveable properties of judgment-debtors, says that as no secrecy is observed by the courts in the matter of the issue of such warrants, etc., the judgment-debtors come to know of them beforehand and they are consequently given ample opportunity to conceal such properties and cheat the decree-holders. The attention of the authorities is therefore invited to the desirability of taking remedial measures.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1897.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

A complaint against Government regarding the payment of abkári duty to the municipality.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, referring to the resolution of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras against the enhancement of house-tax as proposed by Government, regrets to observe that Government has been paying the municipality a uniform rate of abkári duty ever since 1885, in spite of the fact that the amount of its abkári revenue has been annually increasing. The paper adds that the law on the subject makes it obligatory on the part of Government to pay annually abkári duty in proportion to its average abkári revenue during the three years preceding the year for which the duty is due to the municipality, and that it is therefore just and proper on the part of the municipality to demand an extra rate of abkári duty proportionate to the increase in the abkári revenue enjoyed by Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1897.

A fews uggestions to the chairman of the Karúr municipality.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th November, requests the chairman of the Karúr municipality to adopt early measures for the disposal of the drain water which at present stagnates in the streets of that place rendering the atmosphere poisonous. He also hopes that the chairman will construct a few public latrines and have the ditch adjoining Manidiyan koil and Perumal koil on the road leading to the river Amarávati in Karúr filled up with earth, as it subjects the inhabitants of the place to unspeakable hardship.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1897.

Unsatisfactory condition of the municipal administration of Tanjore.

21. The *Jananukulan*, of the 6th November, writes as follows:—The municipal administration of Tanjore is unsatisfactory. Roads are wretched and their repair is seldom attended to. The road materials deposited on either side of the roads are never used then and there, and metalling is rarely done to perfection. The town is overcrowded and the houses are not provided with latrine accommodation. Night-soil pits prove a source of great nuisance as they are not properly cleaned, and the effluvia emanating therefrom contaminate the surrounding atmosphere and facilitate the outbreak of epidemics. Water is not supplied in all parts of the municipality even though the water-tax is collected without

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Nov. 6th, 1897.

any distinction. In the places where water is supplied, it is allowed only in day-time. As the town is peopled mostly by Maharashtras, whose females are *goshas* not coming out-doors during the day, much difficulty is experienced by them in not having water-supply at night. Moreover, the train arrives at the station of Tanjore at about 8 or 9 P.M., and the passengers too are subject to the same difficulty. It is hoped that the municipality will bestow careful attention on the drawbacks herein pointed out and try to improve the condition of the municipality following the noble example set by the late Diwan—Seshayya Sastriyar—who spared no pains in ameliorating the condition of Pudukkóttai.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Nov. 8th, 1897.

A request to the Negapatam municipality regarding the "Jubilee well."

22. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 8th November, regrets to report that the tank erected on the eastern side of the market in the town of Negapatam, which was hitherto serving as a good water-supply for the town, is not filled with water now as the municipality, on financial consideration, has ordered the stoppage of pumping water from the "Jubilee well" sunk with the help of the public subscription raised in memory of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887. The paper remarks that this procedure of the municipality subjects the people of that town to inexpressible inconveniences, inasmuch as other wells in the town have little or no water, and requests the municipality to order either the filling up of the said tank with water as usual or the removal of the fence around the "Jubilee well" in view to allow the public to draw water therefrom.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Oct. and Nov. 1897.

Municipal taxation in Madras.

23. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for October and November, referring to municipal taxation in the city of Madras, says that it is improper to increase the taxes any more. Owners of houses are already complaining as to their inability to pay the existing ones. European "sanitation" should be introduced gradually on moderate expenditure, moderately taxing the people. It is unwise to incur debts to carry it out and then to increase taxes.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1897.

Kalpathi car festival and the Palghat municipality.

24. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, says that the sanitary arrangements made by the Palghat municipality during the Kalpathi car festival were not quite satisfactory. It appears that some 20,000 people attended the festival, but there were only four latrines for their use. Moreover, there was not even one water-shed. The article hopes that the authorities would bestow more attention on such matters in future, and asks them to put a stop to the practice of the exhibition of fireworks on such occasion.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1897.

Bad condition of Veliyangod-Chowghat canal.

25. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th November, referring to the deplorable condition of the Veliyangod-Chowghat canal which is much used for traffic and by passengers, invites the attention of the President of the Malabar district to the necessity of repairing it. In the article the editor inserts a correspondence which condemns the way in which the canal is repaired on contract system and which seems to attribute the bad condition of the canal to that system. The correspondent adds that as the condition of the canal has become so bad, he could even go to the extent of suggesting that the toll of half anna now levied on every boat that goes to and fro in the canal near the Andathod dam may be slightly increased so that funds may be raised for the repair of the canal.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Oct. 4th, 1897.

Selfishness on the part of some Government officials.

26. The *Nilalochani*, of the 4th October, writes as follows:—Although our British Government is always bent on doing good to its subjects, some Government officials are devising means to annoy the people in various ways. In view to avoid all kinds of difficulties on the part of the ryots in representing their grievances to the Revenue authorities, Government

has directed that Collectors and tahsildars should go on circuit and hear the grievances of the villagers in person. It is to be regretted that, in spite of such an order, the jamabandi officers to suit their own convenience hold the jamabandi in places where the ryots could hardly get water to drink and a shady spot to rest at, instead of dividing a taluk into several circles and selecting such centres as will suit the convenience of the neighbouring villagers and holding their cutcherry there. As batta could not be claimed if the jamabandi officers remain in one and the same place for more than ten days, they constantly shift from place to place, which is a source of considerable annoyance and vexation to the poorly-paid karnams, pattamaniamdars as well as to the aggrieved parties and their witnesses. This state of things is one of the reasons why revenue and criminal cases remain undisposed for an undue length of time in the cutcherries of the Revenue officers. It is a pity that the real object of the order of Government under reference is frustrated in consequence of selfishness on the part of the executive officers of the Revenue department.

27. A correspondent to the *Dharmasamvarthani*, of the 8th November, observes that the examination in surveying conducted for the benefit of the karnams at Nannilam, Shiyali and Máyavaram, was extremely difficult as the field given for surveying contained many triangles and the area was so large that it could not be included in one paper. He says that many of the karnams have appealed to the authorities praying for a re-examination on the ground that the recent examination was not in conformity with the directions given in the circular published in the Zilla Gazette on the subject. The correspondent reporting that more than hundred karnams have been declared ineligible for further service, as their results of the examination in question were not satisfactory, requests the Collector of the district to bestow a little attention on this subject and grant the karnams who have had considerable length of service some concession.

DHARMASAMVARTHANI, *Tiruvádi*, Nov. 8th, 1897.

A complaint against the examination in surveying for the karnams.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

28. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 22nd November, says that the people incessantly complain that numerous thefts of a petty nature are committed in the goods-shed of the Calicut railway station. It appears that the thieves are not outsiders. It is a pity that the Railway authorities do not see to this.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 22nd, 1897.

Thefts in the goods-shed, Calicut.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

29. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th November, invites the attention of the authorities to the illegal collection of duties by the Salt officers from poor persons of Panniannur, Panur, Puttur, Poyilur and other desams of the Kóttayam taluk, who take jacks, mangoes, cocoanuts, firewood, etc., for sale in the Tellicherry bazaar on the ground that such persons on their way pass a distance of about a furlong through Nalutara belonging to the French. These Salt officers do not, it appears, grant receipts for the duties levied by them, and if any person were to ask for them, he is taken to the chowkka (custom-house), which is one or two miles away from the place, and there the Salt officers cunningly make a case against him stating that he was arrested while carrying contraband liquor. Considering these troubles those poor persons are said to give anything to the Salt officers, even without being asked, and satisfy them.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1897.

Iniquities of the Salt officers.

### (*k*) *General.*

30. The *Lokopakari*, of the 24th October, observes as follows:—The karnams form the most useful class of Revenue officials and have onerous duties to perform. They have to keep a regular account of the kist due from each mirasidar, to impose penalty on those who encroach on

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1897.

Desirability of increasing the pay of the karnams.

poramboke lands, to register the births and deaths in their villages, and to render the higher officers of various departments such as the Salt, the Abkári, the Settlement, the Survey, the Public Works, and the Police, all possible help. Their work is increasing year after year. They are frequently obliged to go at their own cost to taluk cutcherries which are far off from their villages, and are subject to considerable hardship. Their pay is miserably low considering their multifarious and onerous duties. Why should not the authorities utilise the surplus balance of the Village Service Fund in increasing the pay of the karnams? It is earnestly hoped that His Excellency Lord Havelock will bestow a little attention on these overworked and low-paid servants, in consideration of the fact that they are the only class of men whose grievances have not been redressed, although the people as a whole have been enjoying many advantages since the appointment of His Excellency as the Governor of this Presidency.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1897.

Remarks on an order to Government treasuries regarding the receipt of rupees.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th October, reports that the authorities have issued an order to all the Treasury officers to be more careful with regard to the receipt of rupees as some of them may, owing to some contrivance or other that is being adopted by some mischievous characters, weigh less than their normal weight. The paper wishes that the authorities should detect the authors of such malpractices and get them punished rather than pass an order of this kind, as it subjects the people at large to material loss.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1897.

Comments on the remarks of His Excellency Lord Havelock regarding the Native State of Cochin.

32. The *Lokopakari*, of the 31st October, referring to the complimentary remarks of His Excellency Lord Havelock made during his recent tour in the Native State of Cochin in respect of the fertility of its territory and the happiness enjoyed by its people, observes as follows:—The satisfactory state of things referred to by His Excellency is due to the facts that the Diwan of the State has carefully studied the views and needs of the people, evinces a very great interest in the welfare of the subjects, and allows the aggrieved parties to represent to him in person their grievances which he redresses then and there, and that the resources of the State are spent exclusively for the benefit of the people of that place. If our rulers adopt a similar course and realise our views and needs, we too can hope to feel equally happy. The revenues of this country should not be spent on foreign wars. Higher appointments should be conferred on the natives. If Government neglects to improve irrigational works it will be driven to the necessity of spending several lakhs of rupees in opening relief works and in granting remissions during the days of famine.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1897.

Reflections on the replies given by His Excellency Lord Havelock to the various memorials and addresses presented to him during his recent tour.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, says that the replies given by His Excellency Lord Havelock to the various memorials and addresses presented to him during his recent tour in Cochin, Malayalam, etc., clearly indicate that His Excellency is very sincere and outspoken, that he never gives the aggrieved vain hopes and that he shows due deference to the customs and manners and the religious observances of the people.

PARAYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1897.

Adulteration of articles of food.

34. The *Parayan*, of the 20th November, bitterly complains that articles of food are unscrupulously adulterated and sold in markets, and hopes that the Sanitary Commissioner will attend to the matter and adopt remedial measures to prevent such a state of things.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Dévakóttai*, Nov. 27th, 1897.

Advisability of appointing some more stamp-vendors at Dévakóttai.

35. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 24th November, complains that much difficulty is experienced in obtaining stamps of all kinds at Dévakóttai, which is inhabited by merchants who have to communicate often with the merchants at Penang, Singapore and

other places, as there are only two stamp-vendors in that place. The paper requests the authorities to appoint some more stamp-vendors and thus lessen the hardship of the people in consideration of the facts that the population of Dévakóttai is 101,995 and that the Standing Order No. 30, dated 16th, of the Board of Revenue, empowers the appointment of five stamp-vendors for every hundred thousand people.

Permanent assessment.

36. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for October and November, suggests that if the ryots of the Madras Presidency are to be protected and freed from the disasters of famine, the best expedients are to fix a reasonable permanent assessment on their lands and to encourage them to improve the soil in their own way.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Oct. and Nov. 1897.

Government Translators.

37. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, referring to the paragraph in the *Madras Standard* which has given out that the Senior Member of Council has proposed that Government Translatorships should hereafter be given to Europeans and not to Natives, says that, if time should come when Europeans are appointed for all the translators' posts, they would be translators only in name, while the native assistants and clerks would have to do the whole work; and remarks that this abnormal state of things, which actually existed before, has been removed by Sir Henry Stokes.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1897.

Famine relief fund and Cuddapah ryots.

38. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd November, writing from Jammalamadugu, complains that there were many irregularities in the distribution of the relief fund among the poor ryots in the Cuddapah district. What ought to have been distributed among many was divided among a few only. The Madras executive committee had sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for distribution in this taluk. The Revenue officials did not use proper discretion, but acted quite in contravention of the orders of the committee. In Choutipalle village 10 ryots got Rs. 20 each, 7 others owning not more than 3 or 4 acres of land got the same amount each, while the names of the really deserving were struck off the register. In Peddasettipalle village 100 men, whose names were registered, got nothing to their disappointment. In Sankarapuram village only one received help. Nothing was done towards helping the poor in Kothapetta. In Chinnadandluru village 5 ryots owning very little land were given Rs. 30 each, while one Onnur Sahib with $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of land got Rs. 20; and 30 or 40 people were sent away without any help, although their names had been at first registered. Such irregularities, the correspondent says, were common to each and every village. It is a very sad thing then that the really deserving poor were not given any help. If Government money had been similarly misused the authorities concerned would have held an inquiry. Money collected from the people for charitable purposes, he remarks, must not be thus misused; and therefore desires that the Government will investigate the matter properly.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

Nadapuram hospital to be re-opened.

39. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th November, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of re-opening the hospital at Nadapuram which was closed a year and a half ago. As the hospitals at Kuthuparamba, Quilandi, Angadipuram, Vaniyankulam and Alattur, which were also closed along with the above hospital, have now been re-opened, it is a matter for regret that the authorities have not considered the hardships of the people of Nadapuram, who are now put to great trouble and expense in getting medical aid.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1897.

Irregularities of the postmen attached to the Lakkadi post office.

40. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 15th November, referring to the irregularities of the village postmen attached to the Lakkadi post office, says that the newspapers and letters addressed to some of the subscribers in Chulanur amsam have not been delivered to them for the last two months, and that one or two letters

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 15th, 1897.

which they wrote to the *Manorama* office and posted in the said post office complaining about these irregularities have not been delivered in that office. A year ago a similar complaint was made by the editor and superintendent inquired into the matter and did the needful. Since then matters went on well for some time, but now the irregularities prevailing in the office have become quite intolerable. The article hopes that the authorities will inquire into the matter and adopt remedial measures.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 22nd, 1897.

Tiruvellur sub-registry office to be removed to a more convenient locality.

41. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 22nd November, writes that although it was for the convenience of some of the officers that the sub-registry office was transferred from Ponmeri in the Kurumbranát taluk to Tiruvellur in the same taluk, yet as the latter place is situated in an out-of-the-way place and is not so important as Ponmeri, the office should be removed either to Ponmeri or to some similar locality more convenient to parties. The attention of the authorities is invited to the matter.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1897.

Christian prejudice.

42. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd November, inserts translation of a letter published in the *London Christian*, of which the following is an excerpt:—The writer of the above letter says: Though ages have passed, still the Sultan holds the reins and pursues his unjust policy in Turkey. The European concert failed to compel him to manage properly the affairs of his empire. There is no hope of any reforms being introduced. It is a part and parcel of Muhammadan belief that a Muhammadan sovereign who grants equal privileges to Christians and treats them kindly is an infidel and a renegade. (The *Shams*, with reference to this, remarks that it is not known in what religious book of Islam the writer found this; he must have come across such an absurd statement in tracts published by mendacious missionaries.) It is hoped that God will exterminate Turkey and other Islamic kingdoms. (The *Shams* remarks what blind prejudice is this?)

The writer continues: Christians who may chance to read my letter will like one man pray to God for the destruction of the Islamic power in Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, etc. (The *Shams*—the writer is presumably an old and ignorant woman). The signal triumph of the Sultan's arms has made Mussalmans more bigoted against Christians than before. They should therefore be annihilated.

The *Shams* remarks that the above letter is worthy only of ridicule. The writer seems to have lost his senses from religious prejudice.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1897.

Remarks on certain Acts of Government of India.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st October, observes as follows:—It is absolutely necessary that Government should make very many amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code which is in force in India, inasmuch as the procedure adopted in respect of criminal cases is not uniform in all the Presidencies of this country. The Judges of the several High Courts construe the code according to their whim and fancy although one and the same code is in force throughout the country. The code in certain cases provides for the British prisoners a procedure quite different from that provided for the native prisoners. At the time when the Indian Penal Code came into force the people of this country were annoyed in various ways. The code prescribes unnecessarily heavy punishments for several offences. Imprisonment is the punishment in India for certain offences for which milder punishments are inflicted in other countries. In fine, the code has reduced the Hindus to the condition of dumb creatures like the cattle. As the Legislative Council at Calcutta which is to meet shortly intends amending the code under reference, it is hoped that the native members of the

Council will spare no pains to propose the necessary amendments and do the needful.

Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code.

44. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for October and November, desires that, since the Criminal Procedure Code is being modified, the Government should avail itself of this opportunity to amend the sections relating to jurors so as to allow Indian jurors to try Indians.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Oct. and Nov. 1897.

Indian Postal Act.

45. The same paper, referring to the new Indian Postal Act that is under consideration of the Government, recommends actual punishment for persons who decline to accept value-payable articles, after having ordered the same.

The University member on the Legislative Council.

46. The same paper, writing about the election of Mr. Stuart, by the University, to the Legislative Council, states that, when Dr. Duncan, the Educational Director and an official member, is already there, it is unnecessary that another Educational European official should also be a member. It adds that it will be of advantage to transfer this privilege of the University to any other public body.

Remarks from the *Templar* (Canada) on the revival of the Contagious Diseases Acts in India.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd November, quotes the following in the English portion of its issue from the *Templar* (Canada):—The more closely and fully the reports from India respecting the immoral relations of British soldiers with native women are studied, the more does it appear that officialdom has left no stone unturned to secure the legalization of a practice upon which God has denounced a curse both in His Word and in the terrible experiences of those who defy the law. Should Britain have trouble in retaining her possessions in the East, she need not look further for a cause than in the recent restoration of the obnoxious and immoral Contagious Diseases Acts.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 22nd, 1897.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Criticism on the article in the *Madras Review* on the administration of Mysore.

48. The *Suryodaya*, of the 19th November, referring to the article in the *Madras Review* on the administration of Mysore, says that it would be against the wishes of the people to allow the Diwan the sole power in the administration. During the reign of the late Maharaja the Diwan was virtually the ruler and the people did not like his ascendency. With the Maharani as regent and the Resident as adviser in all important matters and the councillors to balance the power of the Diwan, the present form of administration is the best for the State during the minority of the Maharaja.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 19th, 1897.

Considering that a certain abkári order passed by the Diwan of Cochin is unjust.

49. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th November, while commenting upon the correspondence appearing elsewhere in the same issue of the paper, stating that the Diwan of Cochin has passed a recent order to the effect that toddy-drawers in that State are not allowed to tap trees for sweet-toddy without taking permission from the abkári contractors and that in cases in which such permission has been refused by the contractors, the Tahsildars have no power to interfere and grant permission unless they are convinced that the contractor refused permission without reasonable cause, remarks that if what the correspondent says is true, the order of the Diwan is very unjust. The opinion is expressed that as this order is likely to give ample facilities for the contractors to harass and oppress any toddy-drawers against whom they might bear a grudge, it should be revoked; and a suggestion is made that if it is provided

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1897.

that the toddy-drawers who wish to tap trees for sweet-toddy should get license directly from the Sirkar, both the toddy-drawers and contractors will be free from any trouble.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Nov. 6th, 1897.

The Governor's visit to Travancore.

50. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 6th November, writes (in English) thus:—

"Now that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Madras, has paid his long-expected visit to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, and has returned to the Presidency Town, it may not be altogether amiss to ask ourselves what solid advantages have been left behind after all the excitements of the moment have subsided. For it is only by results more lasting than pyrotechnic displays and other bubbles got up or purchased to be a moment's ornament, that the huge sums expended upon gubernatorial visits by the two "loyal" feudatory States of India, can be fully justified. For His Excellency personally we hope that the journey, in spite of the hardships inseparable from travels through places not possessing railways, and in spite, also, of the great fatigue entailed upon him by the numerous functions he had to pass through, has not altogether been without some compensating advantages in the opportunities that it offered for making himself acquainted with the political, religious and social institutions of the people of these parts which differ very considerably from those of people even in other parts of India, and for observing and enjoying the far-famed and weird scenery on either side of our backwaters. To the officials who were responsible for providing suitable accommodation and other conveniences for these distinguished visitors, the time of their stay here must have been full of anxiety; and at their departure they must have sighed forth "much thanks for this relief." The real test of the usefulness of the visit, however, is to see whether it has, in any way, benefited the common people out of whose hard-earned purses the money for indulging in all these festivities is ultimately to proceed. So long as our Governors are content to accept with due gratitude the hospitalities shown to them, without caring to descend below the surface of administration reports with their facts and figures carefully marshalled in imposing array for the express purpose of producing a favourable impression upon the minds of outsiders—especially of those in the Madras Secretariat upon whom devolves the duty of reviewing these reports in the name of the Governor in Council, but who are not in a position to correct these one-sided impressions by comparing them with the actual ones derived by living contact with men and measures on the spot—so long as this is the stereotyped course of Governors on tour, all such tours cannot but be barren of substantial results.

"Lord Napier was, we believe, the first Governor that visited Travancore; and from his time almost all his successors have made it a matter of necessity to see for themselves the two traditionally loyal and exceedingly interesting States on the West Coast. During that time and l· ng afterwards, Travancore had the good fortune to be governed by a series of most capable, enlightened and noble Diwans who vied with the British Government in introducing the most advanced reforms that were advocated at the time and that when introduced *mutatis mutandis*, would promote the happiness of the governed. But alas! those days of healthy rivalry are gone, and utter stagnation has set in everywhere. The one thing that has survived all the vicissitudes of this long interval is the anxiety on the part of the Diwan for the time being to gain the approbation of the paramount power. But the means of attaining this end is quite different now from what it was in the good old days of Sir T. Madhava Row, Mr. Ramiengar and others of their stamp who sought to obtain this approbation by the initiation of measures which kept the government of the country abreast of the times. But his successors like Mr. Shungra Soobbyer try to reach the same goal by a process which may be compared to the whitewashing of sepulchres. This will explain, and partly excuse the preparations to welcome Governors which in their grandeur and pomp exceed all proper limits. It would, however, have been far better if our officials had acted according to the celebrated dictum of Socrates that the best way to gain a good reputation is to endeavour to be what you desire to appear. In this connection we will once more refer to the absence of railways in the State. The amount of money again and again expended on such occasions for supplying cabin boats and other conveniences for travel alone will come up to a good round sum. Instead of incurring the same expense repeatedly, how much wiser would it have been had the amount of money consumed by ten or twenty such visits been utilised in the construction of railways in the State? In this respect even Hyderabad has beaten us hollow. Most people had hoped that His Excellency the Governor, by personally conferring with the Diwan, would have removed all obstacles in the way of the extension of railway into this State. Therefore it was with a bitter pang of disappointment that they read His Excellency's remark that, owing to certain hitches, even the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway has not yet arrived in the region of probability. Even though this one might become a *fait accompli* before his tenure of office expires, we would once more urge upon His Excellency's attention that the line from Shoranore and Cochin through Kóttayam and Quilon to Trivandrum is of the very greatest importance from every point of view, while the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway is only of secondary importance. If this suggestion is carried out, it will for generations and generations hence serve as a most pleasant souvenir of His Excellency's visit to this ancient land."

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st October, says that the Irish press—specially the *Daily Independent* of Dublin—condemns the judgment given in Mr. Tilak's case as unjust and wishes that it should be reversed forthwith in the Privy Council as it would otherwise gag the press altogether, and remarks that it is unjust on the part of the British Government to subject Indian editors to hardship while it would have readily criticised and condemned similar procedure on the part of any other Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1897.

Opinion of the Irish press—specially that of the *Daily Independent* of Dublin—on the judgment passed in Mr. Tilak's case.

52. The same paper says that the following is the observation on the present frontier war made by Mr. Morley, one of the influential members of the British Parliament, in one of his speeches:—

Remarks of Mr. Morley on the frontier war.

Prior to the Chitral expedition, the English requested the Muhammadan chiefs of the hill tribes to permit the English army to pass through their tracts and, after the grant of the permission asked for, the English army permanently garrisoned Chitral and finally annexed some provinces connected with it, subduing the Muhammadan chiefs who had been hospitable to them. Is not this act a breach of trust? The Muhammadan chiefs who have lost their confidence in the English as the latter failed to act in pursuance of their promise, attack the English in view to prevent them from entering their territories. The military authorities in spite of their promise, that they would not proceed beyond Chitral, are advancing every day into the forests and consume the Indian revenues. Famine and plague in India have already drained the treasury of the Government of India. It is to be regretted that His Excellency Lord Elgin has unnecessarily interfered in the unjust war in question, which makes matters worse.

The paper concludes with the remark that Mr. Morley spoke so much on Indian affairs as he could not bear the unjustness of the action of the Government of India, and that if such influential members as Mr. Morley continue to expose the irregularities of the Government of India, this country would feel grateful to them.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd October, writes as follows:—Mr. Tilak has been punished to the satisfaction of the English. Damodar Chapekar has confessed that he and his brother murdered Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. Why should Government still keep the Natu brothers in jail? They committed no offence. Their mother, aged 66 years, died of a broken heart. Who is to perform her obsequies? If her funeral rites are not performed by her sons they will be excommunicated. Alas! It is to be regretted that Government in spite of its long acquaintance with the Hindus has not as yet understood their customs, manners and religious duties. It is scandals like this that prove derogatory to the dignity of the British Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1897.

Injustice of keeping the Natu brothers still in jail.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th October, agrees with His Excellency Lord Havelock in thinking that the improvement of the works of irrigation is the effectual means to avert the dire effects of famine. The paper does not support the statement made by the Secretary of State that extension of railways in India will serve to mitigate the severity of famine, as such a measure will only necessitate the raising of large loans in England and the appointment of highly paid European officers to carry on the work, and drive this country to the painful necessity of paying the capitalists in England enormous interest for the sums advanced by them.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1897.

Desirability of improving the works of irrigation to mitigate the severity of famine.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1897.

55. The *Lokopakari*, of the 31st October, writes as follows:—Some of the Hindus who settled themselves in Madagascar, an island which belongs to the French, are suspected by the French Government of being the ringleaders of a riot which broke out there some days ago. It is hoped that the Government of India will protect them from being cruelly punished by the French Government. We know of another instance in which some of the Hindus domiciled in German Africa were suspected of rioting and sentenced to be hanged although the Governor-General of Africa was subsequently pleased to commute the punishment to one of imprisonment and fine—all this having transpired without the knowledge of the British Government. It is apprehended that the French Government in the case of the Hindus at Madagascar will punish them without informing the British Government of the same. If foreign Governments punish as they please the British subjects domiciled in their dominions, where then is the honour of one's being called a British subject?

Necessity to guard the safety of the Hindus domiciled in Madagascar.

DHARMASAMVARTHANI, *Tiruvádi*, Nov. 1st, 1897.

56. The *Dharmasamvarthani*, of the 1st November, writes as follows:—It does not become a civilized Government to treat Mr. Tilak as an ordinary thief or a murderer seeing that he is only a State prisoner. Enlightened Governments generally treat State prisoners with a certain amount of respect. In Europe and America, State prisoners are treated more or less as prisoners in the civil jail, are allowed to eat their own food and wear their own garment, and are neither fettered nor taxed with work. The treatment now accorded to Mr. Tilak is inconsistent with his position and dignity and with the prestige of Government. It is hoped that Government will be good enough to pay attention to this subject. The press as well as the people should take steps to induce Government to do the needful in this matter. We feel sanguine that the Home Government is sure to redress the grievance here complained of should it reach its ears.

Remarks on the treatment of Mr. Tilak in the jail.

57. The same paper, after pointing out the usefulness of the congress ever since its organization and the measures adopted for holding its thirteenth meeting at Amraoti, suggests the following subjects for its deliberation:—

A few suggestions for the deliberation of the ensuing congress.

(1) Desirability of requesting Government to give an accurate definition of the word "disaffection" which occurs in section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) Appointment of natives for the Indian Civil Service and certain defects of the Local Government.

(3) Partiality of the Local Government to the Muhammadan and Christian communities prejudicial to the interest of the Hindus, and cow slaughter by the Muhammadans on the banks of the Ganges in the North-West Provinces.

(4) Non-observance in the Presidency towns of the rule entitling the accused in the Court of Sessions to have natives to the extent of more than half the number of jurors.

(5) Injustice of keeping in jail the Natu brothers, and repeal of the old Regulation under which they have been sent to jail.

(6) Advisability of observing in this country such distinction between State prisoners and ordinary prisoners as is observed by other Governments.

(7) Improvement of irrigational works in view to mitigate the severity of famine.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1897.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, thinks that the frontier war will soon come to a close, partly because the resources of the Afridis have been fully exhausted and the Amir on whom they relied for help has disappointed them, and partly because the British press condemns the procedure of the Government of India

Opinion of the British press and of certain members of Parliament on the frontier war.

in respect of this war, as a means to consume the revenues of India, attended with no substantial good to the people. It says that some of the members of Parliament are trying to put a stop to this war as it would otherwise drain the Indian exchequer.

Reflections on the government of His Excellency the Viceroy.

59. The same paper, announcing that His Excellency Lord Elgin has postponed his visit to Burma, writes as follows:—His Excellency Lord Elgin is involved in difficulties of various kinds. Want of peace and discontent prevail everywhere in this country under his government. The subjects are harassed by famine and pestilence. Expenditure has been enormously increasing, while the revenue has been considerably decreasing. Has the Viceroy given up the idea of going to Burma because there are riots here and there in that country? The very party in England that nominated him as Viceroy now begins to find fault with him. Messrs. Morley and Asquith have begun to hold public meetings and condemn the present war as a useless one. The Governor of Bombay is in a position of embarrassment and is at a loss to know how to get out of it, having teased his subjects in many ways. It is rumoured that both His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay intend resigning their offices very soon. It behoves the British Parliament to send a sympathetic Viceroy to govern India at this critical moment in view to save this country from serious dangers.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1897.

Remarks on the question of exchange.

60. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th October, writes as follows:—The question of exchange has become one of the common topics of the day owing to the large expenses incurred by the English Government on account of India. A few years ago a sovereign was valued at Rs. 20 in consequence of the cheapness of silver as compared with gold; the Government of India, which has to send to England crores of rupees, presuming that the exchange would subject it to great loss in the long run, ceased to mint silver coins in India about four years ago. The object of this measure was to decrease the number of silver coins and thereby increase their value. Although this system was advantageous to the Government of India to some extent, it proved detrimental to the interests of the commerce of this country. The English dealers in tea, who were particularly affected thereby, bitterly complained against such a system. Thereupon, by some stratagem or other, the value of silver was raised, so much so that it was worth more than its natural value. Even this measure was of no avail. Famine, plague, earthquake and war have come in rapid succession, and the expenditure of Government has in consequence greatly increased. The object of Government was not gained and commerce suffered to no small extent. Our Government is too blind to adopt a straight course. If the rate of exchange in respect of money remitted to England be high, either the expenses in England should be curtailed or gold coins should be minted here. If the former course be pursued, it would tell upon the purse of many an Englishman; our Government has no capital to start with as it is involved in debt, if it is to adopt the other alternative. While Government of India is thus in a dilemma, the English Government is contemplating to have coins minted in large numbers in India and the Governments of France and the United States have been consulted on the subject. The re-opening of the mint at this critical moment will only complete the destruction of India. This policy must prove dangerous to the Government of India which has represented the same to the English Government. The Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta have also written to the same effect. We will not feel sorry even if the English Government should adopt any measure against the wishes of the Government of India, as we know that such a step would only consummate the evils that now attend on us and some better state of things could afterwards be expected.

The cause of disturbances in India at present.

61. The same paper, alluding to the disturbances which prevail in Poona in consequence of the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, in Calcutta owing to a riot on the part of the Muhammadans, and in Mandalay by

reason of frenzy displayed by a Budhist fanatic, says that Europeans attribute this unpleasant state of things to the congress, the study of Indian history, the spread of education, the liberty of the press, and so forth. The paper does not agree with the Europeans whose opinion, it thinks, is the outcome of impatience, and views these disturbances as the result of a want of tact on the part of the authorities to deal with the people whom they rule over. The paper concludes with the remark that the people will have no cause whatsoever for discontent should they be ruled as in former days, without any distinction between the rulers and the ruled.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1897.

62. The *Vikatu Dutan*, of the 20th November, observes:—Even the people of England attribute the present frontier war to the fact that His Excellency Lord Elgin failed to fulfil his promise to the Afridis. We are indeed very sorry that the Viceroy is the object of public slander. It is a pity that the Viceroy has been subject to one difficulty after another ever since he landed in India. The several charges brought against the Viceroy may not prove serious, inasmuch as the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister of England advocate his cause. From a lecture delivered by a gentleman in London some days ago it is apprehended that some change leading to a national riot will take place in the Government of India in regard to financial matters.

Remarks on His Excellency Lord Elgin.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1897.

63. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, observes as follows:—It is a matter for regret that Mr. Tilak's appeal was not admitted in the Privy Council. If the Council had inquired into the merits of the case and then dismissed the appeal, it would be of some consolation. The procedure of the Privy Council in this case therefore is really injust. The construction put by the High Court Judge of Bombay who tried Mr. Tilak on section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, will in future gain ground, and patriots and editors will be sent to jail, if they only condemn the action of Government. Nevertheless, the opinion which is now spread far and wide, that Mr. Tilak has been unjustly imprisoned by the British Government on account of the murder of two Europeans in Poona, will always continue, and the imprisonment of Mr. Tilak will be an everlasting stain on Her Majesty's Government.

Remarks on Mr. Tilak's appeal.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, *Madras*, Oct. and Nov. 1897.

64. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, for October and November, says that, since the English people profess to rule India in the interests of the Indians, since they said that the newspapers might be conducted freely and since it is they that created all useless tastes for various things in the Indians, who, before the advent of the English, were ignorant of newspapers, it is improper that the Government of India should suppose that everything is ruined by mere babbling words (in the papers). It is emphatically asserted that even if all the Indians were to join together intent on a riot, they can do very little towards weakening the Government of India. As the Government of India belongs to the British, as these British people are not aware of the desires of the Indians and are ignorant of their principles and customs, as they have introduced into India taxes peculiar to the English administration and foreign to the Indians, and as the British officials have thereby reduced the people of India to a condition in which they cannot afford to bear such taxes, the editors of newspapers write with a view that the Government may know and rectify such matters. They write all the more vehemently as they suppose the Government pays no heed (to the complaints). It adds that the Government, as rulers of the country, are the parents of the people and so ought not obstinately turn a deaf ear to the words (suggestions) in the newspapers. It observes that matters will be set right if, after inquiry, the Government announce whether those suggestions are acceptable or otherwise.

The Government and the press.

65. The same paper, writing about the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, says that Damodar Chapekar has made a confession giving out all the incidents concerning their murder. The whereabouts of Balakrishna are yet unknown. It appears from what Damodar has given out, that neither the

The Poona murders.

Natu brothers nor the vernacular newspapers have had any connection with the affair. It desires that the Bombay Government should now give up prosecuting them. Damodar Chapekar has attributed these murders to the severity of the plague operations.

Editors of newspapers.

66. The same paper puts the question how the editors of papers, while the Government of India does not keep them well informed of their proceedings, can express their approval of the same, without putting down on paper what they think of them. It adds that editors cannot sit quiet and therefore ventilate their opinions when European officials, paying no heed to newspapers, do things in their own way.

A mistake committed by a plague inspection doctor at Hubli.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 17th, 1897.

67. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 17th November, gives an account of an incident in connection with the inspection of railway passengers for detection of plague cases at Hubli. A police inspector was travelling with his wife who was *enciente* and approaching the time of her confinement. He got down at the Hubli station to answer the calls of nature. In his absence his wife was called up for medical examination by the doctor at the station, and having been found to be in a weak state of health, was taken by him to the plague hospital, in spite of her entreaties to be allowed to wait for her husband. The woman was delivered prematurely on the way as an effect of the fright she was put to, and the child was dead; and she was herself in a very precarious state. In the meantime the husband returned to the carriage and not finding his wife in it, and learning on inquiry where she was taken, followed her there, only to find her dying. This so exasperated him that he went to the doctor and shot him down dead, and after performing the last rites over his wife's body surrendered himself to the police.

Indian loyalty and the unfounded accusation of the Indian people.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 22nd, 1897.

68. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd November, has a leading article, of which the following is a pretty close translation:—

It is now three centuries since the British power began to establish itself in India. The Britishers, who first appeared as traders in India and afterwards became rulers, found it difficult at first to establish themselves here. They therefore found it necessary to cultivate the friendship of the natives in order to overcome the then existing powerful rulers of the land and to wrest the country from them. The people of India divided into various hostile communities by religious and caste distinctions and attracted by novelty soon began to respect the new comers, and to rely upon their assurances of protection and joined them in large numbers, while a few remained faithful to their former rulers and a few others were indifferent. The foreigners were singularly successful in their wars with the native rulers and soon became masters of the whole country. As the native rajas, one by one, submitted to the British, their subjects became the helpless and humble servants of the foreign rulers. Until their power was firmly established through the length and breadth of the country, the British found it necessary to show love, respect, courtesy and good-will towards the natives. But when they found themselves secure masters of the empire, and saw that their valour and prowess found no match in India, they saw that no object was to be gained by showing kindness and consideration to the people. The people themselves reduced to dependency became submissive like cattle when they lost their freedom. As their patience and submissive spirit increased, the rulers began to exercise their authority with less and less consideration. The hostility which the British power now meets with in other places in the world makes them suspect the people whom they ought to treat with confidence. Our rulers are now labouring under a foolish notion that their Indian subjects are disloyal, and that this spirit of disloyalty is being encouraged by the editors of newspapers. They have thus lost confidence in (their own conduct) the justice of

their own rule. As it is impossible for any outside influence to change the character of a people, the supposed disloyalty of the Indians must be the effect of some internal causes. If it is true that they are disloyal, it is our duty to inquire what is the cause which has produced this disloyalty. Is it the conduct of the Government or of the people themselves? The people being entirely dependant are not in a position to do anything. The Government itself must be the cause of the disloyalty which they now suspect in the people. The administration of the civilians, ignorant of the manners and customs of the people whom they are sent to govern as representatives of Her Majesty, and their unrestrained conduct, are quite enough to drive away from the people their instinctive spirit of obedience and loyalty. Whenever the people are dissatisfied with any measure of Government and begin to question its propriety they are stigmatised as disloyal, and no sense of justice on the part of the rulers, no laws, no mercy, no regard for virtue or abhorrence of sin can save them. The moment the civilian breathes the air of the regions east of Aden he loses his inborn virtues, and assumes a peculiar disposition. The training which he receives in India is subversive of all sense of human justice. An inexperienced English youth, still in his minority, is all of a sudden appointed an irresponsible ruler of the destinies of thousands of subjects. It turns his head and he thinks himself heaven-born and sent as a Divine being in human shape to guard the interests of the world. He exercises his authority without any consideration for the feelings of those entrusted to his charge. Intoxicated with the exercise of extraordinary authority, he loses all courtesy and kindness. His eyes lose their sensibility of vision, his ears cannot hear. His hands and legs get accustomed to free play. Pride reigns supreme in his mind. Sitting on the throne of conceit, and having first violated the chastity of kindness and courtesy and cast them off, he lends himself to self-seeking flatterers. When a man is flattered by people he has no respect for the honour of others. Although he may have eyes to see and ears to hear for himself he becomes unable to go against the opinions of his own associates. Those among whom he moves always praise him and he begins to think himself infallible and is blind to his own faults. How can such a man bear contradiction or opposition? He becomes exceedingly irascible, merciless, and acts as his sweet will dictates. All love between him and those over whom he rules is lost. He believes that they are the lowest of God's creatures, created only to be his dependants and slaves, entrusted to his charge to humbly carry out his orders as inviolable, and that he alone has a right to enjoy the fruit of their labour. Such a ruler can have no sympathy for the people. He cannot remember that they are sensitive beings like himself. Their cries do not move his heart. His heart is hard enough to think nothing of sending six men to the gallows along with a criminal just to make an experiment how it would look. He takes delight in inflicting cruel punishments on those placed under his authority, and, should any one escape, he feels vexed and determines to destroy him root and branch. His daily delight is to see somebody punished and shed tears. We leave it to wise men to judge how much the government of such persons would be loved by the subjects, how far their patience can go, and how much lower it is possible for them to humiliate themselves, and what unhappiness is in store for them in future. The people of India having been under the British Government for the last two centuries, they not only are loyal by instinct and by training, but look only to the British Government for their future prosperity. We therefore unhesitatingly say that it is quite foolish in the rulers to think that the Indians have become disloyal by the instigation of anybody. It would be far better for them to try to win their love and confidence by a mild and considerate behaviour than to make themselves miserable by their own suspicions.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1897.

The coming National Congress.

69. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, while congratulating the Honourable Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar on his nomination as the President of the coming National Congress, and also dilating upon his qualifications

and attainments to occupy such a high position, remarks to the following effect:—"The congress will hold its sittings from the 27th December next and there is not therefore more than one month before us. There is no time to lose in electing delegates to the congress. As Mr. Sankaran Nayar is to be the President, the Malayalis ought to take a special interest in this year's congress. From a political point of view also this year's congress is all the more important. The case of that popular and patriotic Tilak cannot but add to the importance of this year's meeting. If the number of delegates be too small, some of the Anglo-Indians, who are the enemies of India, will decry and ridicule the movement, saying that the people kept aloof from taking part in it on account of their cowardice and that the congress is not in any way a representative of the people. Those who do not thoroughly know the aims and aspirations of the congress are apt to believe what the opponents say. As the conviction of Mr. Tilak was with some particular motives, it is of sufficient political importance to be dealt with by the congress. Under any circumstance this year's congress is very important and the people of India ought to exert themselves to make the ensuing meeting a success.

[Issued 7th December 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 23 of 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th December 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | Dec. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st Dec. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 27th Nov. and 4th and 11th Dec. 1897. |
| 4 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,500 | 27th ,, ,, 11th Dec. 1897. |
| 5 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 27th ,, 1897. |
| 6 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 16th ,, and 8th Dec. 1897. |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 28th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 3rd, 17th & 24th Nov. and 1st & 15th Dec. 1897. |
| 9 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 29th Nov. and 6th and 13th Dec. 1897. |
| 10 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 15th and 29th Nov. and 6th and 13th Dec. 1897. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 20th and 27th Nov. and 4th Dec. 1897. |
| 12 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 22nd Nov. and 1st and 8th Dec. 1897. |
| 13 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 27th ,, 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 18th, 20th, 25th, 27th and 30th Nov. and 2nd Dec. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 576 | Dec. 1897. |
| 16 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Balika" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 300 | June, July, and Aug. 1897. |
| 18 | "Samrajyapradaini" .. .. | Vellatore .. .. .. | .. | 25th Aug., 25th Oct. and 25th Nov. 1897. |
| 19 | "Purusharthapradaini" .. .. | Masulipatam .. .. | .. | May and June 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st Oct. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 27th Nov. and 4th Dec. 1897. |
| 22 | "Rajayogi" .. .. .. .. | Cocanada .. .. .. | 300 | 8th Dec. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 30th Nov. and 3rd, 7th and 10th Dec. 1897. |
| 24 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 4th, 8th and 11th Dec. 1897. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sudarshana" .. .. .. | Udipi .. .. .. | 400 | Oct. and Nov. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 6th and 13th Dec. 1897. |
| 27 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 26th Nov. and 3rd and 10th Dec. 1897. |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 4th and 11th Dec. 1897. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 2nd Dec. 1897. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 1st and 8th Dec. 1897. |
| 31 | "Mysore Deshabhimani" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 250 | 12th Dec. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Deshabhimani" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 250 | 5th Dec. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,030 | 4th Dec. 1897. |
| 34 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 25th Nov. and 5th Dec. 1897. |
| 35 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 30th ,, ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 1st and 11th Dec. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 27th Nov. and 4th Dec. 1897. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 6th Dec. 1897. |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 1st and 8th Dec. 1897. |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 29th Nov. and 6th Dec. 1897. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 27th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th ,, 1897. |
| 44 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 150 | 28th ,, and 5th Dec. 1897. |
| 45 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 22nd, 25th and 29th Nov. and 2nd Dec. 1897. |
| 46 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 15th and 25th Aug. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 8th December, says that the Government of India is amassing troops and arms on the frontier at the instance of the military advisers to make war upon the petty chieftains around Afghanistan (*sic*) who are said to be up in arms. The grand preparations are out of all proportion to petty nature of the undertaking. What can the British Government gain by this war? They can acquire no glory by crushing such insignificant chieftains, no material gain either in money or in territory by it. All that the military men can hope to gain is a few titles for bravery shown in war. The paper wonders why the Government has undertaken such an unprofitable war merely on the persuation of its military advisers.

War preparations.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 8th, 1897.

2. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 11th December, referring to Colonel Hanna's advice that the Tirah expeditionary force should be withdrawn before winter, remarks thus:—If it is considered necessary to withdraw our forces immediately it would be a most unfortunate thing for our prestige. There can no longer be any doubt that this large expedition to Tirah which has cost so much treasure and blood, and which was entrusted to the chief command of a veteran who is esteemed one of our most experienced and brilliant Generals, has ended in a *fiasco*. It would appear that the Government of India are inclined to view the matter in this light, if we may judge by the report that, under the subterfuge of setting Sir William Lockhart free to relieve Sir George White of the Commander-in-Chiefship in India, Lieutenant-General Sir Power Palmer is to be detailed to virtually supersede Sir William Lockhart in the chief command of the forces in the field. It is affirmed that the Home Government have called for an explanation of the blundering by which the Afridis were permitted to reoccupy Dargari in consequence of which our troops were obliged to recapture the position at such terrible loss and sacrifice. If the bogie of seniority could be laid, General Westmacott would appear to be the most capable commander to entrust with the chief command of the operations. In view of the fact that the two most powerful and belligerent tribes of the Afridis, the Zakkha and Akkha Khels, have not made their submission, and do not betray the least desire to do so, it is evident that our withdrawal from the Tirah, under present circumstances, can only be regarded in the light of a retreat, and that it would confirm the Afridis in the impression which they are even now said to entertain—and justifiably we consider—that they have bested us. The spirit of the Afridis remains unsubdued; they continue defiant. If we have carried fire into their territory, their guerilla tactics have, to a great degree, prevented us from harrying them with its concomitant—the sword. If, therefore, we withdraw our troops as matters stand at present, the Afridis will undoubtedly cry "victory" and the damage done to our prestige would be incalculable. True, if we return in the spring and again drive the tribes to the mountain tops when they are engaged in sowing the seed for the next year's crops, we may dispel this illusion and ultimately starve them into submission. But it is very doubtful if the finances of the country is equal to the strain of a second campaign in the Tirah during the spring. And even if we could afford the money it is questionable whether we can afford the troops in view of the fact that unless we are disposed to permit the French to forestall us in the race for the head-waters of the Nile, a large British force will be required to co-operate with the Anglo-Egyptian army in the advance on Omdurman, where an army of fifty thousand men is entrenched under the Khalifa. It will thus be seen that the situation is full of complications, apart from the very serious financial aspect. The official estimate was that the war on the frontier would cost three crores and-a-half; it has been increased to six crores, and actual expenditure will probably largely exceed this sum. The war has established a blood feud of a permanent

The Tirah campaign.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Dec. 11th, 1897.

nature between ourselves and the tribesmen and there is no alternative but to thoroughly subdue them; until this is done they are not likely to cease from the commission of overt acts of hostility.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1897.

The Russian press and the frontier disturbances.

3. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th November, mentions—without comment—that the Russian press suggest to the Russian Government the taking of Herat, the key of India, as the present frontier disturbances have been caused by the British Government with the object of usurping the possessions of independent Jirgas and so gradually occupying Afghanistan.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1897.

The people of India and the frontier disturbances.

4. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 25th November, says the people of India are very much disturbed on account of the frontier disturbances, now that Government has diffused education amongst them, has given them high appointments and has left no stone unturned to safeguard their interests and to secure to them justice. Though the Government treated the frontier tribes well yet they have turned against it without thinking of the serious results that will ensue. The editor after praising the valour and bravery of the British army, remarks that Her Majesty spoke very highly of her soldiers and her words were reported at the Guildhall banquet. The *Tilism* advises the subjects of the British Government to remain always loyal and faithful to the British Crown.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Nov. 28th, 1897.

The forward policy of the Government of India.

5. The *Alhami*, of the 28th November, mentions with approval that at last the forward policy of the Government of India has been abandoned and Tirah, it is alleged, will be left when the tribes have once been persuaded of the superiority of the British power. India does not wish to annex the country belonging to Afridis, for such an act would necessitate the construction of railways and roads on the frontier which would only facilitate the Russian advance. The country between Russia and India has neither roads nor railways. This being the case, if Russia now wishes to advance on India her progress will be greatly retarded for want of suitable means of communications and she will therefore not be able to realise her object for a long time to come. But if, on the contrary, Tirah is occupied and roads and railways are constructed, the enemy will be afforded good opportunities for advancing on India. Hence the occupation of Tirah is most inadvisable.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1897.

The frontier tribes and the British Government.

6. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th December, refers to the resolution of the London Muslim Patriotic League to the effect that in consideration of the distressed condition of the Indian finances, and the turbulent nature of the frontier tribes and their passionate love for independence and freedom, the British Government ought to hand over their tribal territory including Chitral to the Amir of Kabul, and observes that it is expedient that the British Government should leave the frontier tribes alone for it has to sacrifice once in every three or four years a lot of money to keep them at bay. Though they may after causing a heavy loss of men and money yield, still they will go on creating disturbances. Hence they should be given over to the Amir. In conclusion, the *Shams* says that the adoption of such a policy by the British Government will be of great advantage.

The British occupation of Egypt.

7. The same paper. The *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) contradicts the statement that the Porte desires the continuance of the present state of affairs in Egypt, and writes that the Porte fears a breach of faith by England, for it is only some two or three months ago that she broke her promise as regards Cypress. Every time the Porte has written officially to England regarding the evacuation of Egypt, France has been at the Porte's back. Soon the Porte will settle the Egyptian problem. The *Al-Muvayyid* adds that the sinister motive of persons who air such rumours is to sow seeds of dissension between the Porte and Egypt, but the Egyptians are not foolish enough to take such things to heart.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th November, draws the serious attention of the authorities to the fact that certain wicked characters in Madras disguise themselves as women, entice young men and drunken soldiers apparently for lewd purposes to a retired place where their comrades lie in wait, and carry away whatever that could be found on them, after assaulting them. The paper refers, as an instance in point, to an incident of the kind here complained of, which took place near the Madras Christian College some days ago.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1897.

Wicked characters disguising themselves as women and plundering the people.

9. The *Jananukulan*, of the 27th November, complains that while Mr. Agar was Superintendent of Police in the district of Tanjore he recommended Mr. Murugesam Pillai, 2nd-class Inspector of Tiruvádi, Mr. Jaffer Hussain Sahib, 3rd-class Inspector of Máyavaram, and Mr. Subramaniam Aiyar, 4th-class Inspector of Mannárgudi, for promotion to higher classes in consideration of their meritorious services in the department, and that his recommendation was not approved by the Inspector-General, and hopes that the Inspector-General will show due deference to the opinions of the Superintendents of Police, inasmuch as it is they that actually know which of the Inspectors in their districts deserves encouragement for the conscientious discharge of his duties.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Nov. 27th, 1897.

A complaint that the claim of certain Police Inspectors were overlooked by the Inspector-General of Police.

10. The *Purusharthapradaini* for May and June, received on 6th December 1897, writes thus in English :—"For a long time, he (Mr. T. Balaramaswami Suri, an exemplary Head-quarter Inspector) was travelling to and fro constantly as the Taluk Inspector. When the inspectorship of the head-quarter fell vacant it was given him, and he filled it up for a few years giving every satisfaction to superiors ; but for no reason that could be guessed at, he has been once transferred to a very unhealthy hilly station (perhaps Jeypore), and afterwards again subjected to the troubles of itineration throughout the district as a Prosecuting Inspector. Many worthies in Judicial and Revenue departments are similarly treated. This is a specimen of policy peculiar to our iron age in acknowledging the efficiency of subordinates and rewarding merit. Our present Head-quarter Inspector, Mr. Somayajulu Pantulu, has been also performing his duties with honesty and efficiency ; but we are sorry to hear that he wants to leave us and go to Nellore for the benefit of his health. Should that be the case, our Police authorities would do justice to their good judgment by reinstating Mr. Balaramaswami Suri in his former place at the head-quarters. Did all the above ever go to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police or the Government ?"

Purushartha Pradaini, *Masulipatam*, May and June 1897.

"Our police."

### (b) *Courts.*

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd December, by way of remedying certain defects in the present judicial administration, suggests that the pay and powers of Stationary Sub-Magistrates should be increased, that Munsifs should be vested with the powers of a 1st-class Magistrate, and that the nomination of these Judicial officers should be in the gift of the High Court.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1897.

Suggestions to remedy certain defects in the present judicial administration.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th December, referring to the present unsatisfactory selection of jurors and assessors in Malabar, says that as the authorities who make such selections do not see that the persons so selected are men of education and capacity, it is impossible

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1897.

Selection of jurors and assessors in Malabar.

to believe that in criminal proceedings justice is properly meted out. The opinion is expressed that unless the jurors are paid travelling allowance it will be difficult to find persons ready to serve in that capacity.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Nov. 29th, 1897.

Suggesting the nomination of Muhammadan assessors.

13. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th November, in referring to the sentence of death passed upon a Muhammadan by the Sessions Court of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station, notes with regret the absence of Muhammadan assessors, and says it is necessary in such cases that only those should be nominated as assessors who can understand the case thoroughly and can form a correct estimate of the motives and feelings of the culprit, and that this object can be realised only by the nomination of persons of the same caste or creed as the accused. In conclusion, the *Qasim* hopes that the Sessions Judge will consider this remark and remedy the evil.

### (*d*) *Education.*

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Nov. 15th, 1897.

Objection to a Government examination having been held on the 25th October, which was a public holiday.

14. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 15th November, is at a loss to know the reason why the Commissioner for Government Examinations held a Special Test examination on the 25th October, which was a public holiday, on account of the Dipavali feast. It says that one P. V. Jagatheesa Aiyar, in the *Hindu* of the 13th October, requested the Commissioner to postpone the examination due on the date in question, and that the Commissioner paid no heed whatever to the request although he had sufficient time to arrange for the postponement of the examination. The paper hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. Ratnasabapathy Pillai will be pleased to move the subject before the Legislative Council and get a suitable reply.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Nov. 15th, 1897.

A complaint against the Tanjore municipality.

15. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 15th November, complains that street drains in the town of Tanjore are not at all properly cleaned and that such an insanitary condition will facilitate the spread of cholera which is now making its appearance here and there in the town. He attributes this state of things to indifference on the part of the nuisance inspectors who do not exercise sufficient control over the scavengers, and regrets to state that these inspectors prosecute poor men for throwing rubbish outside their houses, and that, in the case of the gentry, they get the rubbish in the neighbourhood of their houses removed without preferring any complaint against them. The correspondent thinks that it is the duty of the municipality to remove the rubbish then and there if it be thrown in the drains and dust-bins, and hopes that the municipal councillors, who spare no pains to secure the largest number of votes for them at the time of election, will attend to the matter here complained of and do the needful.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 17th, 1897.

A request to give effect to a certain resolution of the Tirukkóyilúr taluk board.

16. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 17th November, requests the authorities to bring into force the resolution made by the taluk board of Tirukkóyilúr, on the 11th August 1888, to the effect that no corpses should be buried in the place which is being used as Muhammadan burial ground in the village of Parikkal, which is 20 miles from Tirukkóyilúr, for the reason that the said burial ground is situated in proximity to the dwelling-houses of the people and within 16 yards from a tank which is a source of good water supply. The correspondent regrets to observe that no effect has been given to the resolution under reference in spite of innumerable petitions on the subject.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1897.

Tellicherry municipal franchise.

17. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st December, says that it understands from the *Madras Mail* that the Collector of Malabar has written to Government to withdraw the privilege of election from the

Tellicherry municipality, and remarks that if it was on account of the hitch that existed in the municipal council which induced the Sub-Collector to make a report to the Collector, and if again it was on the strength of this report that the latter wrote as he did to Government, then both these officers have undoubtedly been very hasty in their action. There was no necessity for resorting to such extreme measures in order to remove the hitch which is alleged to have occurred in the council. Both the Collector and the Sub-Collector should have adopted remedial measures only after patiently inquiring into the causes which led to this hitch.

Insufficiency of lights in the Calicut municipality.

18. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th December, invites the attention of the chairman of the Calicut municipality to the inconvenience caused to the people by the insufficiency of lights on the road leading from the court to the sweetmeat bazaar as well as on the Robinson road.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1897.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Registration of janmam titles in Malabar.

19. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st December, referring to the registration of janmam titles in Malabar, doubts whether this work will result in any material good to the country, and whether the good which might, if at all, arise therefrom will be worth the money expended. The district of Malabar is very litigious and the registration of titles as at present conducted will, it is remarked, tend to increase the number of law suits and ruin the prosperity of the country. The article, after referring at some length to the proposed appointment of two more Deputy Collectors to expedite the work of registration, to the slow progress made by the two Deputy Collectors who are now doing the duty, and also to the heavy expenditure which the Government will have to bear before the work in the whole district is completed, says that it is a great pity that when the High Court decided that the settlement should be conducted with the landlords (janmis) Government did not, in giving effect to that decision, adopt a better method than this.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1897.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

Construction of the Calicut-Cannanore railway not to be delayed.

20. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 4th December, disapproves of the proposal to postpone the construction of the Calicut-Cannanore railway till the next October, on the ground that some alterations have to be made in the route from Badagara to Tellicherry, and that the survey from Cannanore to Baliapattam is not completed. The opinion is expressed that if the construction of those parts which have been finally surveyed and of which the plans and estimates have been approved and sanctioned by Government is at once taken on hand without waiting for the completion of the final survey of those parts where alterations are required, it will not only enable the poor to earn their livelihood when scarcity is prevailing all over the country, but the whole line could also be finished without much delay.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1897.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

Bad condition of the Parappanangadi-Trikkolam road.

21. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th December, referring to the bad condition of the Parappanangadi-Trikkolam road, says that as both sides of the road are broken down in some parts, there is great difficulty for wheel-traffic. The article doubts whether this road has come within the knowledge of the contractors under the A system of road repairs in Malabar, and invites the attention of the district board to the necessity of making provision at least in this year's budget for the repair of this road which is very useful for the public.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1897.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1897.

Necessity for improving the facilities of Negapatam and other British ports.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, dwelling at some length on the importance of ameliorating the condition of the British ports of Negapatam and Muttupet, and regretting to note that the Madras Government is unable to spend money in that direction as it is in pecuniary embarrassment owing to the imprudent actions of the Government of India, remarks that a rumour is afloat that owing to import and export facilities in the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal commerce is progressing in those places, and that a corresponding decrease in commerce is observed in the British ports of Negapatam and Muttupet. The paper urges on the authorities the necessity to adopt prompt measures for scrutinising the import and export accounts in the ports of Karikal, Pondicherry, Negapatam and Cuddalore during the last fifteen years in view to ascertain whether the rumour in question is true, and if it happens to be true, to take immediate steps for improving the facilities of Negapatam and other British ports at any cost. The paper concludes with the remark that such matters of paramount importance ought not to be neglected on the usual plea of want of funds.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1897.

Observations on the question of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ratnasabapathy Pillai regarding the supply of copies of papers placed at the disposal of the press to the members of the Legislative Council.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th November, alluding to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ratnasabapathy Pillai—"Will Government issue orders for the members of the Legislative Council being supplied with copies of all papers placed at the disposal of the Press?—observes that the grant of the request will be of no practical use to the members of the Council seeing that their tenure of office as such is only two years, and that a retiring member is not likely to hand over to his successor the official records in his custody. The paper thinks that it is the press which communicates to the people the proceedings of Government that should be supplied with copies of such official papers, advises the hon'ble members as well as others who are interested in politics to buy the papers they want at their cost, and suggests to Government the desirability of reducing the price of such papers as administration reports and so forth, of furnishing the Council library with at least a dozen copies of the same to enable the members of the Legislative Council to have access to them, and of sending at its cost any file of papers or proceedings, with the exception of those which are confidential, which any hon'ble member may require either for perusal or reference. The paper concludes with the remark that Government will do well to supply gratis such permanent institutions as the Madras Mahajana Sabha, which represents the people at large, with copies of all the papers connected with administration, as such a course will enable the people to have an insight into the politics of the day, so that Government may deal with men having sufficient knowledge of its doings.

A complaint that the Eurasians and Europeans alone are encouraged in the Postal department and that the natives are neglected.

24. The same paper makes a grievous complaint that posts carrying high salaries in the Postal department are generally conferred on the Eurasians and Europeans, even though they may not have high educational qualifications, whereas native officials, in spite of their superior attainments and long service, are as a rule neglected, regardless of the circumstance that they are the overworked officials of the department. The paper requests the authorities to bring into force the resolution of the Public Service Commission, namely, that a competitive examination should be held whenever any post carrying high salary falls vacant and that the appointment should be conferred on the candidate who happens to be the best, without observing any distinction whatever.

25. The *Pariyan*, of the 27th November, observes as follows:—The rule that no public lands in any village shall be sold to any stranger without the consent of the mirasidars of the village proves a hardship to the Parayahs and is a stumbling block in the way of their progress. At the request of an European missionary the Collector was pleased to grant the Parayahs a piece of poramboke land in Conjeeveram in spite of the objections raised by the mirasidars of the place. Thereupon the mirasidars preferred an appeal to the Board of Revenue which decided the case in their favour. It is to be deeply regretted that the poor Parayahs of the district of Chingleput are being molested in the same manner in which the natives of this country domiciled in South Africa are annoyed by the Europeans of that place.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1897.

Remarks on the treatment accorded to the Parayahs by the mirasidars of the district of Chingleput.

26. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st December, complains that wild elephants from the Anamalai hills come in groups and devastate the crops in the adjoining patta lands and thus cause serious loss to the ryots. The paper requests the authorities to adopt measures to prevent such damages.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Dec. 1st, 1897.

Damage caused to crops by wild elephants from the Anamalai hills.

27. A correspondent (the Secretary to the Kondangi People's Association) to the *Sasilekha*, of the 30th November, referring to the recent improvements made by Government in consequence of the questions asked in the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Garu to the Kollair lake to facilitate the passage of its waters into Upputeru by digging Perantala and Juvvikanama channels, says that much benefit has resulted to the ryots and the Government as one lakh of revenue is being collected. The health of the people and cattle also has been good. But the water in the Kollair lake cannot freely run through the said channels. Upputeru is very narrow for eight miles and runs in a zigzag manner. In the rainy season the water from the Red channel, in the Gódávari district, flows through the Perantala channel into the Upputeru causing obstruction to the passage of water from the Kollair. He thinks that, by widening the Upputeru above Kothada and Kondangi for eight miles and by straightening its course near Kalithindi, the following benefits will result:—

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1897.

The Kollair lake.

(1) When all the water in the Kollair flows out, the one lakh and eighty acres of land, which lie submerged under water, will be rendered fit for cultivation.

(2) The Government will by this means obtain a revenue of two lakhs.

(3) The necessity to grant remission on the plea that crops have failed and perished will cease.

(4) The people of the place will get enough for livelihood by cultivating the whole land.

(5) In the rainy season four feet of water will remain on the uncultivated lands in the lake, while it will evaporate in the hot season. Diseases affecting men and catle will therefore not appear.

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st December, writing about Government Translators, says that, since many deserving men are applicants to the Tamil Translator's appointment which is now vacant, Government is in a fix as to whose merits are to be recognised and whose are to be overlooked and is, therefore, seriously contemplating to make the office of the Translators tenable, in future, for a period of one year only. It expresses its opinion that this method of appointing a Translator for every year will seriously affect the prompt execution of Government work and that service for only one year will not attract competent men. It further says that, however learned the persons appointed may be, it will not be less than a year before they can comprehensively understand the real nature of the office work. If it so happens that they should vacate their appointment at the end of the short period in which they have barely time to learn about the work, they would not take pains to

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1897.

Translators to Government.

acquaint themselves with the work but would throw it entirely on the subordinate staff, they themselves being content with the mere signing of office papers. In this state of affairs, it says, the clerks may become more powerful than the Translators themselves and may, being bent upon evil acts, shift their own faults to the *ex*-Translators. It therefore recommends that the period of office may be extended to five years at least, and hopes that Government will decide the matter, only after mature and deliberate consideration.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1897.

The sepoy's pay.

29. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th November, writing about the sepoy's pay, says that a few good changes may be made in this direction without much cost to Government. One change it recommends is that, in lieu of the allowance of Rs. 2 which the sepoy has been getting on account of the rise of price for foodstuffs, an increase of Rs. 2 may be made to his pay. This change, it says, will be profitable to Government as it will put an end to the necessity of keeping complicated accounts in the Pay department and as it will consequently do away with the services of many clerks. This change, it is said, will also tend to remove many other existing inconveniences. Another change it recommends is that, for increase of pay for good conduct, increase of pay after a few years' service may be substituted. It says that the substitution of increase of pay for the award of badges will give satisfaction to the sepoy and will alleviate his misery as he has to support his wife and children. It further says that, as a soldier is given good meals, his good-conduct money serves to defray his miscellaneous expenses; but a sepoy who loses a part of his pay as punishment for his bad conduct, subjects himself to starvation after sending what little remains to his family. Adding that any deduction in the sepoy's pay is improper, it suggests that, if the starting pay is fixed at Rs. 10 subject to its being raised to Rs. 14, competent men will join the service. It concludes that the above changes, while being profitable to the sepoy, will not tell upon the Government purse very much.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1897.

Removal of taluk and sub-registrar's cutcherries from Tállapúdi to Kovvur.

30. A correspondent (from Tállapúdi) to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st December, writing about the removal of the taluk and sub-registrar's cutcherries from Tállapúdi to Kovvur, a village situated at the farthest end of the taluk, says that this taluk, though yielding a small revenue, has an extensive area, and that therefore the people who are within sixty miles of Kovvur are obliged to travel all the distance for making complaints of offences that may be committed within the said distance. He further says that, soon after the removal of the cutcherries, cases of theft began to increase and gamblers became numerous. It is said that property worth about Rs. 200, belonging to the headmaster of the girls' school, was stolen from his house and then property worth about Rs. 400 from a Komati's house. He remarks that, though there are many police stations in the taluk, cases of theft are not a few. It seems that a police constable, on a salary of 6 rupees, has purchased lands worth about Rs. 1,500 and jewels valued at Rs. 500, and the correspondent wonders how he has managed to obtain so much property.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1897.

Registration of vakkalats.

31. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 4th December, referring to the fees levied by the adhikaris in Malabar for registering vakkalats in spite of the District Magistrate's circular forbidding them to charge fees, suggests that as the practice of levying fees by the adhikaris cannot be effectually checked, and as the salary now paid them is not in proportion to their responsibilities, they should be allowed to levy a fixed fee for every vakkalat, such fees being entered in a register kept for the purpose and receipts granted for the same; and out of the amount so collected a commission similar to that paid to sub-registrars should be paid them, the balance being remitted to the treasury.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1897.

Complaint against the sub-registrar of Kúttaparamba.

32. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th December, writes that when one Pudiyakavil Kelappan and two others presented a *marupattam* document before Selvanayagam, sub-registrar of Kúttaparamba,

for registration, the sub-registrar told them that they should insert certain sentences in the document and unless they did so their document would not be registered. They then gave the sub-registrar a petition stating that they should be given a written order to that effect, but the sub-registrar, it appears, told his peon to shove them out of the office by their neck, and the peon accordingly carried out his master's order. The correspondent referring to the matter at some length invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

33. The *Alhami*, of the 5th December, in referring to a notice regarding the Ajmere Urs-fair, 2nd November to 7th December, remarks satirically upon the vigilance and promptitude with which some of the Government officials discharge their duties, and writes that the Ajmere authorities have sent this notice for publication to the Madras Government on the 3rd November and the Madras Government published it on the 30th November. This shows how vigilant the Madras officials are! The public were unaware prior to its publication of the fact that intending visitors to Ajmere would be quarantined ten days or allowed to return. What does ten days' quarantine mean when only seven days are remaining for the termination of the fair?

Notification regarding the Ajmere Urs-fair.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1897.

34. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd December, in referring to the punishment of nine months' simple imprisonment awarded to the editor and proprietor of the *Moda Vritta*, of Satara, for publishing articles intended to excite feelings of disaffection to Government, remarks with regret that the editors of the Native press, instead of publishing articles calculated to promote the social, educational and commercial interests of the public, chiefly discuss political matters and thus attempt to excite feelings of disaffection towards the just and merciful Government. The *Qasim*, in conclusion, observes with pleasure that the misguided editors have now changed their tone, and hopes that they will not publish seditious articles in future.

Advice to the Native press.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 2nd, 1897.

35. The *Alhami*, of the 5th December, writes that Government does not put off things, when its heart is set on their accomplishment, no matter whatever risk it may run. It is so strong in its determination that it will push on with the frontier operations though India may become bankrupt. Rs. 16,000 have been sanctioned by Government for the astronomical view of the solar eclipse in January. But what will these scientific men do beyond eating and drinking.

Financial condition of India.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1897.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

36. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th November, remarks that it would be a piece of injustice if the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill be passed into an Act on the ground of its being favourable to vakils and others whose earnings depend on their educational qualifications, and that it would be improper to introduce a measure which is likely to create partiality of treatment in Hindu families, although the difficulty felt by the Judges in disposing of suits for partition under the existing law may be lessened by the introduction of the Act under contemplation. The paper observes that the passing of the Bill could be justified if the authorities be prepared to pass another Act prohibiting the father from educating his children from out of the ancestral property. The paper is surprised to notice the remarks of Mr. Justice Subramani Aiyar and thinks that they were made more in consideration of the official position of the author of the Bill than of the subject-matter of the Bill itself.

Remarks on the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1897.

37. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 4th December, refers to the arbitrary exactions which are in various ways made by the landlords in Malabar from their tenants. When there is any marriage, drama

Suggestions in respect of the proposed Malabar Tenancy Bill.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1897.

or other ceremony in a landlord's house, a subscription is collected from his tenants at a rate fixed in certain proportion to the rent paid by them, and the sums so levied are not credited to their account. In social matters also, such as caste disputes, etc., the landlord interferes and makes a good income. Persons living in towns are not in a position to observe all the iniquities of the landlords in the interior. They even do things which cannot with any propriety be published in a newspaper. It is an open secret that a well-known landlord in Malabar recently levied from his tenants a gratuity of one rupee per *para* of *pattam* (rent) towards the cost of a civil suit between himself and another landlord. Again every landlord has two *paras*, one bigger than the other. The bigger one is used to measure the *pattam* paid by the tenants, who in consequence suffer a loss of 10 per cent. The words "measured and given by our *patta para*" may be seen in almost all documents. When the tenant takes his pattam to the landlord he has to suffer great hardships. If he has done anything which appears to be wrong in the eyes of the landlord, he must either pay penalty for it or wait there like a slave for a long time. Then one of his agents will come to measure the paddy. The paddy is put in the para and pressed well and measured, the loss consequently suffered by the tenant sometimes being one *idangali* (a measure) per para. Besides this, two and-a-half paras of paddy is deducted for every hundred paras towards the measuring charge. The tenant could at least save this charge if he is allowed to measure the paddy, but he is not. Owing to untimely rain and other adversities the crops generally fail and the little that the tenants get is not even sufficient to pay the rent which has been abnormally enhanced by the landlords. Under the circumstances, the grievances of the tenants will not be redressed unless along with the provisions made in the proposed Malabar Tenancy Bill in respect of melchart, renewal, eviction, rent, etc., a provision regarding *patta paras* is made therein. The best thing would be to take the exact measurement of the paras now used in several parts of the district and stamp them.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 6th, 1897.

Commenting upon the questions and their replies in the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

38. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 6th December, while commenting upon the questions put by the hon'ble members and the replies of Government thereto in the last meeting of the Legislative Council, says that some of the questions of the hon'ble members were as insignificant as some of them were very important. The article remarks that the replies given by Government to the questions regarding the increase of salaries of village officers, the circular issued by the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, for rearresting the prisoners acquitted at the Sessions, the Persian and Hindustani Translatorship and the taking of minors under the Court of Wards to Ootacamund during the summer vacation, etc., were very evasive and unsatisfactory; and suggests that it will be better if a little more discretion is used by the hon'ble members in asking questions and by the Government in replying to them.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 10th, 1897.

The Mysore Council of Regency.

39. The *Suryodaya*, of the 10th December, thinks that on the whole the present members of the Council of Regency in Mysore had best be allowed to continue in office for another term of three years, in view of the fact that if a change is made it would be the Madrasees that would get into power, because the natives of the State are not in such high positions as would entitle them to succeed the present incumbents in council.

MYSORE DESHABHIMANI, *Bangalore*, Dec. 12th, 1897.

The desirability of a change in the Council of Regency at Mysore.

40. The *Deshabhimani*, of the 12th December, in a leading article calls upon the subjects of the Mysore Government to agitate for a change in the *personnel* of the Council of Regency, and gives an account of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens held at Bangalore in which Mr. B. C. Srinivasa Iyengar remarked that the

present members of the council have done no good of any kind to the people. That they have caused great inconvenience to the people by prohibiting lawyers to appear before them for parties, and insisting upon the parties themselves to make their representations in person. That the work of the council is divided into four departments, each under one member, who is supreme in his own department. That the members of the council have paid no attention to the welfare of the people, but have thought that their chief aim is to provide appointments for their own kith and kin. Mr. Krishna Murti, who holds the portfolio of the Revenue department, has disappointed the expectations entertained of him as a native of Mysore. Being himself a large jaghirdar he has been reluctant to make concessions to the ryots for fear that his own tenants would demand that those concessions be extended to them also. The following resolution is reported to have been passed at the meeting:—

"That this meeting prays that the present members of the Council of Regency be replaced by others when their term of office expires in February next."

41. The *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 30th November, dwelling at length on the hardship of the ryots of the Cochin State owing to the failure of crops during the last two years, regrets that the Diwan in his attempts to introduce reforms for the good of the State, has sadly lost sight of the matter of cultivation of rice, the main source of the land revenue; and requests that the example set by the neighbouring State of Travancore in opening agricultural institutions for the training of youth will be followed ere long with a view to avert the sufferings of the poor.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 30th, 1897.

Agricultural institutions to be established in the Cochin State.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

42. The *Purusharthaprathaini* for May and June (received on the 6th December) says that, unless the Government undertake to prescribe a fixed rate of sale for rice at 10 seers per rupee and also corresponding rates for cholam and ragi and enforce strict observance of the same, there is no hope of sustenance for the poor during these famine times. Since this kind of interference in bad seasons is not opposed to but is in accordance with the principles of political economy, Government should perseveringly do this. It further says that Government should enact that so much of the local produce as is required to meet the wants of the people should be retained in the country and that only the excess should be allowed to be exported.

PURUSHARTHA-PRATHAINI, *Masulipatam*, May and June 1897.

Sale-prices for rice, etc., during famine.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th November, writes as follows:—

The Reuter's company, which is a great news agency, is constituted by Europeans and has agents in all the principal towns all over the world, who collect the important news of the day and communicate them to England. Its agents in India never turn their attention to native newspapers, and anything said in them has therefore no chance of reaching the ears of the people of England through that agency. They pick up Indian news published in English newspapers and communicate them to England and at times misrepresent the actual state of Indian affairs and thus prejudice the minds of the people in England. For instance, Damodera Chapeker, the murderer of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, was represented in England as a vakil having received the benefit of English education, and the *Times* of England taking advantage of the news began to condemn the spread of higher education among the natives and the doings of the congress. As the people of England scarcely attend to the Indian affairs, gross misrepresentations like this will naturally induce them to lose the sympathy they have for the people of India. It is therefore absolutely

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1897.

Advisability of communicating Indian news to the London committee by telegram.

necessary that we should communicate the Indian news then and there directly to the London committee. Of late there was a proposal to form a Press Association in India which fell through owing to want of moral courage on the part of the projectors to carry it out. It is only when our views, grievances and rejoicings are communicated to England then and there that the people of England can form a correct opinion regarding the Indian affairs; for it takes nearly twenty days for Indian newspapers to reach England and few people read them there. It is the British congress committee alone that should speak on the Indian topics appearing in the newspapers; but few will hear them. If the Indian news be transmitted to England by telegram, as advised by persons who visited England, the newspapers in England will publish them more on account of their brevity and the people of England will be informed of them in time.

Sri Rajayogi, *Cocanada*, Dec. 8th, 1897.

Apology tendered.

44. The *Sri Rajayogi* of Cocanada published a single sheet (extra) on the 8th December 1897 (received 13th instant) offering an apology to the members of the search-parties in Poona and the Bombay Government in the following manner:—

"On reading the writings of a few newspaper editors and sub-editors or correspondents in the Bombay Presidency, we wrote, in the July issue of our journal, certain matters concerning Mr. Rand's murder and the search-parties. Subsequently from the apology submitted to Government by Professor Gokhale it is understood that all the matters published in the Bombay papers are lies. We, therefore, very much regret that without due investigation into the matter we wrote groundlessly libellous charges against them, based on others' writings. For this act of ours we sincerely tender our apology to those who strenuously worked as members of the search-parties and to the Government of Bombay which, for the welfare of the people, has been exerting to suppress the plague which is affecting the Presidency.

"If our subscribers would read our July article they could understand our meaning clearly. It is with no other object than the hope that the feeling of estrangement, which unfortunately intervened between the pure and good-hearted rulers and the ruled, would wear away and that a feeling of friendliness would result that we wrote our article. Whatever might have been the opinions held by the people at first, judging from the facts that subsequently came to light, it is clear that the protection of the people has been the chief object (?) of the Government. If the matters we had written on, in July, should have produced in the minds of our readers a feeling of dissatisfaction with the Government, we beg to say it is not proper that they should think so (be so dissatisfied)."

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Dec. 5th, 1897.

The sedition trials and the desirability of setting Mr. Tilak free.

45. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th December, after stating that the vernacular papers enjoyed perfect liberty until the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, and that Government found sedition in it only after those murders, proceeds to remark that the Judges who heard the appeal in the *Pratoda* case laid down the law in regard to sedition, differing materially from the interpretation of the same given by the Judge who tried Tilak. Since three Judges must be considered a better authority than one, Tilak must be considered to have been sent to jail under a misapprehension and he ought to be set at liberty. The jury was wrongly charged by Justice Strachey, and consequently Tilak ought to be set free. The punishment he has already suffered is quite enough to atone for the error he committed and to exact more would look like vengeance.

The visit of the Governor of Madras to Mysore.

46. The same paper remarks that His Excellency the Governor of Madras made a good impression upon the people of Mysore during his visit. He showed that he was very sympathetic, took an interest in different institutions, and the address he made at the Maharani's Girls' school was very good and to the point. The reply he gave to the address of

the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was very good. He was candour itself in his speech and he pointed out the weak points and showed there were many fallacies in the address. Upon the whole the visit was a great success.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th December, in criticising the article written by Mr. Hoare, of the Doveton College, to the papers, remarks thus:—Mr. Hoare's contention that Tilak is regarded as a hero by the people simply because he has been opposing Government from the very beginning of his career is altogether unsupported. Tilak is loved not only by the ignorant but by all the people. This fact is borne witness to by all the newspapers throughout India. To regard public spirit in the people as disloyalty to the British Raj is to give rise to a real feeling of disaffection towards Government in the minds of the people. If mere opposition to Government were fascinating to the people, the mutineers of 1857 must have been the most beloved and honoured by the Indian people. But the memory of the mutineers is so far from being honoured that they are deservedly forgotten. Mr. Hoare would therefore look in vain for popularity if he himself were to seek it by the means which he says Tilak employed to gain it.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 13th, 1897.

Is Mr. Tilak loyal or not?

48. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 4th December, referring to the memorial which is now in course of preparation by Mr. Tilak to be submitted to Government praying for mercy, says if the Bombay Government pardons him, it will not only greatly add to the reputation, prestige and justice of that Government, but also secure the good-will of Mr. Tilak and his numerous relatives and friends and also of the people in general.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1897.

Tilak's memorial for mercy.

49. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th December, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar and the District Superintendent of Police to the necessity of holding a personal inquiry into the murder of a Mahratti in the Calicut town which occurred some two months ago. It appears that the inquiry, which was conducted by the town police in the first instance, has not been satisfactory, nor has anything been heard of the medical officer's certificate which was sent to Madras for reconsideration. The Calicut public gravely doubt whether it is a case of suicide. Their opinion is that it was a deliberate murder. The editor strongly objects to the town police being again entrusted with the inquiry.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1897.

A mysterious murder in the Calicut town.

50. The same paper in exhorting the Malayalis to elect as many delegates as they can to attend the next session of the National Congress at Amraoti, says that this year's congress is very important for various reasons and those who can afford ought to try and attend it. There is scarcely any portion of India which has not been affected either by famine, war, earthquake or plague. It is during the time of such calamities that the people should assemble in large numbers and represent to Government their grievances as they really are. In consequence of the Poona outrage, Government seems to have a great distrust in the educated natives of India and it is therefore the duty of the people to try and dispel it from their mind. Therefore the educated people who can afford ought to attend the congress and maintain the prestige and status of that movement. The plague in Bombay has quite disheartened the people in that Presidency; and the people of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces have also suffered a good deal on account of the famine, earthquake and cyclone. As the people of these countries have their own cares and concerns to attend to, they may rather choose to remain at home than attend the congress this year. The Presidency of Madras is the one that has been affected the least by the calamities above referred to, and it is therefore from this Presidency that the people should go in large numbers. Referring to Malabar, it is remarked that more delegates should be sent from that district than from any other, in consideration of the fact that it is the district which has been the least affected of

The coming congress.

all the districts in the Presidency and that the president-elect of the congress is a Malayali. The Malayalis are said to be not so very enthusiastic about the congress, but they are, it appears, very assiduous in finding fault with the measures of Government without moving from their homes. The article concludes with the remark that if any one intends sending any delegates from Malabar to the congress, it is high time to do so.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1897.

The Native press and the Anglo-Indian press.

51. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 25th November, says the *Victoria* paper of Sialkote in drawing a contrast between the Native and the Anglo-Indian press, observes that the Anglo-Indian press comments on the actions of a person so far as they affect public or private interests only, but it neither gives any credence to bazaar news nor forms any opinion without reasons. It is different with some of the native papers. If any improvement is desired in its prestige, the Native press should not only have regard to section 124 or section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, but should also give the name of the paper from which any extract, which it inserts, was taken.

[Issued 22nd December 1897.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 24 of 1897.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 31st December 1897.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th Dec. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,500 | 4th and 18th Dec. 1897. |
| 3 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 450 | 24th Nov. and 1st Dec. 1897. |
| 4 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 19th Dec. 1897. |
| 5 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 4th and 11th Dec. 1897. |
| 6 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 20th Dec. 1897. |
| 7 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 4th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 28th Nov. and 5th Dec. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 10 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 4th, 7th and 14th Dec. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 11 | "Satwa Sadhani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 250 | 31st Oct. and 30th Nov. 1597. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 15th Oct. 1897. |
| 13 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 350 | 16th Aug., 1st and 16th Sept., 1st and 16th Oct., 1st and 15th Nov., and 1st Dec. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 11th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1897. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Dec. 1897. |
| 16 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Dec. 1897. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 20th Dec. 1597. |
| 18 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 19th and 26th Dec. 1897. |
| 19 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Mysore Deshabbimani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Dec. 1897. |
| 22 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Dec. 1897. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,030 | 14th and 23rd Dec. 1897. |
| 24 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 15th Dec. 1897. |
| 25 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 11th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1897. |
| 28 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 15th and 22nd Dec. 1897. |
| 30 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 31 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 13th, 20th and 27th Dec. 1897. |
| 32 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th and 15th Dec. 1897. |
| 34 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 9th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | Not known. | 9th, 11th and 23rd Dec. 1897. |
| 37 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad, Deccan .. | Do. | 11th and 15th Dec. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 30th December, says that the railway works in China are superintended by the English. The Chinese army is being trained by German and English officers. The Russian Government wants the Chinese Government to dismiss English and German officers and to entrust the training of the army to Russian officers. The Russians are building war-ships and erecting forts at Port Arthur for the Chinese Government at their own expense. All this shows that the Russians are going to settle permanently in China.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Dec. 30th, 1897.

The dealings of the European powers in China.

2. The *Alhami* of the 12th December. The *Habl-ul-Mateen*, of Calcutta, mentions that Mr. Gladstone, in a speech delivered in a meeting of his followers on the 23rd September, blamed the Christian powers for being at variance regarding the dismemberment of Turkey at a favourable juncture, and said that the omission to act at the late crisis was a sign of the decline of the Christian powers. The *Habl-ul-Mateen*, with reference to the above speech, observes that old age and mental derangement have affected the speaker's mind. All European politicians regard Mr. Gladstone as the author of the massacre of the Christians and Armenians in Crete. If Mr. Gladstone is a well-wisher of Christians in general, it behoves him to govern himself more discreetly.

Alhami, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1897.

Mr. Gladstone and Turkey.

3. The *Alhami* of the 19th December. A correspondent "A.R." writes that it is a mistake to think that the Amir of Kabul plays a double game in connection with the frontier disturbances. He is a very sensible and far-sighted ruler. He himself is quite unable to reconcile these tribes to his authority, but he has given satisfactory proof of his having no connection with these risings and of his attachment to the British Crown. He is not so ungrateful as to commit such follies. He fully admits that his prestige and the spread of civilization in his own land has been due mainly to British influence.

Alhami, *Madras*, Dec. 19th, 1897.

The Amir of Kabul.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th December, refers to the rumour that British officers are unable to put up with the cold climate of the frontier and wish for an immediate peace. If this be true, the British prestige will suffer. Why did Government challenge these tribes to fight, if it had not the intention to carry through things? Had the money laid out in this expedition been paid from the British coffers, and not from the pockets of the poor Indians, the war would not have taken place.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1897.

The Frontier disturbances.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th December, cites a case, which appears to have recently occurred, in which an official of the Board of Revenue was assaulted by some Eurasians on the Beach road between the iron bridge and the fort. It complains that another official of the same office was similarly dealt with by wicked characters almost at the same place on a former occasion. The paper suggests the desirability of posting constables on beat at this part of the Beach road and of ordering them to continue the beat till at least 9 P.M. and not till 8 P.M. as is the case at present.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1897.

A suggestion to the Commissioner of Police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tiruvádi*, Dec. 11th, 1897.

A remark on M.R.Ry. R. Annasami Aiyar, District Munsif of Tiruvádi.

6. The *Jananukulan*, of the 11th December, thinks it desirable that M.R.Ry. R. Annasami Aiyar, District Munsif of Tiruvádi, should be transferred elsewhere for the reason that he is wanting in experience. It says that the District Munsif's Court of Tiruvádi is noted for its heavy file of intricate cases which nothing but experience will enable the district munsif to decide without miscarriage of justice. It adds that litigation frequently arises at Tiruvádi in consequence of disputes between the Brahmins and the Pandara Sannathi of the Dharmapuram mutt, who is the dharmakartha of the shrine at Tiruvádi, and between the Hindus and the Christians of that place. The paper hopes that the authorities will appoint for Tiruvádi a district munsif who is well experienced and who is not a Sivaite.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 14th, 1897.

Names of certain Munsifs' Courts in Malabar to be changed.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 14th December, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of changing the names of the Kuttanad, Shernad and Nedunganad Munsifs' Courts, because these courts are now respectively situated at Ponnáni, Parappanangadi and Ottapalam, and to call these courts by their former names notwithstanding their removal from their former to their present localities looks rather ridiculous.

(*d*) *Education.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

Village schoolmasters.

8. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th December, represents the miserable condition of the village schoolmasters in most piteous terms. He says that people in the villages are very reluctant to spend anything on the education of their children, and that the poor schoolmaster has therefore to coax them in various ways to send their children to his school. His income does not ordinarily exceed two or three rupees a month, but he devotes his whole time and energy to prepare his pupils for Government examinations with the ulterior hope of obtaining a fair Government grant. The correspondent regrets to find that the salaries of schoolmasters are reduced from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7 a month, and that grants are given not according to the results of the examinations, but subject to the available funds allotted. He regrets that the policy adopted is unjust, shortsighted, and highly prejudicial to the interests of education. He therefore earnestly prays that the old system would be restored.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 20th, 1897.

The Madras Law College.

9. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 20th December, while reviewing the report of the Madras Law College for the past official year, says that the Principal of the College, the Director of Public Instruction and the Government have all remarked that the results of the college were unsatisfactory. It is a matter for regret that out of 484 candidates who appeared for the F.L. examination only 92 passed. The Principal says that this was due to the severity of the examination, but the Director's opinion is that the vagaries of the examiners and the fault of the lecturers have contributed a good deal to the unsatisfactory results. The article considers that the Director's opinion is right and remarks that it is at a loss to understand the meaning of the silence on the part of Government in the matter.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengódu*, Dec. 5th, 1897.

Necessity for a choultry at Tiruchengódu.

10. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 5th December, says that it is absolutely necessary that the Local Fund Board should construct a choultry for the convenience of the pilgrims who halt at Tiruchengódu on their way to the sacred shrines. It also wishes that the choultry should be erected at a place which is not far from the town and which can afford the travellers all kinds of comforts.

11. The *Manorama*, of the 13th December, has a leader reviewing the administration report of the Malabar District Board for 1896–97. It remarks:—It appears from the report that all the taluk boards except that of Tellicherry have adopted the A system of road repairs. Although a large sum has been expended on the repairs of roads, yet as they are conducted under the A system almost all the roads have been spoilt. It is therefore incumbent on the President to find out some means to remedy this defect though the Government has not said anything about the matter. The Board had maintained 247 Primary schools in 1895–96, but that number was reduced to 180 in 1896–97, and the Board is, it appears, going to reduce it still further. It will be a great pity if the President does not pay his serious attention to the matter. In the eight hospitals and seven dispensaries in the district 122,040 patients in all were treated. The fact that there were 393 patients treated in excess of that of the previous year, notwithstanding that the number of hospitals and dispensaries was each reduced by one in the year under review, is a clear proof that the natives have begun to appreciate the advantage of English treatment and medicines. Under the circumstances, it is a great pity that hospitals have not been opened in all the centres where they are needed. At least those that were closed ought to be reopened.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 13th, 1897.

Comments on the administration report of the Malabar District Board.

12. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 20th December, says that it was resolved at the last meeting of the Malabar District Board to make provision in the budget estimate for paying exchange compensation allowance to the District Board engineer and also to reduce the educational grant by Rupees 5,000. The article, after criticising the resolution of the Board at some length, expresses a hope that when the budget comes before Government due consideration will be given to these matters by them, as the proposal of the Board to pay compensation allowance to the engineer by curtailing the educational allotment is very unreasonable.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 20th, 1897.

Disapproving of the proposal of the Malabar District Board to pay exchange compensation allowance to the engineer.

13. The *Manorama*, of the 27th December, says that it was resolved at the last meeting of the Malabar District Board to renew the A system of contract for road repairs, which has so often been condemned by the people and the press. The article while referring at some length to the waste of funds brought about by the A system and also to the unsatisfactory condition of roads in the district, advocates the necessity of completely modifying that system, and hopes that when the budget reaches Government they at least will give the matter their careful consideration.

Alluding to the same subject the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th December, expresses a similar opinion.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 27th, 1897.

Condemning the A system of road repairs in Malabar.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

14. A correspondent in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 23rd December, while writing about the grievances resulting from the indiscriminate and unjust imposition of income-tax by the tahsildars relying upon the report of the low paid and consequently corrupt village officials and revenue inspectors, says that it is a matter for regret that the Government has not yet raised the taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to 1,000 though several eminent men as well as the National Congress have expressed the opinion, based on strong reasons, that it should be so raised. The correspondent adds that if the income-tax be imposed without any partiality or favouritism, the assessment will have to be cancelled in the case of some who have now been assessed, while the same will have to be imposed in the case of some who have not been assessed. This could be easily ascertained if the

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 23rd, 1897.

Iniquities practised in assessing income-tax.

tahsildars examine the list of persons assessed. If proper attention is not paid by tahsildars to the matter not only will the Government be a loser but the people will also be greatly dissatisfied.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1897.

A few complaints against the Madras Railway Company.

15. The *Pariyan*, of the 4th December, complains that, in petty stations like those between Jalarpet and Bowringpet on the Madras Railway line, where the train stops only for two or three minutes, the passengers wishing to alight experience great inconvenience on account of the fact that the doors of the railway carriages are not opened immediately after the stoppage of the train, apparently owing to the circumstance that the few railway servants employed at such stations are otherwise engaged with the guard and the driver. The paper further complains that the Eurasians instead of selecting the third-class carriages specially reserved for them, enter the compartments of the other third-class carriages, spread their beds on the benches and sleep to the great inconvenience of the native passengers who are therefore driven to the painful necessity of forcing their way into the other carriages already filled with the prescribed number of passengers, and that the Eurasian servants of the company connive at this irregularity. The paper draws the attention of the Madras Railway authorities to the injuries and accidents which passengers sometimes experience owing to certain defects in the present mechanism connected with the windows of the railway carriages intended to raise and lower them, and suggests the desirability of providing the windows of all the carriages with the peculiar handles newly introduced in certain carriages of the company.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

Salt-duty.

16. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th December, referring to the yearly increase in the salt-tax by quoting the figures for the past few years, remarks that it may, perhaps, be just on the part of Government to oppress the people by levying such a high duty on one of the important articles of food.

### (*k*) *General.*

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 6th, 1897.

The despatch of a few sick and wounded soldiers from Kohat military hospital to Nowshera.

17. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th December, complains that some sick and wounded soldiers were removed to Nowshera for want of sufficient accommodation in the Kohat military hospital. They arrived at Kushalgarh station on the 20th November where they were put into third-class carriages in which no arrangement was made for their food, treatment, etc. They reached Nowshera in 24 instead of in 12 hours and suffered much in consequence. Fortunately, Sir George Wolseley, who happened to be in Nowshera, on perceiving the wretched state of the soldiers, instituted inquiry into the shameful negligence of the medical officers in charge. The *Qasim* hopes that the responsible officials will meet with their deserts and that preventive measures will be adopted.

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

The Indian subjects and the British Government.

18. The *Mulk-o-Millat* of the 18th December. A correspondent "Abul Ula," of Lucknow, writes that many prejudiced Anglo-Indian papers have poisoned the ears of Government against its Indian subjects and have imputed to them disloyalty, but Indians are very loyal and many feudatory rajas and native princes including the Nizam have volunteered the services of their troops at the front, where they acquitted themselves most creditably. Does this prove loyalty or disloyalty? If the Anglo-Indian papers keep on imputing to the Indians disloyalty and seditions, these feelings will be engendered with results detrimental both to the interests of Government and its subjects.

19. The *Alhami*, of the 19th December, in referring to a recent tramway accident, resulting in the death of an old woman, hopes that due inquiries will be made into the causes that led to the occurrence. The tram-car traffic is frequently attended with accidents. The Tramway authorities should construct a platform from Parry & Co.'s office as far as Periyamettu, on which the public may walk and thus render the occurrence of such accidents impossible.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Dec. 19th, 1897.

Suggesting the construction of a platform on the tram line.

20. The same paper writes that very soon Mr. V. Muhammad Sharif Khan Bahadur's term of office as a member of the local Legislative Council will expire and that his re-election is recommended by the Muhammadan community in general. It is admitted beyond doubt that he did well according to his lights and at times overshot the mark. In conclusion, the *Alhami* observes that it would be better if members were elected by the community which they should represent.

Suggesting the election of local Legislative Council members by the communities to be represented.

21. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th December, says that an Arabic paper called *Ilm-i-Usmani*, of Cairo, has been sent to it for exchange. It contains many false accusations against the British Government as regards the enforcement of the plague rules and the Calcutta mosque dispute. The *Shams* translates portions of these writings and says "we do so by way of pleasantry that our readers may understand the length they go in accusation."

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 27th, 1897.

Attacks on the British rule in India.

The British Empire upon which the sun never sets is a hot bed of intrigues and of atrocities. The members of the Government who consider themselves superior to all the world are hard-hearted and tyrannical. They take great interest in the perpetration of atrocious deeds such as torturing and defaming the creatures of God, usurping their rights and privileges, wounding their religious feelings, bearing ill-will against Islam and its followers, and oppressing those under them. The justice, equity and generosity of which this tyrannical and atrocious Government boasts so much is nothing but a sham.

The people of India, whether Hindus or Muhammadans, being unable to bear the oppressions practised by the Government and its officers, are clamorous for justice and heartily desire to be relieved from their clutches. They have now turned their attention towards the Turkish Empire and pray to God thus:—Oh God! grant long life to our master the Sultan and the Commander of the Faithful. Bless him, cast a favourable glance on our wretched condition, extricate us from the present calamities and distress and save us from being oppressed.

The British Government is offering indignity to religious ceremonies, destroying mosques, arresting inhabitants, attacking their houses, entering their harems, driving their women on to the roads and stripping them of their clothes on the pretence of their being infected with the plague. A respectable lady committed suicide as her chastity was violated by a European under cover of these proceedings.

As regards the Calcutta mosque dispute, the paper says many innocent persons lost their lives because they persisted in not allowing their mosque, in which they had been saying their prayers for many years, to be unjustly demolished.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

22. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th November, referring to the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill, remarks as follows:—Public opinion is very much against this Bill and it is therefore absolutely necessary that Government should pay particular attention to it.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1897.

Comments on the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

The people are already displeased with Government. It is not desirable that Government should, at a time like this, proceed to pass this Bill into an Act at the instance of a few selfish men who form a small minority among the Hindus, inasmuch as the passing of the Bill will tend to disintegrate many a Hindu family by creating distrust among the undivided members thereof.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengódu*, Nov. 28th, 1897.

Comments on the Hindu Devastanam Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Anantha Charlu.

23. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 28th November, referring to the Hindu Devastanam Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Anantha Charlu, says that as the Bill invests the Supreme committee with large powers and makes it almost the highest tribunal in religious matters, it is desirable that the scheme proposed by the Bill should not be made permanent until after a trial for a period of five years. It observes that there should also be a clause in the Bill providing for the appointment of a panchayet, when, in the opinion of the public, the committee errs, to judge of its actions, and empowering either the panchayet or the High Court or the Government to remove such members of the committee as may be found to be guilty of misconduct and also to fine them if necessary. The paper also wishes that the three members constituting the Supreme committee should be of the Siva, Vishnava and Smartha religions to represent the three sections of the Hindu community which embrace these three religions, and that they should be pious graduates of good moral character having sympathy for, if not belief in, idolatry, which is the corner-stone of almost every temple in this country.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1897.

Comments on the interpretation of section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

24. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st December, referring to section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, observes:—It is quite unfair to have in the Act a section in the construction of which even able Judges differ, as it proves dangerous to the people. It is the duty of the legislators to make the language of the Act so clear as to enable even a child to understand it without any difficulty. Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code is very ambiguous. Judges differ in its construction. The object of the writer of that section seems to us to be this: To publish in a newspaper an article which simply makes people grow displeased with Government will not in itself constitute an offence; but to induce the people to manifest their displeasure by attacking Government will constitute an offence under the section. But the Judge who tried Mr. Tilak does not approve of this construction and is of opinion that to create dissatisfaction and disgust towards Government is enough to constitute an offence under the section and that want of affection is enmity. Although the opinion held by the other Judges of the Bombay High Court is not in conformity with this opinion, all of them agree in thinking that to attack Government is one thing and to attack the measures of Government is another thing. It is a mistake to suppose that the people entertain feelings of disaffection to Government in view to drive it off the shores of their country; for they are likely to do so only when they come to know what sort of Government they are to have after they shall have dispensed with the present Government.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1897.

Opinion regarding the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

25. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 4th December, referring to the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill, observes that the passing of the Bill would remove the obligation which an eldest brother in a family now has of educating his younger brothers, and does not agree with Mr. Justice Subramania Aiyar in thinking that an eldest brother in a Hindu family educates his younger brothers as a matter of moral duty without expecting any return from them in the future. The paper endorses the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Crole that the Bill in question would benefit the vakil classes only and not the Hindu families in general, as it would lead to their disintegration in the long run.

26. A correspondent in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 23rd December, invites the attention of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to the necessity of re-nominating the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar, whose term of office as member of Council has expired, to one of the two seats now rendered vacant in the Legislative Council. The correspondent adds that as there should always be a special member in the Council to represent the interests of the Malabar and South Canara districts, the nomination of Mr. Sankaran Nayar will give general satisfaction.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 23rd, 1897.

Recommending the re-nomination of the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar to the Legislative Council.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

27. The *Mysore Deshabhimani*, of the 19th December, calls upon the people of Mysore to agitate for a change in the Council of Regency. Mr. Thambu Chettiar, it says, is partial to non-Brahmins in giving appointments. Mr. Krishnamurthi, who was all sweetness and kindness before he became councillor, looks now to his own aggrandizement and has prevented lawyers from appearing and pleading before the council, while the Muhammadan member is quite innocent and cannot act independently for himself. It is therefore necessary, in the opinion of this paper, that these councillors should be replaced when their term of office expires. It suggests the names of Messrs. Ramachandra Aiyar, V. N. Narasimha Aiyangar, T. Ananda Rau, V. P. Madhava Rau, A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Tirumala Chari, Minakshi Aiyar, and Narahari Rau from among whom a choice may be made for the reformed council.

MYSORE DESHABHIMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 19th, 1897.

A demand for a change in the Council of Regency in Mysore.

28. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 13th December, in commenting upon the administration report of the Cochin State for M.E. 1071, as reviewed by the Madras Government, says, among other matters, that it cannot endorse the opinion expressed by the Resident and the Government that the assessment being very low in the State a new survey and settlement should be made. It is but just to say that a new survey should be conducted and all the unassessed lands settled on the same scale as the former settlement, but to insist upon the Cochin Sirkar to conduct a fresh survey and enhance the assessment is not only very unjust but also oppressive to the people who are already poverty-stricken on account of the unfavourable seasons and constant famine. The article advises the Raja and his Diwan to think well before they adopt this ruinous measure which will be a permanent evil to the State.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 13th, 1897.

The proposed survey and settlement in the Cochin State.

29. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 9th December, in commenting upon the Nawab Surwar Jung's pamphlet regarding the strained relations between the Nizam and the Prime Minister, observes that the Nawab has, at the end of his pamphlet, used very offensive expressions in regard to the Prime Minister and the Resident, calling them respectively treacherous and arbitrary. Surwar Jung, who was once the friend, has now become the bitterest enemy of these personages. The *Mukhbir*, however, requests the Government of India to institute an inquiry into the irregularities complained of and thus to encourage the Nizam to enforce his authority without being checked by any political pressure. The Resident should be warned against exceeding his powers and the Government should keep itself well acquainted with his actions.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1897.

Remarks on the Nawab Surwar Jung's pamphlet regarding the alleged irregularities in Hyderabad.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

30. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th December, learns from a correspondent that the prices of grains have risen enormously in the south of Madura, and that cholera has already carried off about a hundred people.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 20th, 1897.

High prices and cholera in South Madura.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 15th, 1897.

31. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th December, gives a passage from the *Weekly Times* to the following effect:—The people of India generally live from day to day on insufficient food. The Government takes away one-third of the earnings of such poverty-stricken people. Therefore however hard-hearted a revenue officer may be he cannot add a single anna to their present burden of taxation, for such an addition will completely crush them.

The poverty of India.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 20th, 1897.

32. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th December, says that although the struggle with famine is practically over, the visitation has left a heavy legacy of orphans. These are altogether, it says, some 5,000. Such chiefly in the Central and North-West Provinces.

The after-effects of the famine.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Dec. 19th, 1897.

33. The *Alhami* of the 9th December. A correspondent invites the immediate attention of the Muhammadans to the support of their poor and helpless co-religionists who, on account of the prevailing famine, are in sore need of help. Scarcity of rain and the highhandedness of grain-sellers have much reduced the people. The grain-sellers sell at an exorbitant price without check. It is our duty to request our Government to adopt such measures as will mitigate the sufferings and hardships of the people.

An appeal to Muhammadans.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1897.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th December, hearing that Mr. Tilak's name has been removed from the list of Fellows of the Bombay University, observes as follows:—Mr. Tilak thinks that innocent as he was he has been subject to the wrath of Government. People throughout India are of opinion that there was miscarriage of justice in his case. We admit that so long as Government regards him as a culprit it will not do well for it to continue the honours which it conferred on him. But, as there is a striking difference of opinion between Government and the people in this case, the Government of Bombay would have done well if it had exercised a little patience and kept in abeyance the withdrawal of the honours it had conferred on Mr. Tilak. The difference of opinion that exists between Government and the people in respect to this case will not promote the well-being of this country. It is our fervent prayer to the Almighty that such a difference of opinion will not recur any more.

Difference of opinion between Government and the people regarding the punishment of Mr. Tilak.

35. The same paper remarks as follows on the administration of His Excellency Lord Elgin: Ever since the English began to administer this country, schools have been opened throughout the length and breadth of the land for the diffusion of knowledge among the people, so that our countrymen have well studied the principles of the British administration. Newspapers and journals tend to cultivate the intellectual powers of the masses who express their grievances through postal and telegraphic communications. As the changes that are taking place in India at present are many, it behoves Her Gracious Majesty to send at this crisis a competent man as Viceroy to rule over India. He must be a person of great experience and tender heart and one who will not allow himself to be misled by civil and military officers who make Governors and Viceroys do what they dictate, on the pretext that they possess superior knowledge and experience of the local administration. As the present Governor-General is a person of ordinary capability he listened to the words of the military officers and entangled himself in an unjust war. Had the money spent on this war been expended in improving the comforts of the people, how happy they would have been! His Excellency Lord Elgin has squandered India's money and behaved in such a way as to induce even his own party in England to condemn him. He has allowed the Governor of Bombay

Reflections on the administration of His Excellency Lord Elgin.

to do what he pleased. As Lord Elgin's past actions have brought discredit upon the Liberal party in England, it is hoped that he will, during the remaining period of his tenure of office as Viceroy, spare no pains to make amends for his misdeeds. His words are no doubt like the nectar and he seems to act like an earnest ruler, but no good consequences result from his actions. Rumour has it that Sir George Hamilton, the present Secretary of State for India, is to succeed His Excellency Lord Elgin as the Viceroy of India. It is certain that he will do us no good.

Complaints against the European missionaries.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, complains that the European missionaries instead of acting as evangelical preachers and propagating Christianity, live here like nabobs on the charity of the people of England, pretend to have considerable influence with the European officers of this country, unnecessarily interfere with the mirasidars of villages, create misunderstanding between them and the cultivators, induce the latter to file vexatious suits against the former, helping them with money to meet the cost of litigation, threaten native sub-magistrates with some kind of punishment or other if they fail to pass judgment in their favour, carry tales to the District Collectors against the sub-magistrates when judgment is unfavourable to them, and thus prove themselves to be a source of hardship and trouble to the people. The paper remarks that the missionaries are not justified in thus disturbing the peace of the country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1897.

The Madras delegates and the bubonic plague.

37. The *Pariyan*, of the 11th December, writes as follows:—The bubonic plague of Bombay has found its way even in Lahore and Punjab, and Amraoti, the town where the congress is to be held this year, is not far from these places. About 40 delegates from the city of Madras and about 100 or 150 from the mofussil may proceed to Amraoti. The congress met for the last twelve years and subjected Bombay to the indignation of Government, and will meet this year and subject Madras to the effects of the plague. It is apprehended that the delegates of this Presidency will come in contact with those proceeding from the plague-affected parts of Bombay and catch the contagion. The authorities should therefore closely watch the delegates proceeding from this Presidency and keep them on their return under strict observation either at Gooty or Arkonam for a period of ten days before allowing them to enter the city, and inquire of their state of health now and then even after their return to Madras, preventing them from repairing to their villages.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1897.

The new Famine Commission.

38. The *Sasilekha*, of the 14th December, regrets that the Government should think of appointing a commission to suggest amendments in the Famine Code, instead of taking steps to inquire into the very causes of the recurring famines in India and of the poverty of the Indian people. The causes are not wholly superhuman as Sir Andrew Scoble declared in the Parliament. It enumerates some of the causes as follows:—

(1) The appointment of high-salaried European officers in the administration of the country and giving them compensation allowances to boot.

(2) The maintenance of an unnecessarily large army and picking up quarrels with the neighbouring tribes.

(3) The maintenance of a large number of useless offices in England and expending large sums of money on them.

(4) Laying out immensely large funds in the construction of railways with the mistaken notion that they are the best means of preventing famines.

(5) The frequent settlements of lands having the effect of leaving to the ryots nothing more than bare subsistence.

The first step therefore which the Government should take, it says, is to curtail expenditure, and this might be effected by—

(1) abolishing the office of the Secretary of State for India in Council and other Indian offices in England;

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1897.

(2) making England contribute—because of the advantages it enjoys from the possession of India—half of the money to be expended by India on the army and navy;

(3) refraining from waging wars with the neighbouring wild tribes;

(4) conferring higher appointments on natives;

(5) constructing canals, tanks, wells, anicuts, etc., instead of railways;

(6) making a permanent settlement of lands.

The paper believes that these measures will surely improve the condition of the Indian population and relieve them of all suffering under the enlightened British Government.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 20th, 1897.

Army expenditure in India.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th December, speaking of the memorial addressed by the Bombay Presidency Association to the British House of Commons, gives a summary of the representations made in the memorial, and hopes and sincerely trusts that the House of Commons will consider the memorial and grant the just and reasonable prayer it contains.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Dec. 26th, 1897.

The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 25th December, commenting on the same memorial, says:—In our judgment we think the Bombay memorialists have made out a strong case against those who maintain the present "forward policy," namely, the Home Government and the Secretary of State for India and his Council. We think also that the House of Commons is very likely to listen to the prayer of the memorialists, and that the House will investigate the several matters brought to its notice regarding the military expenditure in India and also the cost of the expedition should be paid by the Home Treasury.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 22nd, 1897.

Inmates of the Lunatic Asylums not given proper meals.

40. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd December, says that the inmates of the Lunatic Asylums are treated, in the matter of the supply of food, just like criminals. It will be better not to keep them in the asylums than to put them to such miseries. All the inmates of the Calicut Lunatic Asylum are Malayalis and they are accustomed to take only rice. But they are given cholam instead of rice. This is certainly very hard. The authorities ought to make arrangements to give them rice without considering the extra expense which they may incur thereby.

How to meet the cost of famine and plague.

41. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that the Government of Madras has issued orders to the effect that as a large sum of money has been spent by Government on account of famine and plague, the heads of departments should, as far as practicable, reduce the expenditure under their respective control. The Government of India has, it appears, already expended nearly four crores of rupees on the frontier wars and it is not known how much more will be required. If the Government of India intends confining itself to what it now possesses without going beyond its limits, the other expenditures would not have to be curtailed to meet the cost required for famine and plague.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 1 OF 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th January 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. .. | 200 | 15th Dec. 1897 and 1st Jan. 1898. |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 1st Jan. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 18th & 25th Dec. 1897, and 1st and 8th Jan. 1898. |
| 4 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 650 | 18th and 25th Dec. 1897, and 8th Jan. 1898. |
| 5 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 300 | 29th Dec. 1897. |
| 6 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 20th & 27th Dec. 1897, and 3rd & 10th Jan. 1898. |
| 7 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 18th and 25th Dec. 1897. |
| 8 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 22nd Dec. 1897. |
| 9 | "Vijayathvajani" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 8th, 16th and 24th Dec. 1897. |
| 10 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 439 | 19th Dec. 1897, and 2nd and 9th Jan. 1898. |
| 11 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 11th & 18th Dec. 1897, and 1st & 8th Jan. 1898. |
| 12 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 450 | 1st and 8th Jan. 1898. |
| 13 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 12th Dec. 1897. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 9th, 11th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd and 28th Dec. 1897. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Purusharthaprathaini" .. .. | Masulipatam .. .. | 250 | July-Aug. 1897. |
| 16 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatur (Kistna district). | .. | 25th Dec. ,, |
| 17 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1897. |
| 18 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 422 | Jan. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st Nov. 1897. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 1st and 8th Jan. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 4th, 7th, 11th and 14th Jan. 1898. |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 8th and 12th Jan. 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 3rd and 10th Jan. 1898. |
| 24 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 8th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 800 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 3,000 | 13th Jan. 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,020 | 12th Jan. 1898. |
| 29 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. .. | 1,000 | 1st Jan. 1898. |
| 32 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 10th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 8th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 3rd and 10th Jan. 1898. |
| 36 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 1st Jan. 1898. |
| 37 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th Dec. 1897 and 5th Jan. 1898. |
| 38 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 150 | 2nd Jan. 1898. |
| 39 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. . .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | Not known. | 6th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 23rd, 27th & 30th Dec. 1897 and 6th Jan. 1898. |
| 41 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 3rd Dec. 1897. |
| 42 | "Ayin-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. .. | Not known. | Dec. 1897. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Alhami*, of the 2nd January, quotes an article from the *India Gazette* (place of publication not mentioned) of which the following is an excerpt:—Government at last issued a proclamation to the effect that it did not wish to occupy the hill country of the frontier tribes. It knows pretty well that the tribesmen, who are nothing more than free booters, could not withstand its army, and when the Generals have imposed fines on them, it is quite willing to withdraw its troops from the frontier when payment is made; but if they continue to maintain an aggressive attitude after the withdrawal of British troops, General Lockhart will certainly again be sent against them.

Alhami, *Madras*, Jan. 2nd, 1898.

The frontier disturbance.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

2. The *Nilalochani*, of the 20th December, suggests to the authorities the desirability of increasing the salary of police constables on the ground that the small pay given to them induces them to have recourse to corruption in view to make extra income.

Nilalochani, *Negapatam*, Dec. 20th, 1897.

Desirability of increasing the salary of police constables.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, asserts that modern Judges and Barristers of the Madras High Court are, in the administration of justice, inferior to the Judges and Barristers of former days, and that the mutual regard which then existed between the Bench and the Bar is not to be found now. It regrets to observe that the Secretary of State does not scruple to send as Judges of the Madras High Court Barristers who dance attendance on him for employment, and that the judicial administration of this Presidency suffers in consequence, when the Judges so chosen are found unequal to the task. The paper adds that it is nearly fifteen years since Sir Arthur Collins came out to India as the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, and that during these years he was always found in company with another Judge, putting his signature to the judgment written by his colleague. The paper concludes with the remark that the Judges of the Madras High Court are more bent on reducing the number of cases on the file than on administering justice with propriety, and that the Secretary of State, in appointing Judges, will do well to see that the people do not lose the opinion they have now of the European Judges of the Madras High Court that they are impartial and capable of administering justice through thick and thin.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1897.

A remark on the nomination of the Madras High Court Judges.

4. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th January, says that there is a strong protest from several quarters against the orders entrusting the conduct of the prosecution of Subrama Aiyar, Sub-Magistrate in the district of Malabar, to the Government Pleader, Calicut, on the ground that, as the Government Pleader is a Brahmin, his sympathies will naturally be with Subrama Aiyar, who is a member of his own caste. Although the paper does not believe that the Government Pleader will not conscientiously conduct the prosecution, yet it is of opinion that if the Collector appoints the Government Pleader, Tellicherry, as joint counsel, no room will be given for such allegations.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 5th, 1898.

Suggestions regarding the conduct of the prosecution against Sub-Magistrate Subrama Aiyar.

### (*d*) *Education.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 5th, 1898.

Old Government Provincial College building at Calicut to be handed over to the Basel Mission authorities.

5. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th January, says that to the memorial submitted to the Basel Mission authorities by the Tiyars and others of Calicut regarding the conversion of the local Mission high school into a second-grade college, Rev. Dilger, Inspector of the Mission Schools, gave a reply that the objection of the Home Committee of the German Mission to the raising of the high school to a college is the want of accommodation in the present school building. It remarks that the present building is not only insufficient for a high school, but its position also is such that no extension or addition could be made; and a suggestion is therefore made that if the Director of Public Instruction hands over the old Government Provincial College building, which is now used only for holding training and commercial classes, to the Mission authorities for their use, the difficulty of want of space will be overcome and a second-grade college will be soon started by the Mission. The training school could be well removed to the Mission high school building and as the commercial classes are only held in the mornings and evenings, it will not in any way interfere with the college work. Moreover, the commercial school is to be transferred to some other district from next year. Under the circumstances, there could be no particular objection on the part of Government to vacating the college building. The article, while exhorting the missionaries to write to the Director about the matter, confidently hopes that Government will not raise any objection to handing over the building to the missionaries for such an excellent purpose.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

A complaint against the Tanjore municipality.

6. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 18th December, complains that the municipality of Tanjore neglects the lighting of certain lanes in the third and the fifth divisions very much to the inconvenience of the people, while public roads are lighted properly. He hopes that the municipality will bestow equal attention on lanes as well as on public roads without making any distinction whatsoever.

DHARMASAMVARTHANI, *Tiruvádi*, Dec. 22nd, 1897.

Certain drawbacks in the Mannárgudi municipality.

7. The *Dharmasamvarthani*, of the 22nd December, after expressing a desire that M.R.Ry. Kottur Shadagopa Mudaliar should be nominated as chairman of the Mannárgudi municipality, draws its attention to the following points:—

(1) More attention should be paid to the lighting of streets.

(2) The delivery of municipal bills should be expedited.

(3) Measures should be adopted for the removal of drain water so that it may not overflow the streets.

(4) Latrines should be constructed in some of the important parts of the town.

(5) The Hackney Carriage Act should be brought into force in this town as was done in Trichinopoly.

(6) The rates of toll-tickets should be reduced as in Conjeeveram.

(7) The water of the Thiruparkadal tank should be pumped out as it is very impure.

(8) Watchmen should be posted near all fresh-water tanks to prevent defilement.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1897.

Insanitary condition of certain tanks in Trichinopoly.

8. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 12th December, draws the attention of the chairman of the Trichinopoly municipality to the nuisance committed by the people all round the Kuppan tank, Telunga Chetty tank and Gulam Ali Khan tank, which form sources of water-supply to the people, and also on either side of the feeder channels which conduct water

to the tanks in question, and requests the chairman to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the nuisance complained of, as it is the cause of outbreak of cholera and other epidemics. He requests the chairman to construct a latrine in the third ward, as its absence there induces the people to commit nuisance on public roads.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st December, reporting that Mr. Ellis, Engineer of the Madras municipality, has applied to Government for an increment of pay, remarks that he should not be given any increase as his present pay—Rs. 900—is sufficient for his service of seven years, and that it is really surprising that Mr. Ellis should apply for an increase of pay at a time when the municipality is in financial difficulty and Government is seriously contemplating to increase the municipal revenue by enhancing the house-tax.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1897.

A remark that Mr. Ellis, Engineer of the Madras municipality, should not be given an increase of pay.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th December, observes as follows:—The severity of the recent famine has induced the people of England to spare no pains to adopt the necessary measures to ameliorate the condition of this country. It is highly gratifying to peruse the letter of General Fisher, who was for a considerable length of time an engineer in this Presidency, published in the *Saturday Review* of London. What Mr. Fisher says in his letter under reference is an echo of our opinion that the system of digging new canals, tanks and other sources of water-supply, and improving those already in existence will facilitate agriculture and enable the ryots to convert large tracts of waste lands into fertile fields, which will benefit both the rulers and the ruled. The fact that several tracts of waste lands have been converted into arable lands after the completion of the Periyár Project, in the district of Madura, may be cited as a glaring instance in point. The opening of railways is not attended with such advantages, nor is it profitable to Government. It is delightful to hear that the members of the British Parliament are about to discuss this momentous question next year at the instance of several engineers in England, and that His Excellency the Governor of Madras is of strong opinion that large sum should be spent in improving the irrigational facilities in this Presidency. But if the rumour that Government intends enhancing boat-hire be true, it would be a great injustice.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1897.

Necessity to improve the irrigational facilities of this country.

(*k*) *General.*

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, writes as follows:—The various appointments made hitherto by His Excellency Lord Havelock were generally regarded with satisfaction. But the nomination of Mr. Firth as the Sheriff of Madras is approved neither by Europeans nor by natives. Mr. Firth, who is the Secretary to the Lawrence Asylum Press, is a person of no importance and is rarely seen at any public meeting; he is neither a big merchant nor a philanthropist; he is neither a member of the Chamber of Commerce nor a Commissioner of the Madras Municipality. It is really strange that he has been appointed Sheriff of Madras during the government of His Excellency Lord Havelock. The commission that was nominated some time ago to curtail public expenditure in India recommended the abolition of the Sheriff's post altogether, which, if it had been carried out, would have effected a saving of Rs. 40,000 per annum. It is really inexplicable why the Government of India has not as yet abolished the post in question in the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1897.

Remarks on the appointment of Mr. Firth as Sheriff of Madras.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1897.

Expediency of having a Native Private Secretary in the Personal staff of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Governors.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th December, writes as follows:—It is desirable that the Personal staff of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Governors should include a thoroughly trustworthy Native Private Secretary also, as such an officer will prove a useful medium of communication between Government and the people at large, and as Their Excellencies will be in a position to obtain more accurate information, than they are able to secure now, regarding the customs and manners of the people as well as their grievances. It is hoped that this suggestion will receive the necessary attention from the Secretary of State as well as Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Governors.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

Dr. King and the two cases of oppression in Kurnool.

13. The *Pariyan*, of the 18th December, reports that Dr. King, the Sanitary Commissioner, has brought to light two heart-rending cases which occurred in the taluk of Ramalcode in Kurnool district where the tahsildar, without paying the least consideration to certain famine-stricken ryots, not only declined to grant them timely relief, but also adopted stringent measures to recover kist from them without any the least sympathy. The paper regretting to observe that the tahsildar in question is reported to have failed to bring to light thirty-eight applications for loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, remarks that Native officials generally prove a source of great hardship to their fellow-subjects, and that it is therefore absolutely necessary that they should be kept under the strict supervision of their European officers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

Precautionary measures adopted by His Excellency Lord Havelock to avert the dire effects of probable outbreak of famine next year.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, says that His Excellency Lord Havelock anticipating that failure of rain this year will inevitably bring famine next year in this Presidency, has telegraphed to District Engineers to be ready with such works as are to be executed by way of relief works. The paper admires the policy of His Excellency the Governor with thankfulness for the precautionary measures he is adopting to avert the dire effects of famine, and is delighted to hear that His Excellency, like some of his predecessors, has undertaken the personal supervision of the Public Works Department including the Railway Branch, which drains a great portion of public revenue. The paper concludes with the remark that although failure of rain may be regarded as the chief cause for the outbreak of famine, yet the imposition of high rates of land assessment also contributes its own share to it, and that it therefore behoves Government not only to reduce the land-tax, but also to open some means of livelihood for the masses who at present depend solely upon agriculture and commerce for their sustenance.

Inadvisability of frequently granting Collectors leave to proceed to England and of transferring them often from one district to another.

15. The same paper observes as follows:—Collectors and Sub-Collectors, in these days, take little or no interest in the welfare of the people of the districts in their charge, and seldom avail themselves of the benefit of meeting the mirasidars in person; but they lead a comfortable life caring more for their pay than for the prosperity of the people, and taking leave very often to proceed to England. In former days such was not the case. Collectors used to work in their districts for a period of ten or twenty years, and were actually aware of the grievances of the people in consequence. Even to this day the memory of certain popular Collectors is still cherished in certain districts. The name of Mr. Puckle is still remembered by the people of Tinnevelly district; the people of Tanjore will never forget the names of Sir Montgomery and Mr. Pennington; the names of Mr. Blace and Mr. Barlow are embalmed in the memory of the people of the Chingleput district. As Collectors in former days moved close with the people without any distinction in the administration of their districts,

people were greatly benefited thereby. As Collectors in these days are transferred every now and then from one district to another, and as they leave India for England oftener than they used to do in former times apparently owing to the modern facilities of speedy voyage to England, the people of this country suffer no small inconvenience thereby; for, unless a Collector remains in a particular district for a sufficient length of time, he is not likely to realize to himself the real grievances of the people. It is therefore suggested that Collectors should neither be transferred nor allowed to avail themselves of leave frequently to proceed to England. During the government of His Excellency Lord Buckingham, Collectors could not get leave so easily as they can get it now. It is hoped that His Excellency Lord Havelock will follow the noble example of His Excellency Lord Buckingham. Do not Governors work here for five years without availing themselves of any leave in the interval?

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd December, writes as follows:— Mr. LeFanu has earned a good name in all the famine-affected districts for his strenuous efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the people. He is extremely good-natured, and was popular in all those districts where he was doing duty as Collector. People of the districts of Salem and North Arcot still remember his services and eulogise him for the good he has done. The district of Cuddapah still rings with his fame. He spared no pains during the recent famine. He is so sympathetic that he can hardly bear the sight of people groaning in distress, and would liberally help the poor and protect them. It is a matter for regret that some European officers do not relish his plans, and that ever since the government of Lord Wenlock, he has not been in the good grace of certain high officials. The Members of Council and the Secretaries stand in the way of his official elevation. Although he acted many a time as a Member of the Board of Revenue, Government has not confirmed him as a Member of the Board. This is a great injustice. He repeatedly wrote to Government that the famine rate prescribed by Government was too insufficient and that many parents had abandoned their homes and children. It is to be regretted that as such reports are unpalatable to the higher authorities, they have been adopting measures to curb him down. He wrote to Government that in Bellary and in certain other places there were emaciated children pinched with hunger deserving the protection of Government. But the Collector of Bellary reported to Government that there were no such children in his district. Government as well as the Members of the Board of Revenue appear to have believed the statement of the Collector and disbelieved that of Mr. LeFanu. We have seen the portraits of these children. Our Governor should patiently inquire into the matter. Is it right on the part of the Collector to deny the statement of the Famine Commissioner? There can be no doubt that many such children would have died during the famine, as it can be gathered from the monthly reports of the Sanitary Commissioner. Even the Sanitary Commissioner admitted that he had seen such children in the relief kitchen. Such inconsistency should not result in any difficulty to Mr. LeFanu who has done signal service to the famine-stricken people and who should have been by this time made Chief Secretary. It is really uncharitable to wound the feelings of such a good-natured and able officer as Mr. LeFanu.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1897.

A hint to Government regarding Mr. LeFanu.

17. The *Sasilekha*, of the 14th January, is hopeful that improvement in the condition of India is not far off; for, some of the leading English journals and English statesmen acquainted with the circumstances of India have begun to discuss Indian affairs in the public press. Recapitulating the several points which Mr. J. H. Fisher, an experienced Indian official, has touched in his article, recently published in a newspaper, anent the overwhelming advantages of water-canals over railways, the paper prays that the Government of India and Her Majesty's Ministers in England will give full consideration to his opinions.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 14th, 1898.

Water-canals.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 5th, 1898.

Iniquities of the Mappila sepoys stationed at Cannanore.

18. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th January, says that there is a loud complaint against the Mappila sepoys of the 25th Regiment stationed at Cannanore, and that as their iniquities are growing serious day by day, the authorities should take early steps to repress them. These sepoys are said to be men who have been convicted several times for various offences, and so the article is at a loss to understand the object of the authorities in having enlisted in the army such disreputable men for the protection of the country. It appears that owing to their character for mischief, women and children cannot safely go by the public road. Women passing by the road are insulted and ill-treated by these sepoys. They snatch away books and other things from the school boys and trouble them. It has become a daily practice with the sepoys to beat and break the legs of cows and sheep that go to the plain for grazing or to slaughter some of them for consumption. The sepoys are said to rob wayfarers of their things and very seldom a day passes without such robberies being heard of. House-breaking and thefts are now on the increase in Cannanore, and it is reported that these sepoys have a hand in them also. It appears that complaints of various sorts from several sources used to reach the Colonel of the regiment; and if the Colonel had made proper inquiries into those complaints, their iniquities would not have assumed such a serious magnitude. The Mappilas who have been enlisted in this company belong to Manjéri, Kunduvatti and similar places, and it is not at all safe to disband them after they have been given a military training. The article therefore says that as the retention of this Mappila company in Cannanore is dangerous and oppressive to the public, it will be better to transfer the company to Burma or to send it to the frontier expedition.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 12th, 1898.

Vagaries of the postmaster, Trichur.

19. A correspondent in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th January, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the inconveniences to which the Tiyars and other low castes going to the Trichur post office to buy stamps and for other purposes are put by the postmaster, Kumaraswami Pillai, of that office. It appears that these poor persons are not only made to stand far away from the post office fearing pollution, but are also kept waiting without being attended to in time.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 23rd, 1897.

New Year's honours.

20. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd December, in connection with the New Year's honours, writes that Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Sahib, a Member of the Mysore Council of Regency, is a very experienced and honest officer. He has proved this in his capacity as Member of the Council of Regency. In consideration of which it is requested that Government will confer upon him the title of C.I.E., which he richly deserves.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 3rd, 1898.

The reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

21. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd January, observes that the administration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has surpassed that of other English kings, and that she is well experienced in enduring calamities and mishaps. She is free from religious prejudice and vain ideas. If she had, in order to help the famine-stricken people of India, forbidden the expenditure incurred on account of bon-fires, etc., on the occasion of the recent Jubilee celebrations, her name would have been handed down to posterity for such generosity.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Dévakóttai*, Dec. 8th, 1897.

An advice to Government regarding the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

22. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 8th December, advises Government not to be hasty in passing the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill into an Act as public opinion regarding it is divided. The paper suggests to the people the desirability of ventilating their opinion after mature consideration, and concludes with the remark that the Bill in

question will deprive the members of Hindu families of the benefits of education and of the means of livelihood, which they at present enjoy, and will also hasten the disintegration of many a Hindu family in the long run.

Comment on the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

23. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 18th December, referring to the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill, remarks that it does not stand to reason to say that a brother should have his acquisitions divided if they are gained by means of any trade in which a portion of his family property was used and that he should keep for himself his acquisitions if they are the gains of his learning even though it was imparted to him at the expense of the same family property. The paper says that the Bill is more favourable to widows than to brothers on the ground that, according to the scope of the Bill, the widow of an educated man will naturally inherit all his gains of learning after his death and that his brothers can lay no claim to the earnings of the deceased.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

Opinion regarding the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

24. The *Lokopakari*, of the 12th December, in regard to the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill, says that it is absolutely necessary that Government should take pains to collect and understand the opinion of the masses, and that it should not construe the opinion of the few educated men as the opinion of the whole community and then proceed with the passing of the Bill. It says that there is a vast difference between an English family and a Hindu family, and that the passing of the Bill, though it may appear good from an English point of view, will ultimately cause the estrangement of brothers and fathers—a thing not conducive to the well-being of Hindu families.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1897.

Observations on the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, referring to the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill, remarks as follows:—This Act will greatly discourage English education and must prove detrimental to the interests of the people of India, inasmuch as high-caste Hindus have no other alternative than to acquire English education to earn their livelihood in these days; unlike the Europeans who will not hesitate to betake themselves to any kind of profession, the Hindus will not follow occupations which their caste scruples will prevent them from pursuing. What induced the author of the Bill to bring such a question before the Legislative Council is really inexplicable, while the Europeans themselves condemn it as being detrimental to the welfare of the Hindus.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

An advice to the people regarding the Bill amending section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd December, referring to the Bill amending section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, now before the Imperial Legislative Council, observes as follows:—Our Government, entertaining feelings of ungrounded apprehensions, endeavour to gag the mouths of the people, and intend to govern this country in a manner different from the one in which they were governing it hitherto, seeing that the people have emerged from a state of ignorance and enjoy the benefits of knowledge. With such a purpose in view a Bill has been introduced to amend section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. Even such things as speaking ill of Government, and one set of people abusing another by words, either spoken or written, are treated in the Bill as offences against the State. All magistrates—from the Presidency Magistrates down to the village magistrates—are empowered to try persons guilty of the offence under this section, thus depriving the accused of the benefit of the jury. The magistrates may, under the section, take surety for good behaviour from all editors of newspapers even as they do from prisoners. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the people should ventilate their opinion on the subject.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

27. A correspondent to the same paper observes as follows:—If learning is imparted to a person either from out of the family property or with the help of the parents, a moiety of the gains of such a learning should

belong to him and the remainder to his parents and others. If the person so educated has an undivided brother or a cousin, then two-thirds of the gains of his learning should belong to the educated man and the remainder to the other. In all other cases the gains of his learning must belong to him alone. If the Bill be passed with such a provision as this, it will not prove prejudicial to the interests of Hindu families.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

Comments on the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 25th December, observes on the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill as follows:—The Hindu law as it is will answer all the purposes of Hindu families. If the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill be passed into an Act, another Bill under the designation of the Hindu Gains of Trade Bill will be brought, and Government to maintain its attitude of impartiality cannot help passing that Bill also, and the object intended to be gained by the Hindu Gains of Learning Act will then be practically frustrated. As the passing of the Bill in question will seriously affect the harmonious feeling which now exists among the undivided brothers of Hindu families, and will induce the eldest brother to disregard the education of his younger brothers altogether and also to desert his father and brothers, it behoves the authorities to see that it is not passed into an Act.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 12th, 1898.

Proposed amendment of the Law of Sedition.

29. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 12th January, disapproves of the proposed amendment of the law regarding sedition and says that it is inadvisable to gag the press in India, because it is by means of the press alone that Government can gauge public feeling and understand the opinions of the people regarding any Government measures.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 8th, 1898.

Mr. Sankaran Nayar to be re-nominated to the Legislative Council in preference to Mr. Sankara Subbiar.

30. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th January, while referring to the nomination to the Madras Legislative Council of Mr. Sankara Subbiar, who is shortly to retire from the Diwanship of Travancore, says that if by this it is to be presumed that the Government does not intend to re-nominate Mr. Sankaran Nayar, it could not but assert as a proper representative of the Malayalis that such an act is very unjust. The Tenancy Bill, which is shortly to be introduced into the Council, and the appointment of Mr. Ross as Special Commissioner for the same, are the outcome of the long and continued agitation of the people, and to realise the full benefits proposed by such a Bill, and also to completely ascertain their requirements and act accordingly, there should, as a matter of necessity, be some one from among themselves in the Council. It is doubtful whether there is any one either among the Europeans or the natives who has so carefully and minutely studied the tenancy question as Mr. Sankaran Nayar, and so he will, if nominated, be of great service to Government in carrying out the measure through the Council. It is said that the nomination of Mr. Sankara Subbiar as a member of the Council, when he is incapacitated by old age to serve in Travancore, is to assist the Government in the matter of the Tenancy Bill. Mr. Sankara Subbiar is no doubt an official of great experience and has served long in Travancore, but he is not conversant with the procedure obtaining in the British territory. Moreover, Mr. Sankara Subbiar has no interest in Malabar nor does he possess any landed property in that district. But the case is quite different with Mr. Sankaran Nayar, and he is therefore better suited for the Council than Mr. Sankara Subbiar. As the grievances of the people will not be redressed if the Tenancy Bill, which is framed for the mitigation of their sufferings, is passed into law without Mr. Sankaran Nayar, he should be re-nominated. If the Government does not on its own motion re-nominate Mr. Sankaran Nayar, the people ought to convene meetings in different centres in Malabar and send memorials to Government stating the hardships they will have to suffer in case Mr. Sankaran Nayar is not again appointed as member of the Legislative Council.

31. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th January, referring to the Sedition Bill that has been introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council, disapproves of the measure *in toto* and remarks that as section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code has been interpreted by the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad in the light of the English Law of Sedition, there is no necessity for amending it now. The present interpretation has curtailed the independence of the press and if the Bill is passed into law in its present form it will bring about the extinction of all political liberty in this country—liberty of speech and liberty of writing. The opinion is expressed that it will be injurious to the country if a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is empowered to call upon any person to execute a bond for his good behaviour if, in the opinion of that Magistrate, the man in question disseminates, or attempts to disseminate, obscene, seditious or defamatory matter. When a Sessions Judge himself has recently abused the powers vested in him in a certain sedition case, if this power is given to young and inexperienced first-class Magistrates, it will turn out a very dangerous weapon in their hands.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

Comments on the Sedition Bill.

The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 1st January, referring to the same Bill expresses a similar opinion.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Jan. 1st, 1898.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th December, referring to the order of Government directing the Collector of Kurnool to request once more the Nawab of Banganapalle to keep the police force of his State under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police of the Kurnool district, writes as follows:—

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1897.

A remark on the procedure adopted by Government regarding the Nawab of Banganapalle.

The objections raised by the Nawab in carrying out the suggestion of Government are not apparently clear. We are of opinion that the Nawab is under the misconception that the adoption of the suggestion under reference will tend to mar his authority over the police force of his State—a thing derogatory to his dignity; hence his disinclination to carry out the suggestion proposed by Government. The suggestion of Mr. Mullaly and the obstinacy of Government to have it carried out appear to us rather unreasonable. So long as the Nawab is labouring under a misconception it does not behove Government to be obstinate. We agree with the Nawab in thinking that the adoption of the suggestion will surely tell upon his authority to no small extent. If the police in the Nawab's State needs reform and the necessary suggestion be made to him for rendering the condition of his local police better, the Nawab will undoubtedly carry out the suggestion. The Nawab himself has felt the necessity for a reform and has already adopted certain measures in that direction. It is not just and proper that the rulers of Native States should be oppressed in this manner.

33. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th January, says that the Infant Marriage Prevention Act has not worked efficiently in Mysore owing to its provisions not being sufficiently known to the people, and also owing to the various ways there are of evading punishment under it. For instance, a marriage may be performed out of the territories and then those who are responsible for it cannot be punished. The punishment by fine is not sufficiently deterrent. Therefore the only effective way, in the opinion of the editor, of putting an end to infant marriages is by declaring them null and void.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 10th, 1898.

The working of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act in Mysore.

34. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st January, invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar as well as of the British Government to the piracy that is being carried on with impunity on the sea-coast of Kodungallur in the Cochin State. The pirates are aided in their nefarious practices by an influential Muhammadan of Kodungallur. It appears that owing to this piracy the coasting vessels bound for Cochin empty their cargo

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Jan. 1st, 1898.

Piracy on the Cochin sea-coast.

either at Calicut or Tellicherry, and consequently the trade in Cochin is seriously interfered with. The article says that petitions have been sent to the British and Cochin authorities, and hopes they will soon adopt stringent measures to put a stop to it.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1898.

The alleged retirement of the Diwan of Travancore.

35. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th January, says it is rumoured that the Hon'ble Sankara Subba Iyer, C.I.E., Diwan of Travancore, will retire soon after the Maharaja's visit to Madras, and that a monthly pension of Rs. 750 will be allowed to him together with a bonus of Rupees 10,000. The *Shams* asks if the English Government is equally appreciater of native merit.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1897.

Reflections on famine in India.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th December, alluding to the committee formed by the Secretary of State and the Government of India in connection with the famine of this country, observes that the chief causes of the outbreak of famine in India, as Government is aware, are the poverty of the people caused by the imposition of heavy taxes on them by Government to meet its exorbitant and unnecessary expenses, such as those connected with the frontier war and so forth, and the upkeep of a highly-paid European establishment. It concludes with the remark that so long as this state of things is suffered to continue there is every certainty that famine will find a permanent abode in India, and that it is only when higher offices in the State are conferred on competent natives on a low pay, and when the money unprofitably spent on useless wars is utilised in improving irrigational facilities, famine will disappear from this land and the people will enjoy prosperity and happiness.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1897.

Maintenance of an Ecclesiastical department condemned.

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, does not like the idea that Government should maintain an Ecclesiastical department from out of the Indian revenues for the sake of a few Christians, and regards such a course as unjust, inasmuch as the other subjects of Her Majesty who are not Christians are not at all benefited thereby.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Dévakóttai*, Dec. 16th, 1897.

Expression of a desire that Mr. Tilak should be shown mercy.

38. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 16th December, writes as follows:—Mr. Tilak is being reduced in strength and bulk every day. The jail diet does not suit him. It is doubtful whether he will survive his term of imprisonment if the present state of his health be allowed to continue any longer. Will not Government now at least show Mr. Tilak some compassion? Government will do well either to set him free or to allow him a re-trial if strict justice is to be done to him, inasmuch as the law was not properly construed at his trial. The judgments delivered in the other cases make it appear that the act of Mr. Tilak does not constitute an offence. The Hindus were hitherto praising the British Government as an extremely merciful one and that it has no equal in the annals of their country. It is to be regretted that the treatment of Mr. Tilak and Nattu brothers induces them to complain bitterly of the British Government. It is hoped that the Government of Bombay will maintain the prestige and reputation of the British Government by exercising its prerogative of mercy in the case of Mr. Tilak.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

A hint to our Government that it should suggest to the Governor of Singapore measures ensuring good treatment of the native coolies.

39. The *Pariyan*, of the 25th December, announces that the Governor of Singapore will shortly pay a visit to India to see Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Governor of Madras in view to consult them regarding the question pending before the Council of the Governor of Singapore, as to the advisability or otherwise of continuing

the heavy punishment imposed on cooly emigrants who violate their contract. The paper hopes that Government will suggest such measures as will ensure good treatment similar to that now accorded to the coolies in Ceylon, and thus save the poor people of India going to Singapore to earn their livelihood.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1897.

40. The *Lokopakari*, of the 12th December, remarks that it is not proper for the Government of India to say that it will begin to organise the railway police as directed by the Secretary of State, only after the close of the frontier war. It regrets to state that at present theft is being frequently committed in railway carriages, and that the life and property of railway passengers are exposed to much danger, and deems the immediate organisation of the railway police a matter of absolute necessity.

The inadvisability of postponing the organisation of the Railway Police system.

SWADESAMITHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1897.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st December, observes as follows:—The wife of the senior of the Nattu brothers, aged about seventeen years, has recently given birth to a daughter. The extremely miserable plight to which the family of Nattu brothers has been reduced is heart-rending. Granting, for the sake of argument, that Nattu brothers are guilty of some offence or other, why should their family be made to suffer? The Western nation professes to treat the fair sex with kindness and deference. Is this the way to treat a respectable family? The people of India will indeed be relieved of their anxiety about this noble family if even its females and children are sent to jail. Will any one helping this family be regarded as the enemy of Government? No one except the Government of Bombay is aware of the reason why Nattu brothers have been sent to jail. The law which has empowered Government to imprison them is fit to be only the law of a lion which is the king of beasts. It is a pity that such a law has been applied to men of civilization.

Wretched plight of the family of Nattu brothers.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 3rd, 1898.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd January, says that the propositions considered by the congress this year are all important. The war on the frontier will prove extremely costly. India in her present circumstances can hardly bear the expenses without burdensome and intolerable taxation. Since the war has been undertaken for "Imperial purposes," that is, for strengthening Empire as a whole, it is but just that England must bear, in part at least, the cost of the frontier expedition. Conservative statesmen in England have expressed a willingness to ask Parliament for a vote of money to meet the expenses of the war. If the congress petitions Parliament that this should be done, it will strengthen the hands of the Parliamentary party in favour of the proposal. Section M of the "omnibus" resolution regarding the deposition of the Indian princes or chiefs and section N regarding the extension of the jury system are worth urging in the petition which it is in contemplation to address to Parliament. The paper, however, does not approve of the resolutions concerning the holding of the Civil Service Examination in India, the compensation allowance to European Government servants and the establishment of military colleges in India, because these concessions are, in the opinion of the paper, not likely to be granted in the immediate future, and to ask for them is to risk the fate of the more feasible reforms by linking them with those that are impracticable. The establishment of a permanent settlement is a valuable reform. If it is intended by this to create a body of zemindars, as in Bengal, the paper would protest against it; but if the object is to form a body of contented and well-to-do peasants with fixity of tenures, it will be a happy change. A flourishing peasantry, not living from hand to mouth, sure of their tenures and thereby able to accumulate some capital to improve their land, is one of the greatest sources of strength for any country.

The resolutions of the National Congress at Amraoti.

The principal events of the past year.

43. The same paper, in reviewing the principal events of the year just ended, remarks that amidst an unprecedented series of calamities that have visited, the only redeeming feature that has given matter for rejoicing to the people is the completion by Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the sixtieth year of her reign. The paper then alludes to the prosecution of the editors of certain papers and other events in the Bombay Presidency and remarks thus:—Another most important and long-to-be-remembered event of the year was the unfounded suspicion created in the minds of the rulers concerning the loyalty of the people which has led to the imprisonment, without cause and without trial till now, of men belonging to a family which had once assisted the English Government in establishing itself in the Mahratta country. The suspicion has also resulted in the prosecution of Tilak and other well-known men, and the refusal to them of substantial justice and even of common humanity, and lastly in the attempt to amend the section of the Penal Code relating to sedition with a view to gagging the press as far as possible in an indirect way.

Newspapers in India and in other countries.

44. The same paper says that while in the civilized countries of Europe and America attempts are made to popularize newspaper-reading among the lowest classes of people and even beggars, in India what with the indifference of the people, the foolish writings of some editors, the unrestrained action of jealous and irritable officials and the wilful misinterpretations by envious men, the time seems to be not far distant when vernacular newspapers and those published in English by Indians will cease to exist. Just as the plague is playing havoc on the lives of the people in some parts of India, so and even with greater animosity the Government is showing in various ways its determination to destroy the press in India and to burn away its very roots so that it may not shoot forth again.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

The National Congress.

45. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 13th January, says that the so-called National Congress cannot be called 'National' at all since it does not represent the masses. It may be said at the most to represent the views of the educated and advanced section of the people. The editor does not think it desirable that the ignorant ryot and the cooly should know what the congress is about. Nevertheless he is glad that educated men from all parts of the country do assemble and discuss what is best for the Government and for the country. While thinking it would be well for the Government to make public the grounds for the imprisonment of the Nattus, the editor condemns the congress for the treatment it accorded to Mr. Gokhale who honourably apologised for the aspersions cast on men who had worked faithfully when he found that he could not substantiate the charges he brought against them. The congress has given expression to sentiments of loyalty to the British Government, but it is not easy for him to say what are its real sentiments.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 8th, 1898.

Bubonic plague at Alleppey.

46. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th January, says that the bubonic plague has broken out in Alleppey and some 38 persons have succumbed to the disease. It therefore invites the attention of the Collector and the Municipal authorities to the necessity of deputing special officers for conducting plague examinations at the Shoranur, Pattámbi and Tirúr railway stations.

The last National Congress.

47. A leader in the same paper gives the substance of the speech delivered by Mr. Sankaran Nayar as President of the National Congress held at Amraoti, and remarks that the speech was very moderate, sensible and bold. It fully endorses the opinion expressed by Mr. Sankaran Nayar in his speech and remarks, among other matters, that Mr. Sankaran Nayar has amply fulfilled the expectations which were formed of him.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 5th, 1898.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th January, referring to the same subject, expresses a similar opinion.

48. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 10th January, alluding to the National Congress recently held at Amraoti, says that owing to the famine, plague, press prosecutions and the Government reviving the obsolete Regulations of 1818 and 1827, which empower them to deport persons without any trial and to confiscate their property, many reasonably doubted whether any one would attend the last congress and whether any of those that attended would speak. But in spite of all these difficulties and threats there were 701 delegates from all parts of India, and nearly 3,000 spectators including Europeans, Hindus, Muhammadans and Parsis. These delegates who have the greatest faith in the British justice and the utmost affection for the British Government have not, in spite of the terrors created in their minds by the Government of India, refrained from giving out their opinion on matters affecting the welfare of both the Government and the people and also pointing out fearlessly the errors in their actions. Even the Anglo-Indian opponents of the congress have admitted that the presidential speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran was bold and befitting the occasion. It is a matter to be greatly deplored that the British Cabinet and the Parliament, listening to the ill advice of some of the selfish Anglo-Indian journalists, and some of their relatives, suspect the unquestioned loyalty of the Indians and turn a deaf ear to their just and reasonable grievances and requirements. The demands of the congress are just and moderate and well merit the kind and impartial attention of the British Government.

The late National Congress.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 10th, 1898.

49. The same paper, referring to the list of New Year honours, remarks that although the principle is that the conferring of titles should depend upon the distinguishing merits of persons receiving them, yet now-a-days it is favouritism that guides the authorities mostly in the matter of conferring honours. The titles conferred upon persons of the Madras Presidency are generally found to be fewer in number than those conferred upon persons in other Presidencies, and this is attributed to the Madras Presidency being far away from Calcutta and Simla, the seats of the Viceroy, and the visits of the Viceroy to that Presidency being also very scarce. The opinion is expressed that the Local Government also does not take care that the persons recommended to the India Government for honours are really those who are entitled to them or that deserving persons are recommended. The paper concludes with the remark that it is a matter for regret that some of those who have the greatest claim and eligibility for receiving distinctions at the hands of the Queen-Empress have been passed over.

New Year honours.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 2 of 1898.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 31st January 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | Jan. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th Jan. 1898. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi," .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 15th and 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 15th Jan. 1898. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 24th Dec. 1897 and 16th Jan. 1898. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 26th Dec. 1897 and 16th Jan. 1898. |
| 9 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 17th Jan. 1898. |
| 10 | "Sajjana Patrika;" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 27th Dec. 1897 and 3rd, 10th & 17th Jan. 1898. |
| 11 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| 12 | "Dharma Samvarthani" .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 15th Dec. 1897. |
| 13 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 100 | 1st and 8th Jan. 1898. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 26th Dec. 1897 and 23rd Jan. 1898. |
| 15 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 15th and 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 25th and 30th Dec. 1897, and 1st, 6th, 8th, 11th and 15th Jan. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 to 250 | 1st Dec. 1897. |
| 18 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 16th Jan. 1898. |
| 19 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 100 to 150 | 15th Jan. 1898. |
| 20 | "Andhra Desopakari" .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | Not known. | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 15th and 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 15th, 19th, 26th and 29th Jan. 1898. |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Jan 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 17th, 24th and 31st Jan. 1898. |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 22nd and 29th Jan. 1898. |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 500 | 28th Jan. 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,030 | 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| 30 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 15th and 25th Jan. 1898. |
| 31 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 20th Jan. 1898. |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 11th and 21st Jan. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 15th and 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| 34 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 12th, 19th and 26th Jan. 1898. |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 15th and 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 17th and 24th Jan. 1898. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| 39 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 15th and 25th Jan. 1898. |
| 40 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras.. | 150 | 16th Jan. 1898. |
| 41 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 13th, 20th and 27th Jan. 1898. |
| 42 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 10th, 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 2nd and 12th Oct. 1897. |
| 44 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | Not known. | 15th Jan. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *India Mitran*, of the 8th January, reports that, owing to want of harmony between France and England, it has been resolved to effect a treaty between them by which it is proposed to cede to the British the French possessions in India such as Karikal, Yanam, Mahé, Chandranagore, Pondicherry, etc. The paper wishes that, in the event of such a proposal coming to pass, both the English and the French Governments should adopt measures to guard the interests of such of the inhabitants of the French possessions as have received the benefit of French education and earn their livelihood thereby.

Observations on the political relation of the English and the French and a suggestion to both the powers.

India Mitran, *Tanjore*, Jan. 8th, 1898.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 31st January, says:—The frontier war is still going on. Now it is the Bonerwals that have come forward. General Lockhart postponed his departure to England in the expectation that the Afridis would submit, but they do not come. The *Pioneer* thinks that they have not been subdued at all. The people in England say that the Afridis have gulled General Lockhart. Before this war could be said to have come to an end, our troops have been called away to Soudan, where war is about to commence. And as if this were not enough to occupy the attention of the Government, the disturbances at Mekran have called away a force from Karachi and it is rumoured that this disturbance is fostered by Mir Rustum, the Khan of Khelat.

The frontier war.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Jan. 31st, 1898.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th January, has a translation of an extract from the *Crescent* (dated 15th December 1897) of Liverpool to the following effect:—At last the treaty of peace was signed on the 4th instant. The first line contains a stipulation which even cautious and experienced persons would have declared impossible very few months ago. Who could have believed that the Turk would even regain a foot of Christian territory from which he has been expelled? The agreement, approved by all the great powers, provides for a rectification of the Turko-Greek frontier, and declares that slight modifications may be inserted to the advantage of the Ottoman Empire, even beyond those occupied by agreement between the delegates of the powers and of the sublime Porte. Possibly no villages are included in the transfer; the British Government fought hard to prevent that. But article VII recognises that certain inhabitants, and natives of the territories retroceded to Turkey, shall keep possession of lands or property they may own within the new Greek frontier and *vice versâ*; so it would appear that some human beings are transferred. No time is fixed for the evacuation. It depends mostly upon the announcement of the loan for the war indemnity to be arranged by an International Commission, which has not yet assembled. Article VIII commands Greece to pay one hundred thousand pounds for loss and damage caused by its armies. This seems cheap, from all we heard of the shameful proceedings in Epirus. The capitulations are not to be abolished, but special arrangements will be concluded in order to avoid consular friction. Those who are responsible for the war, whoever they may be, can now contemplate the full results of their wicked recklessness.

Terms of the treaty concluded between Turkey and Greece.

Shams-ul-Akhbar *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1898.

4. The same paper has a translation of an extract from the *Crescent* of Liverpool to the following effect:—It would be ridiculous to pretend to regret the failure of Major Marchand's expedition to Soudan, though any disaster would be deplored from a non-political point of view. But there are several parties of French in those parts, and the admirable energy of the French officers makes it probable that the enterprise will be renewed. It is to be hoped that Her Majesty's

Affairs in the Soudan.

Government, if its excessive patience is not exhausted, will at least make arrangements for the recovery, at the earliest possible moment, of so much of the Egyptian Soudan as is not to be occupied by the French.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1898.

Proposal to increase the German fleet.

5. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 8th January, has an extract from the *Rozana* (place of publication not known) to the effect that Germany has for many years been making great progress in her navy and now the Emperor is compelling the German Parliament to sanction money for constructing additional men-of-war. This state of affairs is a source of fear to England, to which Germany has openly shown signs of hostility. Such being the case, it behoves England to increase her fleet as well and keep it at par with those of others, so that any unexpected danger may be instantly averted.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 24th, 1898.

Head constable of the Mankara police station to be transferred.

6. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 24th January, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of transferring the head constable of the Mankara police station in Malabar. The head constable in question has been doing duty in the said station for the past seven years, and he consequently commands great influence in the place. It appears that either on account of his influence or by virtue of his office several *melcharts*, assignment of lands and civil suits have taken place in his jurisdiction to the detriment of many poor tenants. It is true that the head constable is not an official exercising independent powers, but it is doubtful whether there is in the rank and file of public servants any one who has so much opportunity and facility to oppress people as the head constables and inspectors. As the oppression of the above head constable has become intolerable, the matter is brought to the notice of the authorities.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 30th, 1897.

A suggestion to His Excellency Lord Havelock regarding division of work among Deputy Collectors.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th December, writes as follows:—Appeals against the decision of Stationary Sub-Magistrates have to be preferred to First-class Magistrates, who are for the most part Deputy Collectors, who in consequence of their revenue and magisterial functions are obliged to move constantly from place to place, and the parties who appeal to them are put to no small inconvenience thereby. If, on the other hand, Government be pleased to direct that certain Deputy Collectors in a district should attend to magisterial work only and that the others should engage themselves in revenue work alone, there would be no room for the grievance here complained of. It is earnestly hoped that His Excellency Lord Havelock will be good enough to adopt tentative measures to test the desirability of the suggestion herein made.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1898.

The Chief Justice on criminal cases.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st January, referring to the remarks of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court that he will not be bound by the decisions of other Courts in deciding criminal cases, observes that the adoption of such a procedure will save the necessity for publishing Law Reports in future.

### (*c*) *Jails.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 1st, 1898.

A suggestion regarding convicts in the jail.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st January, writes as follows:—It is desirable that measures should be adopted to have the convicts in the jail served with food, due deference being paid to their caste scruples, and to allow them to worship God once a week in the jail in conformity with their religious customs, as many are of opinion that

the absence of such a system makes the minds of the convicts callous and induces them to commit atrocious crimes without any scruple after they come out of the jail.

(*d*) *Education.*

10. The *Lokopakari*, of the 26th December, regrets to note that students neglect the study of their vernaculars, for the reason that securing the required minimum in their Vernacular *Text-books* in particular is not made compulsory both in Government and University examinations, and that Tamil is classed as an optional branch in the Lower Secondary examination. The paper concludes with the hope that Government as well as the University will attach vital importance to the vernaculars and make them compulsory in every examination, inasmuch as a knowledge of one's vernacular literature alone will enable a man to understand correctly the customs and manners of his countrymen and acquire a spirit of patriotism coupled with an appreciation of the religion of his ancestors.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 26th, 1897.

A suggestion to make the vernaculars compulsory in Government and University examinations alike.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th January, observes that Mr. Babu Chatterji, being acquainted with Uriya and English, was appointed guardian and tutor to the minor zemindars at Chatrapur, among whom were the zemindars of Bisankatakam, Sérugadá and Bodagadá. Mr. Moss, who had been tutor to the minor zemindar of Kurupam, was thrown out of employment in December last by the minor attaining his majority, and it was probably thought, says the paper, that some provision should be made for him. When it was almost decided that he should supersede Mr. Chatterji, the Ranis of Bisankatakam and Bodagadá petitioned the Court of Wards against the contemplated change. The Court of Wards, however, ordered that the minors of Sérugadá and Bodagadá should be placed under Mr. Moss and that the minor of Bisankatakam should join the Hindu high school at Vizagapatam. The paper condemns this order as most unjust and unreasonable. The zemindars of Bisankatakam, Sérugadá and Bodagadá are on a par in respect of their social position and other matters, and have been receiving the same kind of instruction in Chatrapur. If the education imparted at the Hindu high school is thought sufficient for the zemindar of Bisankatakam, the paper is at a loss to know why the zemindars of Sérugadá and Bodagadá should not be sent to a similar place of instruction, the Calicut college at Berhampur. It is needless to add, it observes, that living at Madras under a tutor is very costly and especially so in the case of zemindars.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

Education of zemindari minors.

12. Referring to the proposed appointment by the Chancellor of the Madras University of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to deliver the address at the ensuing convocation, the *Alhami*, of the 16th January, says that the proposal is laudable. At the time when fears of the plague spreading to Madras are entertained and the sanitary condition here is unsatisfactory, Dr. King's address to the young graduates should be productive of good results.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1898.

The ensuing convocation of the Madras University.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, referring with delight to the rules passed by Government for the interpellation of the chairman by the municipal councillors of the district municipalities, wishes that the Commissioners of the Madras municipality also should be blessed with the same privilege, and requests His Excellency Lord Havelock to see to it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

A hint to His Excellency Lord Havelock regarding the rules for the interpellation of the chairman by the municipal councillors.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1898.

14. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th January, observes that although the administration of district and local boards may be said to be in the hands of the natives, as the number of native members of such bodies is overwhelming, yet it is virtually under official control, the majority of the native members of such bodies being officials. The paper is of opinion that the natives in these days are so far advanced in learning and civilization that they are capable of managing the affairs of such boards, and that it is high time for Government to leave the local administration entirely in the hands of the natives.

Desirability of leaving the management of district and local boards entirely in the hands of the natives.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1898.

15. The *Sasilekha*, of the 18th January, writing about the administration of the local boards, says that even at the present day the constitution and working of these boards is just the same as it was when brought into being in the *régime* of Lord Ripon, and expresses the opinion that the time has come for Government to curtail the authority of the official members and confer greater powers on the representatives of the people. It is not meet, it says, that Government should always consider the natives to be infants unable to stand on their legs without external support. It contends that all the districts of the Presidency have not equally progressed, and that though some are backward, others have considerably advanced, the people thereof being quite able to manage their affairs with skill and prudence. Natives are appointed Collectors and District Judges, why then, it asks, is it objected to appoint them as Presidents of District Boards? Would it not result in good, it says, if Government servants and successful lawyers, retiring from active life, were appointed to these places? It hopes that Government will consider the question and make a trial by appointing natives as presidents of local boards in some of the advanced districts and taluks.

Local boards.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1898.

16. The *Alhami* of the 16th January. A correspondent, writing of the general news of the district of Gódávari, complains that the district municipality does not attend to the wants and grievances of the Muhammadans of the district in general, inasmuch as the localities inhabited by the Muhammadans have neither proper roads nor lanterns and are extremely filthy. The correspondent hopes that the Municipal authorities will mend matters soon.

Insanitary condition of the localities inhabited by Muhammadans in the Gódávari district.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, reports that, owing to the failure of rain this year, the harvest proved a failure specially in the districts of South Arcot and Chingleput, and that the condition of the ryots in those places has therefore become extremely miserable. The paper requests His Excellency Lord Havelock to save the poor ryots at this critical moment by issuing orders to the Collectors concerned not to adopt coercive measures in collecting the kist.

Advisability of issuing orders to the Collectors of Chingleput and South Arcot not to adopt coercive measures in the matter of collecting kist.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 24th, 1898.

18. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 24th January, disapproves of the proposal to give up the registration of *janmam* titles in Malabar which is now going on in that district, and remarks that as it is not in possession of the full particulars contained in the report which the Collector Mr. Dance is said to have submitted to Government supporting that proposal, it defers its comment thereon. But the article says that it will be wanting in its duty if it did not on this occasion bring to the notice of Government the fact that the *janmam* registration was not commenced without any deep and mature consideration, and that it was undertaken for safeguarding the interests of both the Government and the

Disapproving of the proposal to give up the registration of janmam titles in Malabar.

*janmis.* The report is that as the registration of janmam titles is likely to take more time and money than was anticipated, and a greater delay is likely to be caused in finishing the settlement and enhancing the revenue, such a proposal was made; but we are not disposed to accept the report as true. If the object of Government is only to enhance the revenue, it could very easily do so by passing an Act to that effect. Such a procedure might be expected of the Government of Bombay; but when the people have a personage like the present Governor in this Presidency, nothing would be done so hastily.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

19. The *Jananukulan*, of the 22nd January, referring to paragraph 12-B of the Standing Order of the Board of Revenue, No. 154, which directs that no arrack-shops should be opened in the neighbourhood of schools, hospitals, public baths, temples, factories and other places of public resort, and that the tahsildars should carefully examine the boundaries of such shops and so forth, reports that, in the district of Tanjore, arrack-shops are being opened near temples, hospitals and other objectionable localities, and that in the case of some of them the boundaries are not definitely marked. The paper attibutes this unsatisfactory state of things to carelessness on the part of the tahsildars concerned, and hopes that the Collector and the Board of Revenue will bestow due attention on the subject.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 22nd, 1898.

A complaint against tahsildars regarding the sites of arrack-shops in the district of Tanjore.

### (*k*) *General.*

20. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 27th December, requests the authorities to remove the Sub-Registrar's office now located in Magaranonbuchavadi to Ammápet in Tanjore, on the ground that the latter station would prove more convenient to the people. He also hopes that the authorities will open a Village Munsif's court and a Local Fund dispensary in Ammápet, as their absence at that place subjects the people to great hardship and inconvenience, and regrets to note that the grievance here complained of has not yet been redressed by the authorities in spite of the frequent representation of the same in the papers.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Dec. 27th, 1897.

Necessity for a Sub-Registrar's office, a Local Fund dispensary and a Village Munsif's court at Ammápet in Tanjore.

21. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 1st January, referring to the rumour that the authorities owing to pressure of work in the first-class taluks of Tanjore and Kumbakónam propose to form another taluk under the designation of "Papavinasam taluk," observes that the proposal in question is a very important one, and will prove highly beneficial to the mirasidars of the district of Tanjore, and hopes that the authorities will adopt speedy measures to have it carried out. The correspondent draws the attention of the Board of Revenue to the fact that of the nineteen sub-magistrates in the district of Tanjore, six of them, forming nearly a third of the total number, are Aiyangars—a state of things not at all desirable in a district peopled by Aiyangar Brahmins to an enormous extent.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 1st, 1898.

Desirability of forming a new taluk in the district of Tanjore.

22. A correspondent to the *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 10th January, remarks that it is high time for the authorities to check prostitution in India either by legislation or by some other means, and thinks it expedient that they should enforce in this country the rule regarding public prostitutes—now observed in Mauritius, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Sumatra and other places—which compels prostitutes to get themselves licensed, to live separately in an isolated place and to have signboards suspended in front of their houses. He is of opinion that the enforcement of a rule of this kind in

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Jan. 10th, 1898.

An advice to Government to check prostitution.

India will prevent many a woman from leading the wretched life of a prostitute more on account of the tendency of such a rule to give publicity to her immoral conduct that heinous crimes like murder, of which women are invariably found to be the cause, will be of rare occurrence, and that the moral character of young men will not be at stake.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1898.

A complaint that the orders of the Board of Revenue are set at defiance by certain Collectors.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th January, remarks that certain Collectors sometimes disregard the orders of the Board of Revenue, and that it is highly desirable that His Excellency Lord Havelock should pay attention to such irregularities and take the Collectors concerned to task. The paper regrets to refer to the cases in which Mr. Forbes, the Collector of Chingleput, failed to execute the order of the Board directing him to reconvey to the mirasidars certain darkhast lands in the village of Mannur, in Conjeeveram taluk, a few months ago, and Mr. Tremenheere, the Collector of Nilgiris, set at naught the order of the Board which had overruled all his orders against the officials of the Collectorate.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengódu*, Jan. 23rd, 1898.

Advisability of introducing a common standard of weight and measurement throughout the Presidency.

24. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 23rd January, requests the authorities to introduce a common standard of weight and measurement throughout the Presidency, on the ground that the absence of uniformity in respect of measures and weights encourages merchants to practise fraud and have recourse to other malpractices.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1898.

The Advocate-Generalship.

25. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th January, remarks that nothing can be more unreasonable than the appointment of Mr. Arnold White to supersede the Hon'ble Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar as Advocate-General. It adds that the Secretary of State was perhaps determined that a "black man" should not hold a position of eminence, whatever his ability might be.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1898.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th January, referring to the appointment of Mr. Arnold White as the Advocate-General of Madras, remarks that, though the Secretary of State might have overlooked the claims of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar through the ignorant and mistaken belief that the natives of India are disloyal and untrustworthy, it is strange that the selection has not fallen on any one of the several able European Barristers practising in Madras.

VIGNANAVARDHANI, *Bellary*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

Free grants of money to distressed ryots in Nellore.

26. The editor of the *Vignanavardhani*, of the 15th January, writing about the free grants of money to distressed ryots in the Nellore district for the purchase of seed-grain, etc., deeply regrets to hear that only small portions of such grants really reached the hands of the ryots, and that the village headmen and karnams misappropriated two-thirds of each of such grants, and that in villages, not disturbed by factions, their illegal gains exceeded that limit or even absorbed the entire grant. He confidently affirms that in his own taluk (Rayadrug) the ryots never received the whole of the grants assigned to them, and regrets to note that the ryots are afraid of giving evidence against their village officials. He adds, however, that he has represented to the authorities the case of one Khande Rao, karnam of Gónabhávi.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 12th, 1898.

Sub-registrars in the first grade to be exempted from passing certain special tests.

27. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th January, referring to a recent ruling that sub-registrars who have not passed the Civil Lower and the Account Test will not be appointed even as acting district registrars, remarks that out of ten sub-registrars of the first grade in Malabar only one has passed the above tests, and as these sub-registrars who have put in a service of twenty and twenty-five years are too old to study and pass any examination, the rule is very hard on them. It says that to rule that these sub-registrars after having been in the

department for so many years are not eligible to be district registrars for the simple reason that they have not passed the above two tests is not only very pitiable but also hasty and ill-considered. The suggestion is therefore made that all the sub-registrars who were in the first grade before the passing of the rule in question should be exempted from its operation.

28. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th January, referring to the attack recently made on the plague-searching party at Bombay, says that it appears that the Plague authorities still do not have full regard for the susceptibilities of ignorant classes. If they had done so, no such attack would have been made. The editor asks the leading members of the community at Bombay to pacify those who are excited by making them understand quietly that whatever is done by the Plague authorities is for their own good.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

The attack made on the plague-searching party at Bombay.

29. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 15th January, has an article in which the editor thanks the Government of India for its excellent arrangement made on the G.I.P. Railway for the enforcement of quarantine rules, and says the native plague servants of the Government at Sholapur, etc., misuse their powers. With a view to extort money they heat the clothes of passengers far beyond what is actually required for disinfection and thus render them useless. Some of the above servants say in the presence of doctors that they will burn the clothes if no illegal gratification is given to them. How can the servants act thus in the presence of the doctors, if they (doctors) themselves are not corrupt? After disinfection being over, passengers, whether they may be Hindus or Muhammadans, and whether attacked by the plague or not, are indiscriminately bathed in a vessel containing water already used. From such a procedure it is feared the plague, for the prevention of which strenuous efforts are being made, will spread. It is a pity the excellent arrangements made by the Government of India should thus be spoilt on account of the incapable native subordinates.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

The alleged misuse of their powers by the native plague servants of Government at Sholapur.

30. Regarding the opening speech of Mr. C. Sankara Nair, President of the National Congress, held at Amraoti on the 27th December 1897, the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 20th January, says that it is not a National Congress but a Hindu or more properly a Brahmin Congress. Though it may not be seditious as declared by the President, yet it cannot be said that it has not produced any evil effect. It is its virulent attacks that has changed the attitude of the Native press towards Government. It is foolish to think that if the prayer of the congress as regards the grant of freedom and local self-government be granted, the Hindus and Muhammadans will go hand-in-hand and solve political problems amicably among themselves. Among others, the cow question is a sufficient proof that Hindus and Muhammadans cannot agree. Its objects are apparently beneficient, but really detrimental to the national interests. Such being the case, it is quite impossible that the Government will grant its requests from terror on account of its agitation.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1898.

Criticising the opening speech of the President of the National Congress, recently held at Amraoti.

## III.—Legislation.

31. The *Dharmasamvarthani*, of the 15th December, suggests to the authorities the desirability of nominating a commission composed of pandits well versed in the vedas and sastras to report on the advisability or otherwise of passing the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill into an Act. The paper remarks that the contemplated Act instead of promoting feelings of cordiality among brothers as surmised by the author of the Bill, will be productive of the most unpleasant consequences—such as disagreement among brothers and breach of filial duty.

Dharmasamvarthani, *Tiruvádi*, Dec. 15th, 1897.

A suggestion regarding the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

Opinion regarding the nomination of Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Sahib as a member of the local Legislative Council.

32. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th January, reports that the Muhammadan community as a whole feel sorry for the nomination by His Excellency Lord Havelock of Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Sahib as a member of the local Legislative Council, inasmuch as he is a person almost unknown to the public.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1898.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Sahib.

33. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th January, regrets very much that it has now to criticise the action of the very same Governor, His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, whom it has so frequently praised for his wise and popular administration. Referring to its remarks on the impropriety of appointing Mr. Firth as Sheriff, again for the third time, it expresses itself that the nomination of Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Sahib as an additional member of the Madras Legislative Council is even worse. In enumerating the qualifications or rather disqualifications of the Muhammadan gentleman for the honour conferred on him, the paper states that his age is about 25 years, that his education is *nil*, that he is only one among the many members of the Arcot family, that he once served as an amanuensis to Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, and that he has no occupation at present. The paper is at a loss to know how His Excellency has been disposed to assign to such a gentleman a place of honour on a par with Maharajas, Rajas, experienced officials in the Civil Service and highly educated and patriotic gentlemen. The protest of the Central Muhammadan Association makes it clear that Muhammadan gentlemen are not wanting to fill the place with ability. The paper is confident that His Excellency must have been misled as to the gentleman's merits, for it cannot believe for one moment that the President of the Legislative Council has so low an estimation of his own position and that of his colleagues and of the Muhammadan community, as to appoint such a gentleman. But the paper asserts that it is conscious of the fact that His Excellency cannot with decency annul the appointment once made, and therefore respectfully suggests that the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Sahib should, being content with the actual publication of his appointment in the Gazette, wisely tender his resignation for the seat in the Legislative Council.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1898.

Encumbered Zemindaris Bill.

34. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th January, referring to the Bill for the relief of encumbered zemindaris shortly to be introduced by the Government, expresses its approval of the same. The absence of such an enactment hitherto, it says, has left ancient zemindaris heavily encumbered.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1898.

The Marriageable Age Bill.

35. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st January, referring to the Bill fixing the marriageable age of boys and girls about to be introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Rathnasabapathi Pillai, says that a similar Act has been in force in Mysore for the past few years, and remarks that much good will result from this Bill becoming law.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

Legislative Council meetings.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th January, observes that there is no prospect of there being more than two or three meetings of the Legislative Council for the year 1897–98, and is at a loss to account for it. Is it because, it asks, there is no work for the Council to transact, or is it because the Government considers the meeting of the Council a nuisance? Stating that, though there is no legislative work in Bombay, meetings of the Council are being regularly held, it remarks that it is probable that the object of the Government here in arranging for only a few meetings is to avert the necessity of answering questions put by the members of the Council. It further adds that the Hon'ble Members find themselves frequently disappointed at the "insipid" answers returned to their questions.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1898.

The law of sedition.

37. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th January, observing that sedition, obscene publications, and defamation are offences against the State, the society and

individuals, respectively, fails to see how obscene publications can be identified with sedition and dealt with accordingly, while law courts regard defamation as a distinct offence.

Gagging the press.

38. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th January, has a leading article which runs as follows:—It seems as if a species of madness had come over some of the rulers of this land. They have for some time past been going terribly astray. They have been doing what they ought not to have done, and they have left undone what they should have performed. This is not pleasant to contemplate, but it is true. While the famine and plague were in the land, and were costing the treasury crores of rupees, those in power must needs go to war with the tribes on the frontier. There was not the slightest occasion for this war. It was perfectly uncalled for, and why it was undertaken nobody seems able to give a definite answer. It has already cost a large sum, and before it is concluded it may cost much more. Many lives have been lost, much suffering has been caused by the wretched business, and the whole affair is condemned by all sensible men. But the authorities have gone further than this. They have introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council, the object of which is to curtail the liberty of the press. Not a more foolish act could be imagined. The reason given is that there is a good deal of sedition in the land, and this must be put down at any cost. The unfortunate Poona affair has brought all this fermentation about. Those murders were the act of private individuals, and not the carrying out of the decision of any plot. Still the powers-that-be will have it that the crimes were the result of a widespread conspiracy, and that this was apparent from the writings in the Native press, consequently this press must be curbed. We said that a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council to gag the press. Rather we ought to have said that the terrible section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code is to be extended. Hitherto a case that came under this section could only be tried by a Judge either of the High or Sessions Court. Now the power will be extended to 2nd-class magistrates, and the consternation caused by this extension in the country at large is tremendous. It may easily be imagined how these magistrates will work the section. They may have a grudge against the conductors of a paper who may be brought before them, and they may determine to deal out not justice, but vengeance. Perhaps a journal may have criticised the doings of a magistrate in connection with some case brought before him, and he may determine to retaliate when he has a chance. It is well known that officials of this class display terrible vagaries at times, and we may be certain that when they see an opportunity of putting an end to any criticism on their doings they will not let it slip. They will take every advantage of it. The result will be that all rational criticism will be put a stop to. The papers may praise, but they must not dare to point out what is wrong. Thus all the good will be taken out of the press, and it will become useless except to give news, and even in this respect the officials frown on anything that they may imagine in any way reflects upon them. Thus the press of this land will be thoroughly gagged; it will not be able to say what is good for the country, the people, and even the Government. The authorities at Calcutta cannot, as we have said, get it out of their heads that many of the people are seditious. This idea they cherish; this they carry about with them and will not part with it on any account. Such a view is the highest of silliness, and it is very remarkable that men of education, who are supposed to be possessed of common sense, should cling to it. But they do so most tenaciously. Now what will be the result of this repression? The rulers will not be able to ascertain what the people want, what they think, and tremendous blunders will be the result. If they cannot give vent to their feelings in the papers they will discover some other method, and the Government will not know what they are thinking about or doing. They may plot, they may work up conspiracies, but the rulers will be completely in the dark about the matter, and should any trouble happen it will come upon them without the least warning. The disease, whatever it may be, will be driven inwards instead of

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 24th, 1898.

being expelled outwards. Surely this is a mistake, and the rulers will find it out in time, though now they think they are doing the best to keep away trouble. We see that a meeting was held in Patchaiyappah's Hall, Madras, last Friday to protest against the measure, and similar meetings should be held in every part of the country. This would show the Government the people are in earnest, and it might prevent the obnoxious measure from being passed.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 31st, 1898.

Amendment of the law of sedition.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 31st January, in a leading article writes as follows:—It is altogether too late in the day to think of repression, and if the Government gets the present measure through, it will have to be rescinded before long. The good sense of the people in England will demand this. It will be remembered that Lord Lytton when he held the post of Viceroy passed a Gagging Act; but it only lasted till the next Viceroy Lord Ripon took charge. So it will be should the present Government extend section 124-A in the manner it is now proposed. Not only will the magistracy be able to try cases under this extension of the section, but any one in the post office may examine the newspapers that pass through it, and if he thinks they contain anything like sedition he can detain them or tear them up. This is simply abominable. If carried it will lead to great dissatisfaction and there will be many protests against it. In fact the idea of examining what passes through the post is as bad as anything that prevails in Russia, and this land has hitherto been looked upon as the most backward of all civilized States as regards the liberty of the press. It is generally thought that the Government aims at *India*—a paper published in England advocating the interests of the people of this land. It is very fearless in its denunciations of anything that is wrong, and some of the best friends of India either write for it, or are, in some way, connected with it. Should the measure now contemplated become law, the copies of *India* sent out to this country might be detained in the post office of Bombay; it might be declared that the paper contained seditious matter, and the whole of the papers could be confiscated. It is believed that it is to catch *India* that the post office clause has been inserted in section 124-A. But other papers may also be stopped should the measure in contemplation become law; in fact any paper may be opened, and if those in charge of the post office profess that they smell sedition they may stop the paper from going to the person to whom it is addressed. We can fancy nothing more annoying to the public than to have its journals stopped in the post office, and either kept for days before they are delivered or destroyed according to the whim of the person who examines them. Should the change be made as contemplated, the evils that will follow in consequence will be many and very important.

Mr. Chalmers earnestly protested that he was only introducing English sedition law into India. But under the English law the maximum punishment awarded in a case of sedition is rigorous imprisonment for two years. In India it is transportation for life. Why did not Mr. Chalmers reduce the punishment to the English limit, and why did he, instead, raise the term of imprisonment from three to ten years? Evidently what is sufficient in England is not sufficient in India, including the interpretation of sedition.

MYSORE, VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Jan. 29th, 1898.

The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

40. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 29th January, says on the same subject:—The first objection is to an amendment which courts and transfers them to the hands of the ordinary police, in matters which concern the liberty of a person whose character and antecedents are *suspected*, but no positive proof may be forthcoming about them. Under the present Code, only a Presidency Magistrate in the capital cities and magistrates of the first class in the mofussil can institute an inquiry into a case of the kind, and call upon the accused person to give security for good behaviour for a stated period, during which he is under the surveillance of the police. It is proposed in the Bill to transfer this power, or rather to make its exercise by the ordinary police simultaneous with Presidency and First-class Magistrates,

which measure, on the face of it, is simply retrogressive, and dangerous considering the character and qualifications of the Indian police all over the country. Again, under section 439 of the present Criminal Procedure Code, the High Courts have power in criminal decisions by the lower courts, whether there is or there is not an appeal against a conviction, or whether or not an aggrieved party has applied for a revision of the case, whether he is the complainant or the accused, to peruse the record of the case, and to pass such orders as the court may think fit. The amended section proposes to curtail this fair and wholesome provision by making the interference of the High Court contingent only on an appeal against a conviction or an application for revision by aggrieved persons. There is no reason at all, at any rate, no reason has been assigned, for so radical a change in the powers of revision of the High Courts. If this amendment is passed into law, the result will be that the Judges of the High Courts will be powerless to take action in cases in which, on a perusal of the records they find that there has been the most glaring miscarriage of justice in the decision arrived at, either way, by the lower court simply because there has been no appeal or no application for a revision of the finding of the lower court by either party! Thus the records of the decision of the lower criminal courts, filed amongst the records of the High Courts, may contain quite a series of unjust decisions, year by year, and yet have no remedy or redress whatever! The Bombay Presidency Association objects to the amendment which seeks to deprive accused persons of the use of statements made by witnesses before the police, at the preliminary inquiry, and thus takes away a proper test of the veracity of the witnesses. It is singular that all the High Courts in India, with *one* exception, namely, the Allahabad High Court, admit such statements in evidence. It is very clear, then, that the practice of the majority of High Courts should be allowed to continue in the matter. No reason whatever has been assigned why the practice of a majority of one has been followed. Under the present Code an accused person is entitled to reserve his defence and the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, whom he has a right to recall, when charged with the offence of which he is accused. It is now proposed to deprive accused persons of this right to reserve cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution unless the accused say that they are prepared to produce and examine their own witnesses, and it is also proposed to allow the magistrate to examine the witnesses for the defence *after* the accused has been committed to a higher court by the magistrate himself! Such an amendment of the law is not only retrogressive, but we would venture to characterise it as unjust and cruel. Its admission as part of the criminal law would practically ensure the conviction of an accused person on his final trial. Another amendment proposes to invest the common village police of the country with power to arrest and detain accused persons for more than twenty-four hours, without an order from a magistrate, which they cannot do at present without such order. Those who know the character of the village police will understand what a dangerous weapon of oppression it is proposed to place in the hands of policemen of this stamp. Then it is proposed to invest police superintendents with powers up to now vested only in magistrates' power; in short, to make them *quasi-magistrates*, that is to say, to combine in them both executive and administrative powers, and this measure is proposed at a time when it has become quite evident, from long and practical experience, that the best mode for the administration of justice is to separate executive from administrative powers; then again it is proposed to make the Presidency Magistrates subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate—a measure which will render the former less independent in their position and action, and for which there is no necessity at all. One more example of the proposed amendments of the Code will suffice. It is proposed to allow confessions of accused persons to be recorded by and before subordinate and low-paid magistrates other than those entitled to try the case. This provision is directly opposed to the constantly-expressed opinion of all the Indian High Courts from time to time.

It will be noted from the instances of the proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code above given, that they are all of the most

retrogressive character, and if they become part of the substantive criminal law, they will entail much hardship and even cruelty to those who are unfortunate enough to become involved in the meshes of the criminal law. The leading principle of that law appears to have been forgotten in the framing of these amendments, the principle, namely, that it is better for a hundred guilty persons to escape than that one innocent person should be condemned.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 12th, 1898.

Sedition Law Amendment Bill.

41. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th January, referring to the Sedition Law Amendment Bill, says that when the High Courts in India and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have accepted the interpretation put upon section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, and thought that that section suffices for punishing persons who are convicted of disseminating sedition, there is no necessity for amending it now. If the Bill in its present form be passed into law the liberty of the press will be greatly curtailed and consequently the hardships suffered by the people at the hands of some of the oppressive officials will not be exposed, which is not a thing much to be desired. When one particular caste or class of persons predominates in one department of the Government service the papers to raise a protest and advocate the employment of other classes also in equal numbers. But under the Bill in question it is penal to set up one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another; and so will it not be punishable under the law if similar references are made by the papers after the passing of the Bill? It is true that no prosecution will be launched against the conductors of any newspaper unless the sanction of Government is previously obtained, but the Government ought also to consider whether, under these circumstances, some of the newspapers will not be receiving partial treatment at the hands of some of its servants.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th January, alluding to the Bill, expresses the opinion that the object of Government in introducing such a measure is to entirely check the independence of some of the representative organs of the people. The paper while dwelling upon the subject at some length exhorts the people to convene meetings and adopt memorials to Government strongly protesting against the passing of the Bill.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 17th, 1898.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

42. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 17th January, referring to the new Indian Stamp Bill, says that if the Bill is passed without several desirable modifications being made in some of the sections therein, it will cause great hardship to the people. Clause (*c*) of sub-section 5 of section 2 of the Bill is said to cause great grievance to the people as it provides that a duty should be paid even for a lease for a term of one year. Again under the present law when any landed property which is subject to any mortgage or encumbrance is sold, stamp duty is required to be paid only on the additional sum, if any, paid and not on the mortgage or encumbrance money for which stamp duty has once been paid. The Bill provides that duty should be paid on both the mortgage or encumbrance money and the additional charges. As this provision is very unfair and oppressive, it should be wholly modified. Further, it is provided in the Bill that if the acknowledgment of a debt exceeding 20 rupees is attested by any witness, the same duty as a bond for such amount or value should be paid. It is true that the stamp duty for the receipt unattested by any witness is only one anna, but as the validity of the same is likely to be questioned in case, it is not attested by any witness, this section also is very objectionable. It is likely that these and other highly objectionable provisions would not have been inserted in the Bill without due consideration, but as they will operate harshly upon the people, the Select Committee, and more especially the Government, will kindly consider over the matter and make the necessary modifications.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 24th, 1898.

Remarks on the Sedition Bill, etc.

43. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 24th January, while referring to the Bills for amending the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Post Offices Act, which are now before the Imperial Legislative Council, expresses the opinion that if these Bills are passed into law in their present form, the freedom which the people enjoy under the British

Government will be greatly curtailed. It remarks that it is quite improper and inexpedient on the part of Government to make the whole people suffer for the fault committed by a few disloyal men, and considers that the disaffection emanating from genuine love is preferable to loyalty enforced.

Reflections on the new Indian Post Offices Bill.

44. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd January, says:—It is an open secret that the Government of India intends to further amend section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code which is already a weapon in its hands to deal a fatal blow at the liberty of the people and to make it more rigorous, and also to take surety for good behaviour from the editors of newspapers whom the Government suspects. It is also said that for securing the above purpose the Government intends modifying the Indian Post Offices Act. The proposed modifications in the Post Offices Act authorize the Post Office officials to detain in the course of transmission or refuse to send by post any newspaper which the Government does not approve of. If there were any official in India who could fathom the feelings of the people, he would not have permitted to bring forward such absurd measures. One who seriously reflects upon these matters can very easily understand that it is ridiculous to say that, so far as India is concerned, there is freedom for the people under the British Government. Our opinion is that with the introduction of such laws to maintain that there is liberty for the press is just like placing before one food mixed with poison. Although the man who sits before the food thoroughly knows that he will die if he takes it, yet it needs no saying that he would think it better for him to take it and die rather than die of starvation. So our belief is that if the giver of the food thinks that the food would not be taken for fear of death, there is no greater folly than that. When so many become the victims to his hardheartedness, the giver of the food may realise the severity of his action and refrain from doing so. The subjects ought, without complaint, to suffer the consequences resulting from the various actions of their sovereigns, but they should not for fear keep back from saying what they have to say. We do not for a moment think that the Government itself is of opinion that its actions are conducive to the welfare of the people; but we only say, as has been said by Mr. Sankaran Nayar, that they are all due to timidity. If the Government of India is to order that no newspapers shall from this day forward be published in India, no one would dare to act contrary to it. Such a step would look better than all these. What is the meaning of saying to the people who are tied up without any scope for moving on any side, "You have been given freedom; you can do anything you will." As these measures are dangerous to both the Government and the people, the Government ought to proceed in the matter only after mature consideration.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 22nd, 1898.

The new Muhammadan member of the Legislative Council.

45. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th January, expresses disapproval of the nomination of the new Muhammadan member to the Legislative Council. The article, after dwelling at some length on the incapacity and inefficiency of the new member, remarks that either Mr. Mahomed Sheriff ought to have been re-nominated or some other educated Muhammadan gentleman, of whom there are many, ought to have been appointed instead of the present incumbent.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 26th, 1898.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Separation of executive and judicial functions.

46. A leader in the *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 10th January, invites the attention of the Travancore Sirkar to the necessity of separating the executive and judicial functions of tahsildar-magistrates in that State. It appears that when these functionaries go on circuit in connection with revenue matters, criminal cases are posted for hearing, and as the parties thereto are required to present themselves before these officers who may be sometimes many miles away from the head-quarters, they are put to great inconvenience and expense by such journeys.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanom*, Jan. 10th, 1898.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

Complaining that Government adopts no measures to relieve the famine-stricken people of India.

47. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th January, says the *Aum*, of Lahore, complains that the condition of the people of India is becoming poorer and poorer daily as its wealth is carried away to England, and no measures are adopted by Government to relieve the starving people.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

Desirability of getting an important question decided by the Parliament once for all.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, regrets to learn that in connection with the recent trial of Mr. Tilak the Advocate-General of Bombay has declined to grant permission to prefer an appeal to the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court on the question whether it is right on the part of the Judge to award "rigorous imprisonment" when the law simply empowers him to award "imprisonment." The paper remarks that in sentencing Mr. Tilak, Mr. Justice Strachey awarded him "rigorous imprisonment," while the section in the Indian Penal Code under which he was convicted empowers the Judge to award "imprisonment," that there was a gross miscarriage of justice in his case, that it would be idle to expect from the Government of India as well as from the Bombay Government a proper solution of the question under reference, and that it therefore behoves the people to urge Messrs. Asquith and Wedderburn to move this momentous question before the Parliament and get a definite ruling on the subject once for all.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 30th, 1897.

Reflections on the remarks of the *Madras Mail* on the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar at the recent meeting of the congress.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th December, deeply regrets to observe that the *Madras Mail* has condemned the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar as a time-server, remarking at the same time that his speech at the recent meeting of the congress has displayed hypocracy and disloyalty on his part, in spite of the fact that it eulogised him on many a former occasion. The paper concludes with the remark that such harsh aspersions are the outcome of impatience and thoughtlessness, calculated to prejudice the minds of the English people, and must be considered derogatory to the dignity of the *Madras Mail*.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

A hint to Government regarding Nattu brothers.

50. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 15th January, referring to the condition of Nattu brothers, writes as follows:—The imprisonment of Nattu brothers has caused dissatisfaction to the people and filled their minds with misgivings. It is hoped that Government will remove the false impression the people have regarding it, by giving the Nattu brothers a fair trial according to law, and thus maintain its impartial administration of justice.

Sawdesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 1st, 1898.

A hint to the authorities regarding the frequent occurrence of famine.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st January, observes as follows:—It is absolutely necessary on the part of the members of the commission who are to meet at Calcutta in the beginning of January to spare no pains to find out the real cause of famine which visits this country too often in spite of the endless advantages the people enjoy under the British rule. We do not hear of famine oppressing the people of England and several other countries of Europe. It is really derogatory to the dignity of the English to appeal to the generosity of others for pecuniary aid in order to help the famine-stricken people of India, in spite of the fact that this country is not wanting in productiveness. It is expedient that our Government should either utilize the enormous amount collected in the shape of tax in improving the condition of tanks, rivers and other sources of water-supply, or adopt such other measures as may seem best to it in view to prevent the periodical occurrence of famine.

52. The *Indian Mitran*, of the 8th January, writes as follows:—Prior to the mutiny of 1857, political disturbances were of frequent occurrence in India owing to want of harmony between the rulers and the ruled. In view to ensure perfect order and peace in the country the Governors alone were armed with an Act passed in 1827 empowering them to arrest and imprison any suspicious character without giving him the benefit of a trial until their doubts are at rest; but the Act in question does not authorize Government to confiscate the moveable and immoveable properties of the person suspected. There might have been many an occasion for the enforcement of such an Act prior to the mutiny of 1857. But ever since Her Majesty the Queen assumed the direct government of India in 1858, the Act under reference may be said to have fallen into disuse, inasmuch as not a single Governor seems to have had recourse to it. It is to be regretted that in modern times the Government of Bombay took the lead in bringing the said Act into operation in connection with Nattu brothers on the supposition that they might have been the cause of the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. Although four months have elapsed since their arrest, it is a pity that they have not been given the benefit of a formal trial. Such high-handed dealings are recorded in the pages of the history of this country during the tyrannical rule of the Muhammadans. This action of the Bombay Government is unprecedented in the history of the British rule which has deservedly won a good name for impartiality and justice. It is an undoubted fact that the Hindus feel it a pride to be the subjects of the British Government. Last year a Deputy Collector was murdered at his post by the Shanars of Tinnevelly. Was not Lord Mayo, who had done much good to India, stabbed to death by a convict while he was inspecting the prison in the Andamans? And yet the Act of 1827 was not enforced in respect of these culprits. In consideration of these circumstances, it behoves the Government of Bombay to give Nattu brothers the benefit of a formal trial under the Criminal Procedure Code and to dispose of their case on its merits and thus prove worthy of the high regard the people have for the English Government.

Comments on the detention of Nattu brothers in the jail.

INDIAN MITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 8th, 1898.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th January, reporting that the members of the Calcutta Indian Association have convened a meeting and passed a resolution expressing their disapproval of the Bill amending section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, exhorts the people of the other Presidencies to lose no time to convene similar public meetings as the object of the Bill is to make every act of defamation a sedition and to gag the press—a thing highly detrimental to the interests of Government in the long run.

An advice to the people to convene public meetings in connection with the Bill amending section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1898.

54. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th January, observes that when Lord Lytton, an ex-Viceroy, passed the Vernacular Press Act and sought to enforce it throughout the whole of India, the Duke of Buckingham, the then Governor of Madras, protested against its extension to Madras. It further notes that His Honour the noble-hearted Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is reported to have the intention of representing to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Legal Member that there is no sedition in Bengal. The paper prays, therefore, that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will follow the example of the Duke of Buckingham, he being like him a merciful and large-hearted ruler and known also as the people's Governor (as the Duke was known).

The Vernacular press.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1898.

55. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th January, speaking of the reply of the Bombay Government to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association praying for the release of the Nattu brothers, remarks as follows:—We do not wish to impugn the justice of the British Government, but the alarm created by the

The Nattu brothers.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 17th, 1898.

outrages on the Jubilee day led Government to take two measures, the imprisonment of the Nattus and the imposition of the extra police on Poona city, which fair-minded men, now that the excitement has cooled down, are ready to acknowledge were too hasty, to say the least of it. Government was under the impression that the crimes committed on the 22nd June last were instigated by the Nattus. But it is clear now that they had no connection with that unfortunate affair. In spite of all the efforts of the police, Damoder Chapekar, the criminal, has not implicated any one. According to his confession he committed the deed on his own initiative, without being set to it by others. If he is telling a falsehood, at least no cross-questioning has been able to make him contradict himself, and we have no right to presume in the absence of evidence that he really had accomplices and that he is unwilling to compromise them. His conviction of falsehood, moreover, in this matter would vitiate the whole of his confession, and would compel the police to adopt another line of tactics in the prosecution. It may be said that Government expect that further mysteries will be revealed in the course of Damoder's trial at the sessions. This is not at all likely. We have heard and known all that we are ever likely to hear and know concerning these murders. There is in all probability nothing further at the back of them. If there be, no proof of it will ever be forthcoming. Damoder has shown us clearly in the preliminary trial what his character is. He has determination enough, even if he be in possession of a secret, to die without revealing it—that is, supposing the evidence against him sufficient to secure his conviction. Another belief with regard to the Nattus was that their personal influence in Poona was so great that they were able to prevent any person cognisant of the murders from coming forward to denounce the culprits. They were accordingly removed from the city. As nothing has transpired to show that these suspicions against them were well founded, they ought to be released. As for bringing them to trial, it would be absurd as no shadow of evidence against them can be produced. Government may possess private information which we are not now aware of. At the forthcoming trial of Damoder they will have to put it forward, if it be so. After that trial is over, whatever may be the issue of it, there will be no further excuse for their incarceration. If a conviction is secured, the Nattus' innocence will, *ipso facto*, be proved. If Damoder comes off scotfree, we pity the police who will look very small indeed after the great bubble that they have blown up which will then burst ignominiously.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 24th, 1898.

Disabilities of native soldiers.

56. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 24th January, says that the Allahabad paper concludes a paragraph enumerating a long list of heroic conduct on the part of Hindu and Muhammadan soldiers in the frontier war with the words "Soldiers such as these are fit to face any enemy." Upon this the editor remarks "Yes; but not fit to wear the Victoria Cross and not to be anything more than a Subadar-Major."

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

The National Congress and Mr. Tilak.

57. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th January, says that the executive committee of the late National Congress made a proposal that the congress should memorialise Government to exercise its mercy and release Mr. Tilak from jail on the ground that the verdict of the jury in the case against him was not unanimous, and that his confinement has told seriously upon his health, but for some reason or other it was not brought before the meeting. The paper applauds the action of the congress in having dropped such a proposal which would have been quite distasteful even to Mr. Tilak himself, who, it is remarked, has not in spite of so much suffering abandoned the manly courage which enables him to encounter it with coolness. When the name of Mr. Tilak was mentioned in the congress meeting, the whole audience rose up *en masse* and enthusiastically cheered, waving their handkerchiefs, etc. This itself is a clear proof that the sentiment of those present in

the congress was that Mr. Tilak was not at all guilty. How many persons in England have suffered like this. The order of the king cannot be disobeyed, and so Mr. Tilak has no other go but to suffer his present miseries. It is only, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar said the other day, the timidity of Government that actuated them to convict a man of such a high position. The Government themselves will in the long run be convinced that their action was very unjust.

58. The *Manorama*, of the 17th January, publishes a correspondence in which serious allegations are made against the Mappila sepoys stationed at Cannanore. These sepoys are said to outrage women passing by the road, ill-treat and trouble school-boys, commit highway robberies, etc. The paper hopes that the Military authorities will take early steps for transferring the Mappila regiment from Malabar.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 17th, 1898.

Iniquities of the Mappila sepoys stationed at Cannanore.

59. A leader in the same paper condemns the practice of carrying on demi-official correspondences between Government officials regarding public matters on the ground that such correspondences almost always contain statements which are incorrect and misleading. The Government believing those statements to be true, take steps for which they afterwards have to repent. The deportation of the Nattu brothers of Poona is cited as an instance in point. The remark is made that the Bombay Government, to whom certain incorrect information regarding the Nattu brothers had been supplied by means of demi-official correspondences by the local officials, transferred the same to the Secretary of the State, and the deportation of Nattu brothers and the confiscation of their properties, both moveable and immoveable, was therefore the result. The moveable properties of the Nattu brothers have now been ordered to be returned to their relatives and there is every chance of themselves being set at liberty as they are not found guilty of any political offence. In the meanwhile the feeling of repentance is sure to come in the minds of the Governor of Bombay and his Councillors, the Government of India and the Secretary of State for their folly in having believed in the demi-official correspondence of their subordinates and acted thereon.

Condemning the practice of sending demi-official correspondences.

60. There is a correspondence in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th January, and also one in the same paper of the 26th idem, complaining of the iniquities of the Mappila sepoys at Cannanore. Last week some of the sepoys beat a Nayar and broke his head, and there was no police inquiry or complaint. The matter was compromised. It is the misfortune of the local inhabitants that the authorities do not take remedial measures however much the press may write about the oppression of these sepoys. If the present state of affairs continue, the people will have to leave the country for good, seeking shelter elsewhere.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 19th, 1898.

Complaints against the Mappila sepoys at Cannanore.

A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 17th January, makes a similar complaint against these sepoys.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 3 of 1898.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th February 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | ***Bi-monthly.*** | | | |
| 1 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 600 | 1st Feb. 1898. |
| 2 | "Gnanodayam" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 29th Jan. and 5th Feb. 1898. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 29th ,, and 5th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st Feb. 1898. |
| 7 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 22nd and 29th Jan. and 5th and 12th Feb. 1898. |
| 8 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 24th and 31st ,, 1898. |
| 9 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 24th and 31st ,, and 7th Feb. 1898. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 2nd Feb. 1898. |
| 11 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 100 | 22nd Jan. 1898. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 29th ,, and 5th Feb. 1898. |
| 13 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 500 | 8th, 16th and 24th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1898. |
| 14 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 30th Jan. 1898. |
| 15 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 29th ,, and 5th Feb. 1898. |
| | ***Tri-weekly.*** | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 18th, 20th, 25th, 27th and 29th Jan. and 1st and 3rd Feb. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | ***Monthly.*** | | | |
| 17 | "Sumanomanollasini" .. .. | Pethakellipalle (Kistna district.) | 500 | 15th Jan. 1898. |
| 18 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Jan. and Feb. 1898. |
| 19 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 422 | Feb. 1898. |
| | ***Bi-monthly.*** | | | |
| 20 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 250 | 1st Feb. 1898. |
| 21 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 22 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 29th Jan. and 5th Feb. 1898. |
| | ***Bi-weekly.*** | | | |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 4th, 8th and 11th Feb. 1898. |
| 24 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th ,, ,, |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 370 | 7th and 14th Feb. 1898. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 5th and 12th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 3rd and 10th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 2nd Feb. 1898. |
| 29 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 400 | 4th and 11th Feb. 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | ***Tri-monthly.*** | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,030 | 1st and 10th Feb. 1898 |
| 31 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 5th Feb. 1898. |
| 32 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 31st Jan. and 10th Feb. 1898. |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 11th Feb. 1898. |
| | ***Weekly.*** | | | |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 29th Jan. and 5th Feb. 1898. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 31st ,, 1898. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 2nd Feb. ,, |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 29th Jan. and 5th and 12th Feb. 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 31st Jan. and 1st Feb. 1898. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 29th ,, and 5th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th Feb. 1898. |
| 41 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 3rd and 10th Feb. 1898. |
| 42 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 24th, 27th and 31st Jan. and 3rd Feb. 1898. |
| 43 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 22nd Oct. 1897. |
| 44 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | Not known. | 5th Feb. 1898. |
| 45 | "Ayin-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | Do. | Jan. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th February, says:—The war on the frontier is still dragging "its weary length along," and when it will be finished nobody can tell. It is a wretched piece of business from beginning to end. There was not the slightest reason why it should have been taken in hand, and the sooner it is closed the better will it be for all concerned, especially the tax-payers of this land. The best plan would be for the Government to draw a line and tell the tribes that they could not come to the south of this except as peaceful traders. If they crossed it with arms in their hands they would be looked upon as enemies and treated accordingly. This would be a simple plan and it would be very effectual. It is to guard against an enemy from the north—presumably Russia—that the fight on the frontier has been taken in hand. This is altogether a mistaken view of the case. Whoever enters the country of these men is looked upon as an enemy and is resisted as such. Now, were the Russians to enter the country where these men reside, they would be resisted just as they are now resisting the British, and consequently we do not see why the latter should invade the land beyond the border in order to hold it against an enemy when the tribes would do this for them. It is the same with Afghanistan. If the Russians were to enter the country, they would be looked upon as enemies and would be treated accordingly, so that all the fighting we have had with that country has been useless. The British Government gives the Amir a large subsidy in order to prevent him joining the Russians. This is money thrown away. He will be the friend of the rulers of this country so long as they let him alone, and he will be their enemy should they interfere with him. Should the Russians enter his country he would fight against them as long as he could. He would delay their passage to India, perhaps, for a considerable time, and thus would help the British whether he was in alliance with them or not. But something more might be done. The British might come to terms with the Russians. A Member of Parliament lately recommended this and he was quite right in saying that the time had come when the two nations should be drawn more closely together. There can be no doubt on this point. The two have many things in common; they have had to conquer large tracts of land and each nation has its own sphere of action. One has no occasion to interfere with the other, then why should they not be friends? There is what is called the Eastern question, that is, what is to become of the Turkish Empire. The best plan would be to allow Russia to do what she liked in that part of the world. Turkey will have to change her rulers before long, and it is thought by most people that Russia ought to take possession of it. It is the rightful heir to the country, and it would be well if the British Government were to allow this and tell Russia she might do what she liked. It is high time the suspicion one country has of the other should be put a stop to. It has done mischief enough in the past; it should not do any more in the future.

Suggestions regarding the war on the frontier and the diplomatic relations with the Amir and the Russians.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 7th, 1898.

2. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd February, says that as the war on the frontier is about to be concluded, the Government ought to secure some advantages from it. The various tribes on the frontier should be effectually prevented from making raids in future on the peaceful inhabitants of the British territories. The Khyber Pass should be kept open for traffic between India and Afghanistan and the tribes prevented from attacking and plundering caravans carrying goods to and fro.

The frontier war and the points to be secured thereby.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Feb. 3rd, 1898.

3. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 3rd February, in connection with the present crisis in China, remarks that if England wishes to maintain her prestige and influence in China, she should occupy immediately a good position somewhere in the

Crisis in China.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1898.

north beyond Hongkong, where she could establish herself. If England does not occupy another in Hongkong and if Germany establishes herself firmly in and around the southern branch of the Yangtsekiang and the Siberian railway, she will surely in the end occupy the whole of the Chinese Empire and thus destroy British interests in that land. In consideration of the above facts, it is expedient that England should form an alliance with Japan, and obtain possession of a port in the north of China.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Nilalochani, *Negapatam*, Jan. 24th, 1898.

Necessity on the part of the Negapatam police to enforce the resolution of that municipality regarding jutka traffic on the bazaar road.

4. The *Nilalochani*, of the 24th January, draws the attention of the Negapatam police to the resolution of the municipality forbidding jutka traffic on the Negapatam bazaar road which is very narrow and overcrowded, in view to avoid dangers to the people, and wishes the police to enforce as strictly as possible the said resolution which is set at defiance with impunity by some jutka-drivers who do not scruple to have recourse to rash driving in the bazaar road, which proves dangerous to the passers-by.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1898.

Remarks on the Karunthattankudi murder case.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th January, regrets to report that during the trial of the Karunthattankudi murder case certain Police officers of the district of Tanjore tried to show that the parties involved in it were not guilty, while certain others spared no pains to prove that the parties accused were guilty, and that in consequence of such a struggle on the part of the police the case of murder known to the villagers to be true fell through. The paper concludes with the remark that, if the authorities by way of reforming the police of Tanjore keep an eye on the suspected executive officers of the police, many an unscrupulous officer like the notorious Muthukrishna Naidu, of the Madras police, will be brought to the light of day.

Vijayathvajam, *Dévakóttai*, Feb. 1st, 1898.

Advisability of removing the forest known as the Sankarapothikadu lying on the Dévakóttai road.

6. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 1st February, reports that robbers find a convenient abode in the Sankarapothikadu, a small forest lying between the fourth and fifth miles on the road leading from Dévakóttai to such places as Tiruputhur, Karaikudi, etc., and waylay and assault the travellers with impunity even in daylight, and alludes to a number of instances in which travellers were harassed by robbers at that place. The paper suggests to the authorities the desirability of removing the forest in question with the ruined building standing on the roadside and of opening a police station there, in view to avoid danger to the life and property of the poor travellers.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Jan. 29th, 1898.

Certain queries regarding the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvádi.

7. The *Jananukulan*, of the 29th January, by way of justifying the assertion that the authorities in the mofussil maltreat the editors of newspapers, describes at length what transpired between the editor of the *Jananukulan* and M.R.Ry. Kasivisvalingam Pillai, the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvádi, and the disgraceful manner in which he was summoned by him, and puts the following questions requesting Government to make the necessary inquiry in view to protect the ryots and dignity of the editors of newspapers:—

(1) Is it lawful on the part of the sub-magistrate to threaten us by sending summons, while there is no charge framed against us?

(2) Is there any regulation empowering the sub-magistrate to get his summons served by means of a jail warder and a menial servant of his office?

(3) Is the sub-magistrate justified in subjecting us to indignity, hardship and anxiety by having us dragged into the court when no case is made out against us?

(4) Is the sub-magistrate empowered to make us depose on oath in the absence of any charge against us?

(5) Is the sub-magistrate authorised to question us as to how we came to know a particular information published in our paper, to ask us if we could give out the names of the parties concerned, and to ascertain from us the amount of property we own?

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1898.

Gunner Piper's case.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th February, adversely criticises the acquittal of Gunner Piper by the Bombay High Court on a charge of murder of a native at a place near Poona. The evidence makes it plain, says the paper, that Piper killed the deceased, and in the soldier's camp Piper himself admitted the fact of his having fired at the man. Mr. Lang, the Advocate-General, gave it out that the account given by Clark, one of the witnesses for the defence, was altogether untrustworthy. But eight of the jurors being Europeans the jury could not, remarks the paper, find him guilty of even culpable homicide or grievous hurt. It is surprised to see that the Anglo-Indian journalists did not even mention that there had been a miscarriage of justice in the case, whereas, if a native should happen to kill a European, they would be ready to describe the act as an extraordinary and horrible crime and discover sedition and conspiracy at the bottom. It adds that this is the way in which justice is being administered in India by the British.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 2nd, 1898.

Sub-magistrates in Malabar.

9. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd February, has a leader referring to the deterioration of the subordinate magistracy in Malabar. It says that the powers vested in a sub-magistrate are very great, but the pay given to them is quite disproportionate to their responsibilities From the correspondence received by us every week about the conduct of these sub-magistrates and from our own experience of them, it could be said that they are not only unworthy to hold such posts but also to draw even this low pay. All the sub-magistrates in that district, with the exception of a few, are represented as given to taking bribes. They are not punctual in attending office. Sometimes some of the magistrates come to office at 12 o'clock, sometimes at 11 and sometimes at 2; and owing to this unpunctuality parties to cases who belong to different professions and who are summoned to appear before the court at 10 o'clock have to wait in the cutcherry until such time as the magistrate is pleased to come to office and call them, and they are consequently put to great trouble and loss. Some of the sub-magistrates in North Malabar are more to be blamed in this respect than those in South Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA *Calicut*, Feb. 12th, 1898.

Commenting upon the acquittal of William Edward Piper who murdered an Indian villager.

10. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th February, in commenting upon the acquittal by the Bombay High Court of William Edward Piper who had been charged with the murder of one Arjuna Tulasi Ram, of Maund village, in the district of Poona, says:—The jury in the case were composed of eight Europeans and one Indian. The defence of the prisoner was that in the affray between the villagers and the Europeans the death was caused by an accidental shot. It is very astonishing when we consider that in the matter of murder of natives by Englishmen the murder is always due to accidents, and the jury who are generally the countrymen of the prisoner believe his statements and return a favourable verdict; and it is much more astonishing that the justice of the British Government is not equally extended to all human beings. The High Court that sits to administer justice cannot do anything contrary to the verdict of the jury; and therefore the only means of remedying this evil is not to allow the Englishmen the use of guns which cause accidents too often. If the Government is not prepared at least to do this, the best thing to be done is to throw into fire all the existing codes and regulations. Oh! the life of a native has become a thing of no value. What a pity!

### (*d*) *Education.*

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 22nd, 1898.

11. The *Pariyan*, of the 22nd January, writes as follows:—

Expediency of adopting measures to ameliorate the condition of the Parayahs.

It is to be regretted that several proposals were made to Government in vain by the missionaries and by Dr. Duncan, the Director of Public Instruction, for imparting primary education to the Parayahs. Government, on the other hand, has been good enough to open many schools and a special inspecting agent for the benefit of the Moplas who are a rude and riotous class of Muhammadans living in Malabar and who do not scruple to assault the people as well as the officials. This procedure of Government seems to teach that the Parayahs also should misbehave like the rude Moplas if they wish to have their grievances redressed. It is not at all impossible for the Parayahs to behave like the Moplas as their population is sufficiently large and as they are not wanting in heroism and prowess; but they have always been a peace-loving, obedient and loyal class of people and will not stoop to have recourse to misdemeanors like the Moplas. All that the Parayahs require is primary education. It is therefore earnestly hoped that our benign Government will be good enough to attend to the wants of this backward class of people and take steps for their amelioration without losing sight of the fact that they form as it were the backbone of Southern India.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

INDIA MITRAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 22nd, 1898.

12. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 22nd January, complaining of the wretched condition of the narrow road leading from Lalgudi to Trichinopoly which is merely spread with pieces of granite or other black stones, and of the inexpressible difficulties experienced by passengers in consequence, hopes that the Local Fund authorities will soon adopt measures to improve its condition.

Wretched condition of the road leading from Lalgudi to Trichinopoly.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 2nd, 1898.

13. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 2nd February, reports that a sort of disease popularly known as "Ooppumari," which in many cases proves fatal, has been raging in the village of Tirupakkam since last August, and that during the last two months nearly sixty men fell victims to it, and regrets to note that the authorities have taken no steps whatever to give the poor sufferers the necessary medical aid. He thinks it absolutely necessary that a hospital should be opened in the village ere long and that the local sanitation should be considerably improved.

Necessity for a hospital in Tirupakkam in Vriddhachalam taluk.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 29th, 1898.

14. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th January, complains of the coercive measures so freely employed by the Tellicherry municipality in the matter of collecting taxes. It appears that if the rate-payers do not pay the revenue within fifteen days after the receipt of the bill, warrants are issued and brass utensils, etc., are taken away from the houses of the defaulters and sold; and, consequently, they are put to heavy loss. The article therefore invites the attention of the chairman to the necessity of showing a certain amount of discretion and leniency in collecting taxes which have in various ways become too heavy for the rate-payers to pay easily.

Disapproving of the coercive measures employed by the Tellicherry municipality in the matter of collecting taxes.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 5th, 1898.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th February, regrets to observe that the Calicut municipal council has not up to this time taken steps to give effect to the order granting elective franchise to the municipality, though the order was issued as soon as His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock assumed the reins of Government of this Presidency. It was due to the indolence and indifference of the councillors in the matter of the municipal administration that the privilege of election which the municipality once enjoyed was withdrawn, and their present action clearly shows that no improvement has taken place in their

Calicut municipal franchise.

attitude. The article therefore exhorts the rate-payers to convene a meeting and question the council about the delay in the matter.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th February, while noticing with pleasure the precautionary measures adopted by the Calicut municipality to prevent the plague spreading to those parts, says that as some of the inspectors appointed by the council to conduct plague examinations are illiterate men who cannot realise the responsibilities of the work, they should be dispensed with and a few educated hands on high salaries appointed rather than maintaining a large number on low pay. It further suggests that as the hospital assistant and the inspectors who have been employed on plague duty do not know Hindustani, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to examine the crews who generally know no other language than Hindustani and who are employed on board the vessels arriving from foreign ports, one more hospital assistant who knows Hindustani should be appointed, and that at least half the number of inspectors should be Hindustani-knowing men.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 12th, 1898.

Plague operations in the Calicut municipality.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th January, observes:—

The long stay of a tahsildar in one and the same taluk is productive of a good deal of mischief. The reason why Government often transfers a district munsif from place to place is that his close acquaintance with the inhabitants of a particular place is likely to interfere with the conscientious discharge of his duty. This principle will apply to a tahsildar with greater force for the following reasons:—

Tahsildars as a rule have to deal with less number of people than district munsifs in the discharge of their official duties, the former being generally in charge of one taluk only and the latter two or three taluks. District munsifs are generally persons of high educational qualifications, whereas even persons who were once taluk gumastahs, whose tone of morality is known to be any thing but satisfactory, are appointed tahsildars. (All honour to those officials who are straightforward in the discharge of their duty.) A district munsif to whom judicial work alone is allotted has not so many occasions to come in close contact with the people as a tahsildar whose duties are varied—such as recovery of kist, grant of loan, remission and dharkast to cultivators, imposition of income-tax and abkári duties and so forth. It is therefore impossible for a tahsildar to withstand the temptation of being partial, unless he has a high tone of moral character. It is a matter of fact that some tahsildars apparently owing to their close acquaintance with some of the local inhabitants do not scruple to favour one party against the interests of another, although they profess to maintain an attitude of neutrality when municipal, devastanam and other elections take place in their taluks. Such are the evils arising from allowing a tahsildar to continue in one and the same place for a considerable length of time. The evils are *à fortiori* greater when a native of a taluk is appointed tahsildar of that taluk. It is nothing but the misfortune of the people that has not opened the eyes of Government to this most disagreeable state of things. It is therefore earnestly hoped that Government will take these circumstances into its serious consideration and adopt measures for transferring tahsildars once in three years as it does in the case of district munsifs.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1898.

Desirability of transferring tahsildars from place to place once in three years.

18. A correspondent in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st February, invites the attention of the authorities to the iniquitous practice of the village officials of a certain *amsam* near Cannanore granting receipts for assessment paid by ryots for *punam* cultivation in a piece of paper written in pencil, though the rule is that such receipts should be written in ink and given in printed forms prescribed for the purpose.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 1st, 1898.

Irregularities of certain village officials in granting receipts for the payment of revenue.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 2nd, 1898.

19. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd February, brings to the notice of the Collector of Malabar the fact that the tahsildar of Kóttayam taluk in Malabar has collected the cess for the amsam service fund at 8 pies per rupee for the two kists of fasli 1307 in spite of the instructions contained in the G.O. of June 1897 to the effect that only 7 pies per rupee should be collected towards the above fund in future. The correspondent adds that as this collection might have been made by the tahsildar from his ignorance of the above Government order, it ought to be returned to the payers either from the Government treasury or from the pocket of the tahsildar.

Tahsildar of Kóttayam taluk collecting amsam service fund at excess rate.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1898.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th January, requests the authorities to construct bridges over the Vatha and Karunai rivers which run to the north and south of Alwarkurichi, as their absence proves to be a serious impediment to traffic, and subjects the people to great inconvenience specially when those rivers overflow with freshes.

Necessity for bridges over certain rivers near Alwarkurichi.

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Feb. 1st, 1898.

21. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st February, writes in English as follows:—"Our poor cultivators who suffer for want of water will be glad to hear that our good Collector Mr. A. Butterworth with Mr. Stokes and the Engineer went and visited the locality of our Muthikolam water-project. * * * * * This Muthikolam water-project was recommended not only by the best Engineers such as Messrs. Fraser, Montgomerie, Drake-Brockman, Larminie, Lewis, Hannan, deWinton, etc., but also by some of our good Collectors Messrs. E. B. Thomas, Grant, J. Thomas, J. Sturrock, J. Tremenheere and H. Bradley. We hope our good Collector Mr. Butterworth will also strongly recommend to Government the benevolent task of undertaking the work at an early date to the relief of the suffering subjects."

Desirability of carrying out ere long the Muthikolam water-project.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1898.

22. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd February, referring to the letter of Mr. C. Benson, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, to the *London Times*, in which he stated that the construction of anicuts and canals in respect of all streams, large and small, would prevent the occurrence of famines in India, remarks that it is certainly true.

Water-canals.

### (*k*) *General.*

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Jan. 24th, 1898.

23. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 24th January, writes as follows:—The extra departmental agents who attend to postal work in addition to their other callings labour under many disadvantages. They are given a poor allowance ranging from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 5, out of which they must pay house-rent and other expenses incidental to their postal work; their services are not recognised nor can they hope to rise in the Postal department; they are obliged to work from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. for the inadequate allowance granted to them; what is worse is that they have not the privilege of appealing to higher authorities when their services are dispensed with for any the slightest neglect of duty, whereas the condition of the departmental officers who attend exclusively to the postal work is by far agreeable, although in point of work there is little or no difference between these two classes of officers. It is therefore hoped that the authorities will be good enough to do away with the allowance system altogether and give the extra departmental agents a pay.

Desirability of giving the extra departmental agents of the Postal department a pay of not less than Rs. 7 per mensem and of granting them other privileges.

of not less than Rs. 7 per mensem with house allowance and other privileges in consideration of their responsible postal duties which are in no way less onerous than those of the departmental officers.

Remarks on the Advocate-Generalship of Madras.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th January, reporting that the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Governor-General have appointed Mr. Arnold White as the Advocate-General of Madras, writes as follows :— SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1898.

There can be no two opinions in regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar's superior knowledge of law. The fact that the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Governor-General were not disposed to appoint Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar as the Advocate-General for the sin of his having a black skin in spite of the circumstance that His Excellency Lord Havelock was pleased to confer the appointment on him in conformity with the promise made by Her Majesty in the Proclamation—that appointments would be conferred on competent men irrespective of all differences of creed or colour—has been the cause of no small dissatisfaction to the native community. It is rarely, if ever, that we get kind and sympathetic officers willing to do us the good they can; it is to be regretted that their higher authorities thwart their designs and are stumbling-blocks in their way. It is earnestly hoped that His Excellency Lord Havelock will not be disheartened at the procedure of the Secretary of State for India and of the Viceroy in the appointment of the Advocate-General of Madras; for the people of this Presidency will always eulogise His Excellency Lord Havelock whether what he wished to do in the past or what he proposes to do in the future proves to be an accomplished fact or not. Well-meaning Governors do not stand in need of any other reward than the encomiums of their subjects.

A suggestion to Government in regard to famine.

25. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 31st January, attributes the occurrence of famine in India to two causes, namely, the "exhausting agriculture" and the "increasing population." The paper regrets to remark that the poor ryots are not able to supply their fields with sufficient manure as they have no money left to enable them to purchase articles of manure after meeting the Circar's dues and their necessaries of life, and that famine does not therefore disappear from this country in spite of the several measures which Government has adopted, such as opening railways and affording irrigational facilities, and suggests to Government the desirability of converting fertile forest lands into arable fields apparently to enable the cultivators to carry on their agricultural operations with greater facility. SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Jan. 31st, 1898.

A suggestion about tahsildars.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th January, thinks it desirable that tahsildars should be transferred from district to district and that their nomination should be in the hands of the Board of Revenue and not in those of the Collector, even as the appointment of police inspectors and district munsifs are in the hands of the Inspector-General of Police and the High Court, respectively. The paper concludes with the remark that the carrying out of this proposal will prevent useless and inefficient men from being appointed as tahsildars, and will enable deserving men to rise higher in the Revenue department, and that Collectors need not be afraid that they are likely to lose their control over the tahsildars, in consideration of the fact that Deputy Collectors are subject to the authority of the Collectors in spite of their being appointed by Government. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1898.

British administration in India.

27. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st February, remarks that the cost of governing India is so great, because the British are of opinion that they have conquered the country by force of arms and that the natives are not trustworthy. It deeply regrets that Government should entertain such an idea, and says that the Indians should clamour for equal rights with the British and that the spirit of Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 should be SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1898.

given effect to. It adds a prayer that the Arms Act should be repealed, that natives should be admitted into the volunteer corps, and that military schools should be established in India to train the natives for holding responsible posts in the army.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1898.

The administration of His Excellency Lord Elgin.

28. The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th February, observes that His Excellency Lord Elgin belongs to the Liberal party in England, which has been fighting for various privileges for Ireland, and that his appointment as Governor-General of India was hailed with joy by the people. But contrary to expectations His Excellency has failed to do good to the people though the rate of exchange has risen and Government effected a large saving. He allowed himself to be guided by the advice of the Military officers and plunged the country into a disastrous and expensive war with the frontier tribes. He was therefore unable to carry out even a single measure calculated to benefit the country. Instead of feeling pity for the condition of the people suffering from the effects of war, famine and pestilence, His Excellency suspected their loyalty and attempted to pass unjust and retrograde laws. His Excellency failed to sympathise with the people in their manifold sufferings, but patiently lent his ears to those who aimed at reducing the natives to the condition of slaves. If the Viceroy at present had been a Ripon, a Mayo, or a Lawrence, there would have been no wars, and the famine and the plague would have been nipped in the bud and he would have exercised his own independent judgment. But His Excellency Lord Elgin was guided by the Secretary of State on "four (?) occasions" and he committed great blunders. Instead of ascertaining the causes of the famine and trying to remedy the evil, he has appointed a Famine Commission to amend the Famine Code. He failed to prescribe what proportion of income each province had to pay to the Imperial Government. In fact, there is not a single item of good that he has done to the people. It, therefore, prays that during the short time that he holds the destinies of the country in his hands, he will throw up the Sedition Law Amendment Bills, set the Nattu brothers at liberty, release the poor Tilak from jail, bring peace and satisfaction to the people's hearts and establish his name for ever in India.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 14th, 1898.

The financial position of India.

29. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th February, wonders how the English Ministry has come to the conclusion that India will have a surplus this year and that, therefore, there is no necessity for England to come to the rescue of the Indian treasury. It further remarks that Queen's speech at the opening of the Parliament announces that the famine in India is at an end, but this is so far from being the case that we are at the commencement of another and a more terrible one in some parts. The plague also is threatening to spread over the whole of India, and the frontier war and the attempt to modify the law of sedition contribute to make India a most unhappy country.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 29th, 1898.

Disapproving of the appointment of Mr. Arnold White as the Advocate-General of Madras.

30. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th January, referring to the appointment of Mr. Arnold White as the Advocate-General of Madras, says that when the legal attainments of Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar, the Officiating Advocate-General, have been admitted on all hands and the Secretary of State himself has said that there is nothing in the statutes which prohibits a vakil holding the office of Advocate-General, will the natives of India consider that the cause of this new appointment is anything other than the difference in colour. Although the new appointment will be regarded with satisfaction among the Barristers, yet there are no two opinions as to the injustice of such a step. The inference from this is that the administration of India is virtually conducted by the Secretary of State who knows nothing about the country and the Governor-General and the Governors have no power to act independently.

Alluding to the same subject, a leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st February, disapproves of the appointment, and says that either Mr. Bashyam

Aiyangar ought to have been confirmed in his appointment or some experienced and able Barristers practising in India, such as Mr. Norton, ought to have been selected for the office rather than its being conferred on a comparatively young Barrister who has no Indian experience.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1898.

Commenting on the fatal accident that recently occurred in Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett's firm, Madras.

31. Referring to the fatal accident that recently occurred to a native peon in the firm of Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co. in consequence of the explosion of a loaded revolver while Mr. Dean of the firm was inspecting it, the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st January, says Europeans and East Indians care very little for the lives of the natives. Most who have from time to time killed natives have either been let off scot-free or with slight punishment by the Judicial authorities. The editor does not understand why revolvers for sale should be kept loaded, and why Mr. Dean knowing the fact should close the breach forcibly without ordering the peon to get out of the way. The editor observes that the *Shams* has often said that such acts on the part of Europeans, Eurasians and East Indians tend to create disaffection in the minds of the natives against the authorities, and to keep them back from aiding the authorities while they are involved in difficulties.

The use of false weights and measures in Madras.

32. The same paper complains that merchants, grocers and butchers in the city of Madras deceive people by using false weights and measures, attributes the fault to the negligence and indifference of responsible authorities, and requests Government to remove this evil by the appointment of honest and trustworthy officials in this behalf.

## III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1898.

Remarks on the Act under contemplation for the registration of births and deaths in villages.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th January, referring to the proposal now under contemplation to pass an Act regarding the registration of births and deaths in villages, observes as follows:—

It is highly desirable that Government before passing such an Act should consult such of its subjects and subordinate officials as possess considerable experience in local matters. Diwan Bahadur Venkasami Rao, a retired official of vast experience, is of opinion that the contemplated Act is unnecessary, inasmuch as the ceremonies which are usually observed in connection with births and deaths in villages give sufficient publicity to their occurrence and cannot fail to draw the attention of the village officers who may make the necessary entries in their registers kept for the purpose, that it is therefore vexatious to pass an Act making it obligatory on the part of the villagers to go to the village officers and get births and deaths registered in view to avoid criminal prosecution, and that if at all any regulation is deemed necessary on the subject at present, it should be to compel the village officers to attend to the vital statistics of their villages with due care.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1898.

Remarks on the Madras Marriage Bill.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th January, referring to the Marriageable Age Limit Bill, observes that the proposed measure is discordant to the feelings of the orthodox Brahmins who are in the habit of celebrating marriages only among the members of their own families in spite of such a small difference as six months in the age of the couple, as the contemplated Act requires at least a difference of six years between the bride and the bridegroom, and who will be driven to the necessity of negotiating marriages between persons of different sections of the Brahmin community—a state of things agreeable to social reformers at any rate.

Vijayathvajam, *Devakóttai*, Feb. 1st, 1898.

Comments on the Madras Marriage Bill.

35. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 1st February, referring to the Marriageable Age Limit Bill now before the Legislative Council, observes as follows:—The Bill prohibits the marriage of girls below the age of ten and

that of boys below sixteen. In India girls attain puberty even when they are of eleven years of age. According to the sastras, a Brahmin girl cannot be married at all if she attains puberty; hence the sastras permit the celebration of marriage from her seventh year. If the author of the Bill wishes to have a law on the subject, he will do well to propose that the seventh and not the tenth year shall be the marriageable age of a girl, so that he will be acting in conformity with the Hindu sastras. As marriages among the Hindus are inseparably associated with solemn religious ceremonies, it is not desirable that we should induce Government to interfere in such social and religious matters. To a Hindu his religion is more important than his life. The proposer of the Bill in question may as well devote his attention to many other things of greater importance, such as our temples and mutts, the reformation of which would undoubtedly render his name memorable.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1898.

Observations on the Madras Marriage Bill.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd February, referring to the two Bills now before the Legislative Council regarding Hindu marriages, observes as follows:—

It is high time for us to put a stop to the odious practice of celebrating infant marriages as it is productive of considerable mischief and mars the well-being of Hindu societies. Two objections are raised in connection with the Bills in question. The first objection is that Government ought not to interfere in such social and religious matters as Hindu marriages. The second objection is that non-Brahmins like Mudaliars and Pillais should not deal with the subject of infant marriages which are exclusively observed by Brahmins. The first objection is altogether untenable. Do not our people elect members to the Legislative Council and are they not our representatives entitled to legislate for us? Is it not for the purpose of passing such regulations as we stand in need of that we ask for the reformation of the Legislative Council and for the addition of twelve more non-official members? Did not in ancient times our rulers frame laws and regulations with the help of the leading men of the country. Does it stand to reason to say that a foreign Government should not frame laws and regulations in connection with our social and religious matters? Has not the English Government abolished the custom of *Sati* by legislation? Have not the Widow Marriage Act and the Age of Consent Act been passed by the English Government? Why should people grumble when Government tries to pass an Act which is highly beneficial to us, after obtaining the consent and co-operation of our countrymen? With respect to the second objection, it may be said that Manu, Vyasa, Vithura Maharishi and Parasurama, who were the legislators of our country in times of yore, were not Brahmins, and yet their enactments are being observed by the Hindu community as a whole. Is it just and proper to get a female child still nursed at her mother's breast married and to leave her in deplorable widowhood throughout her life? Manu would not have approved of such a state of things. There can be no doubt that our forefathers would not have framed such unreasonable laws. Even granting that such laws were introduced in ancient times perhaps to meet the exigencies of those days, nothing can prevent us from getting such laws amended so as to suit our present circumstances. It is therefore highly desirable that our people should work in harmony to get the present Bill passed into an Act in view to eradicate the most disagreeable custom of getting babies married.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1898.

Reflections on the Madras Marriage Bill.

37. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 5th February, after briefly stating the salient points of difference between the Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Ratnasabhabati Pillai and that of the Hon'ble Mr. Jambulingam Mudaliyar, observes as follows:—

The Bill in question has the advantage of putting a stop to the ridiculous marriage of sucklings with old men, of preventing the increase of widows in the Hindu community, of avoiding the evils of childbirth at too tender an age, and of checking the overgrowth of population and the frequent occurrence of famine in the long run. The disadvantages of the Bill should not

be ignored. The Bill is likely to be disagreeable to the Muhammadans who are in the habit of getting their girls married as soon as they attain puberty irrespective of their age. The Bill is most unpalatable to the Brahmins who are bound by the Smrithis to get their daughters married before they are of six or seven years of age, and to the Comutties, the Cummalars (goldsmiths) and other people who must get their girls married before they attain puberty. Another great disadvantage consequent on the passing of the Bill into an Act would be to drive the parents to the painful necessity of taking their daughters to doctors for medical examination whenever disputes arise regarding their age.

38. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd February, comments on the proceedings of the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 1st February thus:— Judging from the nature of the questions put and answers given at this meeting, we believe that there is great room for improvement on both sides. The honourable members intending to interpellate the Government will do well to glean all the possible information concerning their questions from the gazette and other Government records, so as to avoid the necessity of the Government referring the members to those papers in their answers. On the other hand, the Government and its officers would also do well to take the people into their confidence and give more detailed and satisfactory answers, instead of saying "Yes," "No," or "The Government has no information." The two nominees of the Government have naturally kept silent in all the meetings of the council. As the Government promised to call for information from the Collector of Anantapur regarding the Deputy Collector of the place, we hope to hear more about the matter at the next council meeting. The reply to the question regarding the appointment of qualified natives as probationary Local Fund Engineers is not satisfactory. The questions asked by the Hon'ble Mr. C. Jambulingam Mudaliyar regarding remissions and Annangi project are very useful. So are the similar questions of a similar nature relating to lands by the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu. It is surprising that the Tenancy Bill—a very important one—is not yet ready for discussion in the council. We fear that unless His Excellency the Governor sends an urgent reminder to the Government of India, which by-the-bye is always indifferent about the country south of the Vindhya range, the order may not be received before the next council meeting.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1898.

The Legislative Council.

39. The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th February, referring to a communication addressed to the Government of India, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held in Kistnankoil, Muthyalpet, protesting against the Marriageable Age Limit Bills of the Hon'ble Messrs. C. Jambulingam Mudaliyar and Ratnasabhabati Pillai, expresses its surprise at the objections being based on *Shastras* by the very people that habitually violate those *Shastras* every minute of their lives and is glad that there were others who approved of the measures. It remarks that the Bills are the outcome of a real desire on the part of the enlightened gentlemen to put down evil practices, and prays that Government will attach much weight to the advice of the Honourable Members in the Legislative Council.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*. Feb. 8th, 1898.

Marriageable Age Limit Bills.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th February, speaking of the Bills brought forward by Hon'ble Messrs. Jambulingam Mudaliyar and Ratnasabhabati Pillai, says that the object of the Act which is now in force in Mysore is defeated by people performing infant marriages out of the province. The paper thinks that unless such marriages are declared null and void people will find means to evade the penalty sought to be imposed by the Bills; and sees no reason why marriages, which are performed against the sastras, such as infant marriages are, should not be considered void by the legislature.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 7th, 1898.

The Infant Marriage Prevention Bills.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Feb. 5th, 1898.

The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 5th February, remarks that neither of the Bills goes far enough to prevent the evils of infant marriages, while the provisions of section 5 of the Hon'ble Mr. Jambulingam Mudaliyar's Bill allowing a girl to be married after six years under special circumstances will defeat the whole object of the law, because it would be always easy to find some plausible excuse or other for the celebration of marriages of infants.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 29th, 1898.

Comments on the Bill to amend section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

41. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th January, referring to the meeting recently held at Madras under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha to adopt a memorial protesting against the Bill to amend section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, says that the Bill should be dropped as it would be ruinous to the liberty of speech and liberty of the press in this country. It is only the freedom which the people enjoy under this Government, the confidence that the Government will not go counter to the wishes of the people, and the hope that they will in course of time receive still greater freedom that make people entertain a great fear and affection for Government; and the operation of such laws and the effect produced thereby will shake the confidence which has become deep-rooted in their minds. As the confidence becomes more and more shaken, the affection between the rulers and the ruled will gradually become strained. Then there will be no happiness in the country. Although the offence of sedition may be tried by a jury, yet there is no provision in the Bill that it should be done so. The opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers who introduced the Bill is that the Indian law of sedition is only made to correspond with the English law. In England an offence under this law is tried by a jury, half of which should be composed of the countrymen of the prisoner. But the Tilak case clearly shows that in this country there is no such provision as to the constitution of the jury. In the absence of such a provision in the Bill, how can it be said that it corresponds to the English law? If the Government wishes to introduce into this country a law which is strictly impartial, it is absolutely necessary that it should be framed on the lines suggested in the memorial of the Mahajana Sabha.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 5th, 1898.

Remarks on the questions and replies in the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

42. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th February, commenting upon the questions asked by the non-official members in the last meeting of the local Legislative Council and the replies of Government thereto, says, among other matters, that the reply of Government to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ratnasabhabati Pillai regarding the exportation of bone manure from India is not a reasonable one. If, as the honourable member suggested, an export duty is levied on this excellent manure, it may in all probability be utilised in this country, and, in case it is exported, the Government will have another source of income also.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 10th, 1898.

Suggestions regarding the Marriageable Age Bill.

43. The *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 10th February, publishes the substance of the Marriageable Age Bill framed by the Hon'ble Mr. Jambulingam Mudaliyar to be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council, and hopes that as such a measure is highly desirable and beneficial, the Government of India will accord its sanction for the introduction of the Bill in the council. The opinion is expressed that the marriageable age of girls should be fixed as nine or ten instead of eight in the Bill. Then the number of infant widows will be still further reduced. It is also necessary to make a provision in the Bill prohibiting the marriage of men of fifty or sixty years of age with infant girls, as the evils resulting from such unions are very great. As it is provided in the Bill that if the marriages solemnised contrary to the provisions of the Bill do not come within the knowledge of the authorities till after the expiry of two years, no penalty will be imposed though the offence is punishable under the law. To guard against such a contingency the paper

suggests the insertion of a clause in the Bill to the effect that the parties contracting marriages should give notice of the particulars of such marriages to the village or other authorities. It should also be provided that any dispute regarding the age of girls should be settled by a jury.

## IV.—Native States.

44. Referring to the departure of Mr. Plowden for Calcutta, the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 3rd February, thinks that the Resident has probably been called by the Government of India to submit an explanation regarding the allegations made in Sirwar Jang's letter, and says if what is believed is correct, the steps taken for ascertaining the veracity or otherwise of the allegations made are quite inadequate. The editor proceeds to observe that the alleged friction between the Nizam and the Minister is due to the fact that the Minister, who has been appointed against the will and pleasure of the Nizam, disobeys His Highness and still keeps his position under the protection of the British Resident since the power of appointment and dismissal of such officers, vested in the Nizam, is restricted. If the Government of India considers the Nizam to be responsible for the affairs of his State, His Highness' powers in this respect should not be placed under any restriction. The editor also mentions that it is said that the Nizam has asked for a change of Ministers and for the appointment of Sir Asman Jah, and that the Government of India has recommended two Hindus and one Muhammadan. In disapproving of the appointment of any Hindu to the posts the editor remarks that such an appointment would tend to create general disaffection, as foreign Hindus unacquainted with the language of the State and the customs and habits of the people cannot satisfactorily discharge their onerous functions. Hence the editor says the re-appointment of Sir Asman Jah as Minister would be approved by the Hyderabad public.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1898.

Commenting on the departure of Mr. Plowden for Calcutta.

45. Referring to the statement of the *Hyderabad Chronicle* to the effect that the Resident will succeed in getting certain political questions decided in his favour at Calcutta by his eloquence, the *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 5th February, says it is foolish to think that Lord Elgin, in whose charge the disposal of the fate of 25 crores of the people of India has been given on account of his vast experience and superior qualifications, will yield to the eloquence of Mr. Plowden. The Nizam is not at all displeased with the Resident, as is alleged, or his term of office would never have been extended. Referring to the attacks made on the present Minister, the editor thinks the attacks are baseless, and observes that during the present ministry much useful work has been performed and many intricate questions have been solved as, for instance, the Gódávari question and the Yusufuddien case.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, Feb. 5th, 1898.

Departure of Mr. Plowden to Calcutta.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th February, says that the present year threatens to be worse than the past one in the matter of scarcity in some of the districts in Southern India, and hopes that His Excellency the Governor will, in his present tour, make arrangements for opening relief works in those districts.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 14th, 1898.

Impending famine in the Madras Presidency.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th January, reporting that the London Congress has passed a resolution to the effect that the English Government is the cause of the frequent outbreak of famine and pestilence in India, of the unjust frontier war in the

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1898.

Comment on the resolution passed by the London Congress meeting.

North-West, of the iniquitous punishment of the editors of newspapers in Bombay, of the strenuous efforts on the part of the Government of India to gag the patriots of this country who have received the benefit of higher education, of the detention of Nattu brothers in jail without trial, and of every other hardship the people of this country are now smarting under, observes that it is not at all just and proper to condemn the English Government even for the misfortunes which are due more or less to natural causes and to utter ignorance on the part of the masses of the physical laws that govern the world, although Government may be said to be, to no small extent, the cause of the poverty of the people who cannot prosper owing to the heavy taxation they groan under. The paper concludes with the remark that it is not the characteristics of the English Government to rule over a country by threats and severe regulations which is the prominent feature of the barbarous Muhammadan Government, and that it does not become the English Government to begin to govern us in a manner different from the one which it was hitherto adopting, and exhorts the people to represent to Government their grievances in a respectful language.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1898.

A remark on a certain memorial of the mirasidars of Tanjore.

48. The *Pariyan*, of the 5th February, referring to the memorial of the mirasidars of Tanjore requesting Government to adopt measures for preventing the emigration of the Pariyahs from the district of Tanjore, on the ground that it tends to enhance the price of labour in the district and entails on the mirasidars less of the money they advance to the Pariyah labourers, advises Government not to pay heed to the grievances of the memorialists as the emigration complained of is resorted to by the Pariyahs in consequence of the severe and improper treatment accorded to them by the mirasidars who do not feel it a duty incumbent on them to maintain their Pariyah labourers when the latter have no other sources of livelihood. The paper concludes with the remark that the mirasidars out of mere selfishness obstruct the amelioration of the Pariyahs as a class, and that, if Government should pass a regulation on the subject as solicited by the memorialists, it would simply revive in Southern India the slave trade suppressed in the year 1814.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 7th, 1898.

Unequal treatment of Europeans and Indians by the Plague officers in Bombay.

49. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th February, has the following paragraph:—Lately a remarkable case is reported to have occurred in Bombay. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji and one of his European subordinates were the other day travelling by rail. Both of them had come from Matheran armed with some certificates and passports. But while Mr. Justice Tyabji was detained for inspection, his European subordinate with native servants was allowed to pass without detention.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 29th, 1898.

Plague officers.

50. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th January, is of opinion that although the authorities have adopted proper measures for preventing the spread of plague in this country, yet they do not see whether the persons appointed to conduct plague examinations properly perform their functions. It is an open secret that some persons have made it their duty to levy blackmail from people coming by railway, while some others waiting in some places take advantage of this opportunity and dupe poor and innocent travellers. The article cites a recent instance in which a certain Mappilla pretending to be a plague officer stopped the carriage of a patient near Satram in Calicut who was being taken from North Malabar by two Mappillas for the treatment of Dr. Kurup, and feeling the pulse said that the patient would be allowed to go only after being detained in the hospital for ten days; but he afterwards let him off on receiving six annas. The carriage-driver says that he could identify the Mappilla. Under the circumstances, the authorities ought to trace the Mappilla out and teach him a lesson so that similar things may not recur.

51. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan* of the 10th February. The *Hindustani* (place of publication not known) mentions that the Postal authorities in India have been authorised to print such prints as they may consider seditious from being sent by post, and observes that there are some interested persons in the Postal department who will never shrink from unjustly sacrificing the interests of the people of India for the sake of Government favours. Hence it is inadmissible that they should be entrusted with such powers.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1898.

The order for preventing seditious prints from reaching India.

The *Hindustani* further mentions that the Home Government has also authorised the Canadian Postal department to prevent seditious papers from being sent to India on the suspicion that the society formed in Canada for the purpose of holding political communication with America has also opened communication with the natives of India. The *Hindustani* anent the above rumour says it is absurd to think that any man in India can desire to have any connection with the Canadians.

Issued 23rd February 1898.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* No. 4 OF 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 28th February 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 200 | 15th Feb. 1898. |
| 2 | "Gnanodayam" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 12th Feb. 1898. |
| 4 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 12th and 19th Feb. 1898. |
| 5 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 19th Feb. 1898. |
| 8 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st, 8th and 15th Feb. 1898. |
| 9 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 8th Feb. 1898. |
| 10 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 13th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Desabhimani" .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 9th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 12th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th and 19th Feb. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 14 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatore (Kistna district). | .. | 25th Nov. and 25th Dec. 1897 and 25th Jan. 1898. |
| 15 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | Jan. 1898. |
| 16 | "Satwa Sadhani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 31st Dec. 1897 and 28th Feb. 1898. |
| 17 | "Sumanomanollasini" .. .. | Pethakallipalle (Kistna district). | 500 | 15th Feb. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Andhradesopakari" .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | .. | 15th Feb. 1898. |
| 19 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | 1st Jan. ,, |
| 20 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 250 | 19th Feb. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 12th and 19th Feb. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 470 | 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th Feb. 1898. |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th, 19th, 23rd ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 21st and 28th Feb. 1898. |
| 25 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. | 80 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. | 3,000 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. | 800 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb. 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. | 1,030 | 20th Feb. 1898. |
| 30 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 670 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 19th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. | 270 | 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 12th and 19th Feb. 1898. |
| 34 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. | 575 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 730 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb. 1898. |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 700 | 19th and 26th Feb. 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, [illegible] .. | 800 | 14th and 21st Feb. 1898. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, [illegible] .. | 600 | 12th Feb. 1898. |
| 39 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. | Triplicane, [illegible] .. | 50 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. | Rayapet, [illegible] .. | 550 | 17th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 550 | 7th and 10th Feb. 1898. |
| 42 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | Not known. | 10th Feb. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th February, reports that the frontier war, which was thought to have come to a close, is now taking a serious turn, and that there is every certainty that the war will not end until the Afridis are thoroughly defeated. The paper regrets to say that the frontier war has subjected to disgrace the British who have won a name for their prowess and heroism elsewhere in the world, inasmuch as the Afridis have not as yet been brought to complete subjection and the loss of money and lives on the part of the English has been very great indeed, and that the continuance of this war for a couple of months more will entail upon the English Government and therefore upon the Indian subjects, further loss of money and life.

A remark on the renewal of the war with the Afridis.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1898.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th February, observes as follows:—It is quite possible to defeat the Afridis as many times as possible. What guarantee is there that they will not rise again and again. Such frequent wars with them will tempt the Russians, who are now the rivals of the English, to befriend the Afridis who will not let slip a good opportunity to join the Russians. Ever since His Excellency Lord Elgin became the Governor-General, India has been subject to series of misfortunes. We do not know what more calamities await us during the year to come—the unexpired period of the Viceroy's *régime*.

Observations on the war with the Afridis.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1898.

3. Referring to a London telegram of the 10th February announcing that Japan is pressing her demand upon China for the remainder of the war indemnity, the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th February, says with regret that China has been coerced by Russia, England, Germany and France.

China and the European powers.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Feb. 14th, 1898.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 14th February, remarks that it is highly discreditable to the Porawurani police officers that they have been unable to detect the culprits concerned in the recent robbery of a post mail-bag near Porawurani, and presumes that, as the police had cited a post peon as a witness in a similar mail-bag robbery case which occurred in the same place some time ago, the robbers should have, out of spite and vengeance, repeated the mischief. The paper advises the Postal authorities to send in future mail-bags from Muttupet *viâ* Pattukkóttai, as the proposed route will enable postmen to travel during the day with speed and avoid disturbance by robbers.

A suggestion regarding the mail-bag robbery near Porawurani.

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, Feb. 14th, 1898.

5. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd February, says that it is in receipt of a memorial which some of the inhabitants of Cannanore have proposed to send to the Collector of Malabar, stating that the local police after inquiry referred the case against a constable who was arrested at night in Bernasseri in Cannanore by some persons who were lying in wait to capture certain thieves, and that the sub-magistrate appears inclined to favour the police in the matter. It is an open secret that since of late the Mappila sepoys of the 25th Regiment stationed at Cannanore and thieves have become intolerable to the people, and that neither the police nor the magistrate could remedy the evil. In fact, the public opinion is that both the police inspector and the town magistrate are incompetent for this. Considering the present state of Cannanore, there should be a very able

Inefficiency of the Cannanore police and the local magistrate.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Feb. 23rd, 1898.

sub-magistrate and a police inspector in the place. The article therefore hopes that the Collector will take early steps to transfer these two officials from the place and appoint able men instead.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 9th, 1898.

Vagaries of sub-magistrates in the mofussil.

6. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th February, has a leader headed "Our Sub-Magistrates." The article is a continuation of the one published in one of its previous issues and deals with the vagaries of the sub-magistrates in the mofussil. Some of the sub-magistrates are said to insult and abuse vakils and parties appearing before them. They are alleged to decide cases according to the friendship or enmity existing between them and the vakils. The paper says that the Collector of Malabar will be astonished to hear that out of the large number of cases conducted by a particular vakil in a certain sub-magistrate's court in that district only one or two have till now been decided against him; and as this is a matter which is more serious than the taking of bribes, and which ought therefore to be speedily remedied, the Collector will call for an explanation from the magistrate in question.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1898.

An appeal to the Director of Public Instruction.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th February, bitterly complains that the teachers of the schools working under the result-grant system in Kumbakónam range have not as yet been furnished with "the memo. marked C," although nearly nine months have elapsed since the schools were examined in June last, and that such a delay subjects them to inexpressible inconveniences and pecuniary difficulties in these days of famine. He further complains that the rates appearing in "the Combined List" are very low and that petty sums such as Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 are entered against the schools which should secure Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 when the results are taken into consideration. The correspondent appeals to the clemency of the Director of Public Instruction, and earnestly requests him to redress the grievances of the poor teachers who work hard both day and night.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

A primary school wanted at Tanur in Malabar.

8. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th February, invites the attention of the Educational authorities to the desirability of opening at least a primary school at Tanur in Malabar. The correspondent adds that the want of a school is much felt by the inhabitants of Tanur which is rising in importance and where there is ample scope for a successful institution of the primary grade.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 9th, 1898.

Advisability of making the village of Velliyankuppam a union.

9. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 9th February, regrets to remark that the village of Velliyankuppam (South Arcot district), which contains about 1,000 houses and 6,000 inhabitants, has not as yet been made a major union by the authorities. He earnestly hopes that the authorities concerned will do the needful ere long, in view to improve the sanitation of such a thickly-populated village as the one under reference.

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Feb. 14th, 1898.

Necessity for a road from Karapidakai to Talanayar near Tirutturaippúndi.

10. The *Nilalochani*, of the 14th February, requests the authorities to construct a road from the village of Karapidakai near Tirutturaippúndi to Talanayar and thus remove the great inconvenience felt by the public owing to its absence.

11. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st February, complains that the roads in the civil and military station of Bangalore, especially those leading from the station to the Lal Bagh, are in a very bad condition, being full of fine dust. This is attributed to the nature of the laterite used, and the editor hopes that the municipality would use better kind of laterite and remove the dust before putting on fresh laterite.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 21st, 1898.

The bad state of the roads in the civil and military station of Bangalore.

12. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th February, writes that, owing to the fall of heavy fog in these days, the health of the city of Bangalore has been considerably affected. Fever prevails everywhere. European and native children are generally attacked. The editor hopes that the Sanitary authorities in the city will attend to sanitation in general and to the filthy streets adjoining the slaughter-house in particular.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Feb. 7th, 1898.

Drawing the attention of the authorities to the insanitary condition of the city of Bangalore.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th February, requests the Revenue authorities of the village of Parithippattu, in Poonamallee division, to be more speedy in the inspection of the blighted crops of the village, as the villagers feel it very difficult to preserve them against the inroads of cattle, and in the grant of remission in respect of such crops. He further complains that the memorial of the villagers submitted to the Collector of Chingleput requesting him to order the Madras Railway Company to stop digging sands near the canal attached to the Cooum river, which is the chief source of water-supply to the village, on the ground of its seriously interfering with the irrigation of the fields, has not as yet been attended to.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1898.

A request to the Revenue authorities of the village of Parithippattu in Poonamallee division.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

14. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th February, says that it is rumoured in certain quarters that as the Deputy Collector who has newly been appointed to take possession of lands needed for the construction of the Calicut-Cannanore railway is to proceed with his work at once in order to expedite the construction of the line, the occupiers of lands and buildings through which the line passes will be required to surrender them without their being previously served with the usual two or three months' notice. The article in commenting upon the matter remarks that the rumour is absolutely unfounded, inasmuch as the Government would not ask the tenants to surrender their lands without giving reasonable time to enable them to remove their moveable properties from the buildings, etc., and to provide for their accommodation, etc. The opinion is expressed that as the construction of the line has been deferred so long, a further delay of two or three months caused by giving notice to the tenants will not result in any serious inconvenience. As it is the duty of Government to give sufficient time to the occupiers who have no choice but to obey whatever is ordered by Government and settle matters in a manner which will not cause any grievance or put them to untold miseries, it should pay proper attention to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 19th, 1898.

Remarks on the acquisition of land for the Calicut-Cannanore railway.

15. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st February, has translation of the proceedings of Government passed on the Negapatam riot of 1896, and expresses concurrence with the remark of its contemporary, the *Madras Mail*, that it is the duty of the Government, police and magistrates, and not of the Railway authorities, to

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1898.

Remarks on the proceedings of Government on the Negapatam riot of 1896.

adopt measures for the prevention of riots and the preservation of peace. Such being the case, to hold the Railway authorities responsible for the purpose appears to be quite unreasonable.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

KALANIDHI, *Coimbatore*, Feb. 15th, 1898.

Desirability of carrying out the Amarávati reservoir project ere long.

16. A correspondent to the *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th February, thinks it highly desirable that the authorities should carry out the "Amarávati reservoir project" ere long and relieve the people of Dhárápuram, Karúr and Udamalpet of their sufferings from drought which is severe in those places. The correspondent is of opinion that the accomplishment of this project would turn large tracts of land into fertile fields and enhance the revenue of Government to an enormous extent.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 21st, 1898.

Illegal collection of stamp-duty by the abkári officers.

17. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 21st February, says that although toddy-drawers who apply to the abkári officers to get trees marked for tapping sweet toddy are under the rules required only to make the applications on plain paper without any stamp being affixed, yet it is the custom of the sub-inspectors who receive them to tell the applicants that they should affix one anna court-fee stamp to each application and to thus either collect from them one anna or get one anna court-fee stamp affixed. The abkári officers are then said to remove the stamps from the petition and give them to some persons on commission who afterwards publicly sell them at 6 or 9 pies each, such stamps evidently bearing the mark of having been used once. The editor says that on inquiries made by him as to the source from which such stamps are obtained for sale, he came to understand that they are illegally received by the abkári officers in the manner above described and sold by them to some commission agents. The attention of the authorities is invited to the necessity of taking steps to put a stop to this fraudulent practice.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1898.

Complaints against the village postmasters.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th February, complains against the village postmasters as follows:—

(1) They wilfully retain with them some of the letters posted on a particular day and deliver them either on the following day or on some other day on which no letters are posted: this they do in view to make it appear that letters are posted every day and that the necessity for the existence of post offices in certain villages is indispensable. It is to be regretted that the postmasters who play such tricks in their own interest are not sensible of the difficulties and inconveniences the addressees are likely to be put to, in consequence of the delay in the delivery of letters.

(2) They read the contents of post-cards and letters and create endless misunderstanding among the villagers.

(3) They send letters through passers-by to be delivered to the addressees when they happen to be in distant places: such letters do not generally reach the addressees.

(4) They remove the wrappers of newspapers addressed to the villagers, read them as if they are the subscribers and leisurely deliver them to the addressees. This is the reason why many of the villagers cease to be subscribers to newspapers very often.

(5) They levy blackmail from the poor villagers in the case of unstamped letters and money orders received from Singapore, Mauritius and such other places.

(6) They receive some gratification or other for selling stamps on Sundays or at nights.

(7) They demand extra postage even in respect of duly stamped letters and misappropriate the money thus collected.

19. The same paper requests the members of the Legislative Council to question Government as to what steps it has taken in regard to the suggestion of the Executive Engineer of the Periyár division that Government should adopt such measures as will supply the ryots with the manure required for the lands irrigated by the Periyár, if they are to yield two crops annually, which alone will enable the cultivators to pay the heavy assessment levied by Government. The paper regrets to note that Government has silently recorded the report submitted by the Executive Engineer without bestowing due attention on the subject of manure referred to by the said officer.

A request to the members of the Legislative Council in regard to the lands irrigated by the Periyár.

20. The *Nilalochani*, of the 7th February, reports that the income-tax authorities have assessed a certain college in Madura, and that as the principal of the college protested against it on the ground that it was unprecedented, the case is pending inquiry in the district court. The paper remarks that it is not right to assess the income of college endowments left by charitable people for the purpose of improving the status of schools and colleges and spreading education among the masses as far as possible.

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Feb. 7th, 1898.

Inadvisability of assessing a certain college in Madura.

21. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th February, referring to the conviction of Lord William Neville, commends the strict and impartial administration of justice in England, and suggests that, if the British Government in India had similarly dealt impartial justice to all without making any distinction between natives and Europeans, it would have greatly added to its glory.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1898.

Administration of justice in England and India.

22. The same paper is surprised to hear that while the Nellore citizens were disappointed in their request to His Excellency the Governor for a grant of Rs. 25,000 for the improvement of the drains in Nellore, the Government did not hesitate to sanction a sum of Rs. 10,490 for illuminating the Connemara Library with gas lights. Observing that the latter amount was to be paid out of the allotments for educational purposes, the paper asks why, if the Educational Department has a surplus allotment, the same should not be transferred to the Municipal Department.

Gas lights for the Connemara Library.

23. The *Andhradesopakari*, of the 15th February, referring to the appointment of Mr. Arnold White as the Advocate-General of Madras, remarks that the claims of Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar have been overlooked on the ground of his being a native and a vakil and not a European and a barrister. It regrets to find that the Secretary of State has failed to realise the promises made by Her Majesty in 1857 to govern the country without distinction of race, colour or creed.

ANDHRADESOPAKARI, *Nellore*, Feb. 15th, 1898.

The Advocate-Generalship.

24. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 18th February, stating that a large number of persons in Madakasíra, Anantapur district, are living by perjury, prays that the District Collector would, after obtaining the necessary information from the tahsildar, inflict exemplary punishment on these offenders.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 18th, 1898.

Perjury in the Anantapur district.

25. The editor of the *Sasilekha*, of the 15th February, refers to the frequent complaints from its subscribers as regards the non-delivery of his journals, and remarks that, if the paper is delayed in delivery or not delivered at all to the addressees though he punctually posts the same at 5–30 P.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, the fault is the Postal authorities' and not his. He complains that the Postal authorities, while taking the postage of Rs. 48 from him on the 1st of each month, involve him in difficulties and bring him into disgrace.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1898.

The *Sasilekha*.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

A suggestion to expedite the publication of annual reports of administration.

26. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 26th February, in remarking the delay in the publication of annual reports on various branches of administration, says that as the appendices to these reports containing mere statistics occupy the larger portion of the reports, it would be advisable to publish the body of the report itself separately within two or three months from the end of the period to which they refer, leaving out the appendices to follow after some time when they are ready.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 20th, 1898.

Village post offices.

27. A correspondent in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 20th February, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the irregularities prevailing in the village post offices. He says that the friends of village postmasters generally come to the post office when the mail comes and read the contents of post-cards and the addresses of letters arriving by post, and sometimes even open and read with or without the consent of the postmaster such letters received to the address of any one whom they dislike. The correspondent further says that the village postmasters themselves sometimes open and read almost all the letters received in their office. As a remedial measure it is suggested that as some of the post offices are held in a room in some of the buildings to which people of all sorts have access, some arrangements should be made in the matter of these post office buildings, and orders should also be issued strictly prohibiting the admission of outsiders into such offices.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 23rd, 1898.

Nepotism of the district registrar of Calicut.

28. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd February, says that it is an admitted fact that the number of Brahmins employed in the Registration department in the whole Presidency is objectionably greater than that of any other class. It takes exception to the appointments made by the present district registrar of Calicut, who, it appears, appoints a greater number of Brahmins under him than others and treats them with greater consideration than the employés of other castes. The opinion is expressed that as it is quite unbecoming on the part of the said district registrar to appoint only Brahmins, his own castemen, whenever any vacancy occurs, overlooking the claims of the members of other classes, who are by their education and ability equally entitled to get a share in the appointments, his conduct deserves to be taken notice of by the authorities. It is the duty of the registrar to receive documents from the parties and see whether they are properly stamped or not, but this business is done by a clerk Sivarama Aiyar for the registrar, and it has even come to the notice of the Inspector-General of Registration. The registrar's undue attachment to Sivarama Aiyar has given rise to scandals. It appears that when the registrar goes to his native place during the holidays, this clerk is also taken with him. It is surprising that in spite of all these scandals this clerk has not yet been transferred from the place.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 14th, 1898.

Commenting on Her Majesty's speech recently read in Parliament.

29. In commenting upon the speech of the Queen-Empress read in Parliament on the 8th February, the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th February, says that what Her Majesty thinks about the disappearance of the plague and of famine in India is incorrect, and attributes the cause thereof to misrepresentation. The editor in drawing a contrast between the number of fatal plague cases that occurred last year and from the beginning of the present year up to date, observes that in Bombay alone from 150 to 200 people die daily. Moreover, the disease has spread to several parts in India, causing great panic amongst the inhabitants. About the famine and scarcity the editor remarks that even the affluent feel its dire effects. Notwithstanding all this, Government does not give practical sympathy as regards collecting the revenue. The editor hopes that the Lord Chancellor will amend the speech by pointing out to Her Majesty that what she thinks about the famine and plague is incorrect.

## III.—Legislation.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th February, remarks that the Government of India never thought that the Bill amending section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code would meet with stout opposition from every quarter and that it is now in dilemma and unable to do one thing or the other in respect of the Bill. The paper surmises that Government, in consideration of the mighty opposition, will make certain amendments here and there in the Bill and pass it into an Act, and observes that, as the Bill aims at putting a stop to the free expression of native public opinion, it would be quite improper on the part of Government to introduce a measure of this kind against the unanimous opposition of its subjects, and that Government will, later on, have occasion to repent for the existence of such an enactment.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1898.

Remarks on the Bill amending section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

31. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 12th February, observes that the Madras Marriage Bill will affect the Brahmin community only, that the Bill will induce the executive officers and other officials to have recourse to all sorts of malpractices in detecting those who may be guilty under the contemplated Act, and that the authorities may as well draft a Bill prohibiting the marriage of old persons of above 60 years of age with young girls who are more or less children, and subjecting to penalty the parents who keep their daughters unmarried till they become too old, in anticipation of getting rich or learned husbands for them. The paper concludes with the remark that as the masses have already begun to view infant marriages with contempt, a legislation on the subject is uncalled for.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1898.

Comments on the Madras Marriage Bill.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th February, reporting with deep regret that the Bill amending section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code has been passed into an Act in spite of the united protest of the native members of the Legislative Council, observes that the Act will do no substantial good either to Government or to the people, but will certainly cause immense mischief and trouble which Government will not fail to perceive in course of time. The paper concludes with the remark that both the Europeans and the Natives are unanimous in thinking that there was never a time when the Government of India was so thoughtless as it was while passing the Sedition Bill into an Act.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1898.

Observations on the passing of the Sedition Bill into an Act.

33. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd February, remarks that, after all, the Government has carried out its own intentions in amending section 124-A and some other sections of the Indian Penal Code, in spite of all the representations made by the natives as well as non-official Europeans in India. It notes that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has remarked that those that have received education in the Government schools have been seditionists and that there should therefore be a law to punish them. The Finance Member, it further notes, has characterised the memorial-submitting people in India as mere non-entities. Government itself may well consider, it remarks, how far it is justifiable to pass retrograde laws affecting a whole nation, on the ground of some foolish men having committed two murders in Poona. Although the Government has stated that the law would affect the editors of the English and Vernacular papers equally, Sir Alexander Mackenzie has already definitely expressed himself that the law was intended to keep the editors of vernacular newspapers in check. It, however, finds consolation in the practice that when a Conservative Government passed such laws, the succeeding Liberal Government quashed them; and says that wise people have given out that these amendments would soon be removed and that the "locks put on the mouths of the people" would fall off, the people regaining their former privileges. It, therefore, prays that the good time may befall the country in the near future.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1898.

The Sedition Law.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th February, expresses its opinion in favour of the Gains of Learning Bill, now before the Madras Legislative Council, as it tends to put down the bad practice of the male and female members in a Hindu family entirely depending upon the earnings of one individual member, instead of exerting themselves to work and to earn.

The Gains of Learning Bill.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 28th, 1898.

35. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th February, has the following:—The Bill which became law last Friday in spite of the remonstrances of all classes of the people is the most retrogressive measure that has been passed for the last seventy years. It was believed that at the end of the nineteenth century we should hear no more about Gagging Acts, but we were mistaken. The Indian authorities have shown the world how slow they are to read the "Signs of the times," how much they are behind the age. The ostensible cause for this severe Act, this extension of section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, is the amount of sedition in the land. We believe there is no sedition. The thought is a hallucination and nothing else. The trial of Damodar Chapekar was to bring to light a great amount of evil. It was to show to the world at large a vast chain of conspiracy ending in the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst. It showed nothing of the kind. The trial revealed nothing at all of a nature to make the Government afraid, and it is downright folly to pass an Act to curb the press. But the real reason for passing the measure is altogether different from the ostensible reason. The press in question criticises those in authority. This they do not like; and hence the measure that is so abhorrent to the minds of all the people of India. The officials think this will stop criticism; put an end to anything they may do coming under review, but in this we feel sure they will be mistaken. We feel certain that the press will continue to do its duty in spite of the repressive measure we are discussing, and thus it will, to a great extent, be rendered nugatory. Still the measure is calculated to do much harm. It will set the people against those in power, and make them look upon everything that is done with suspicion. It is very probable that the Act which has been passed will produce the very sedition it was intended to prevent. The people will not be able to express their grievances freely, and so they may begin to plot against those in power. It is plain to be seen that the measure is bad for the Government and bad for the people. Bad for the former because it will not know what the people desire. It will cause estrangement between the rulers and the ruled, confidence will be destroyed, and it will be many years before the evil caused will be eradicated.

The Press Act.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

36. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th February, referring to the discussion that took place in the Supreme Legislative Council when the Sedition Law Amendment Bill was passed, notices with regret that the Bill was passed into law in the teeth of such a strong opposition both from the non-official members and the Indian public. The paper, while commenting upon the matter at some length, remarks that the people should continue ventilating their grievances truly without keeping themselves back on account of the stringency of the new law, and though the punishment that might result therefrom may be lamentable from a worldly point of view, it can never be so in the eyes of God.

Sedition Law Amendment Act.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1898.

37. In commenting upon the Bill by which it is proposed to make certain amendments in the Indian Penal Code for restricting the liberty of the press, the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 17th February, says it is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has been urged to frame an enactment on the model of the Lytton Act, but the sympathetic Viceroy refused to entertain the suggestion considering it to be repugnant to constitutional principles. The editor thanks His Excellency, and hopes that His Excellency will, before passing Mr. Chalmers' Bill into law, take such steps as will neither affect the freedom of the press nor give room to seditious writings. Mr. Chalmers'

Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.

Bill cannot be expected to meet the above purposes and hence it is disapproved by European and Indian politicians. The provisions of the Bill will, to a certain degree, restrict the press which is contrary to the spirit of the British Government and will retard the progress of the country. The first amendment proposed by the Bill to be made in the Code will surely prevent even fair and just criticisms, thereby keeping Government ignorant of the misdeeds of its subordinate officials for the time being. Former kings had spies and reporters to keep them informed as to what was going on in the country. But in respect of the British Government this was hitherto unnecessary since it had granted freedom to the press and thus learnt everything that was going on. This concession had moreover added to its revenues. It is a pity if this freedom is restricted, the prestige of the press will disappear and by degrees papers will cease to exist, when the Government will find the appointment of spies at an enormous cost indispensable. Even then it will not be able to learn the real aspect of affairs as fully as it now does, and perhaps for this reason alone Lord William Bentinck, the suppressor of Sati in India, had remarked: "I gather the true state of affairs through the press better than any other source." The words "libel and ill-will" contained in the second amendment are too wide. On account of this it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for the press to escape. "Libel" can be established from even fair and just criticisms, and "ill-will" has connection with mind which it is impossible to prove. Such being the case, the insertion of the word in the amendment will create difficulties both for the ruler and for the ruled. As for the third amendment, the editor says, when accused had wide scope for their defence, the punishment prescribed was slight, namely, three years; but now Mr. Chalmers has not only limited the right of private defence but also enhanced the punishment. This appears to be *primâ facie* unjustifiable. The editor, after commenting on the subject, at length hopes that the Government of India will not be hasty in passing the measure, and that it will afford sufficient time for getting public opinion on the matter and afterwards re-enact it on such principles as will tend to be advantageous both to the ruler and to the ruled.

Remarks on the Select Committee's report on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.

38. The same paper mentions with great pleasure that the Select Committee, to which the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code was referred for consideration, has since submitted its report, excluding from the Bill many unjust proposals and leaving the punishment already prescribed for sedition untouched, but regrets to say that the Select Committee did not attend to a very important question, viz., that of "Jury." Cases cognizable by jury cannot be tried by magistrates. The editor hopes that Government will consider this point favourably before it passes the Bill.

Appointment of a Muhammadan as member to the Local Legislative Council.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1898.

39. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st February, inserts an extract from the *Punjab Observer* against the appointment of the Muhammadan member made by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to Local Legislative Council, and says what is done is done and there can be no remedy for it. If His Excellency had re-appointed the old member, it would have afforded great satisfaction to the community.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1898.

The plague in the Nizam's dominions.

40. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 15th February, speaking of the gradual spread of the plague in the Nizam's dominions, remarks that the British Government would have to lend to the Nizam's Government the services of a few medical men and of the British forces at Secunderabad if the epidemic were to become serious. He observes that the subjects of the Nizam are dirty, ignorant and self-willed, that they are too daring and are armed with weapons, and that they are staunchly adherent to the gosha system. The correspondent is therefore afraid that when the

authorities enter private houses in search of plague-stricken persons, disturbances would arise. Hyderabad being a most dirty town, the havoc might, he regrets to observe, be very great, if once the plague makes its appearance there, but Dr. Lawrie is endeavouring his best to prevent such a contingency. He suggests that the Nizam's Government would do well to apply to the British Government for medical aid and nip the disease in the bud.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

A Hyderabad magistrate.

41. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th February, referring to Mr. Justice Shephard's severe remarks against the character of Mr. Sayed Hussain Sahib, the City Magistrate of Hyderabad, when he appeared as a witness in a suit before him, declaring that all his statements were downright lies and totally unbelievable, and also to Mr. Justice Afzul Hussain of the Hyderabad Chief Court's declining to interfere in the matter, when it was referred to the Judges of the said Court, expresses its surprise how a gentleman whose veracity and trustworthiness were publicly questioned, came to be entrusted with the administration of justice in Hyderabad. It believes that the Nizam's Government risks greatly its reputation by having such officials in its service. If the authorities in Hyderabad are intent on favouring such liars, they might, the paper observes, be employed in some other capacity carrying no responsibility with it.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

The misunderstanding between the Nizam and the British Resident at Hyderabad.

42. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 26th February, says that it learns that there is a misunderstanding between the Nizam and the British Resident, that the Prime Minister and the Resident have combined together against the Nizam and his party, and these two parties are accusing each other of having squandered the public money in the Hyderabad treasury. It further learns that the Resident has gone to Calcutta to represent his version of the case to the Viceroy, and thinks that this unsatisfactory state of things cannot be put an end to unless the present Resident is replaced by another.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Feb. 23rd, 1898.

The evils of the Diwan's administration in Mysore.

43. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd February, discusses in the form of a dialogue between two representatives of the people, the good and bad points of the Diwan's administration of Mysore. One of the representatives is made to say that the Diwan has reduced the province to a very humble position by transferring the postal department and the railway into foreign hands and by increasing the subsidy from 24 lakhs to 35 lakhs and that he has aggrandized himself and has provided for all his relations with fat appointments. Not content with himself drawing Rs. 5,000 as salary and Rs. 500 for personal expenses, he has given a place of Rs. 500 to his brother-in-law, one of Rs. 450 to one of his sons and another of Rs. 200 to another. He has also erected a magnificent palatial building for himself on an extensive piece of ground and has had roads constructed near it. The other representative is made to say that the Diwan has improved the country by encouraging large plantation industries, constructing water-works for Mysore and Bangalore and by establishing agricultural banks.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 18th, 1898.

The administration of Mysore during the 15 years under Sir Seshadri Iyer.

44. The *Suryodaya*, of the 18th February, in a review of the administration for the last 15 years, says that under the present Diwan the taxes have been increased tenfold, the ryots have been reduced to poverty, and although the revenue has increased, it is spent in paying newly-created Assistant Commissioners. The railway has been given away to foreigners, the railway police has become a branch of the British police, and the postal department is no more a part of the Mysore administration. The officials have grown fat and insolent. The paper, therefore, calls upon the people not to tolerate this state of things hereafter and to resist to their utmost the importation of Madrasees and other foreigners into the Mysore service.

45. The same paper says that, for various reasons, it is advisable to retain the present Muhammadan member in the council, as there is no other Muhammadan gentleman who has the necessary qualifications.

The new Council of Regency in Mysore.

46. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 19th February, writes in English thus:—

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, Feb. 19th, 1898.

British Political Agents in Native States.

"In our previous article we have tried to show that the present prosperous condition of Native States is, in a large measure, attributable to the influence of British Residents, and to indicate the two directions in which that influence operated; it tended to put a restraint upon the evil propensities of native rulers and it led them on in the path of progress. We now propose to restrict our field of observation and to dwell at some length upon the relations that have long existed between the sovereigns of Travancore and successive British Residents. At the very outset it must be clearly understood that Travancore was in many respects unique among Native States, inasmuch as it was ruled from time immemorial by a line of Maharajas who never stood in need of any restraining influence. Even her worst enemies cannot deny that her rulers were all of them actuated by a sincere desire to promote, to the best of their ability, the happiness of their subjects. Their efforts in this direction were circumscribed only by the circumscribed character of their attainments. Therefore the duties of our Resident were confined to the task of initiating and encouraging progressive modes of administration. As years passed on and as our rulers added to natural good intentions the refinements of western culture, their influence for good became incalculable. Our late Maharaja, for instance, has now been recognised throughout India and England as one who was second to none in any of the attributes of a successful ruler. The recent graceful and unstinted eulogy of the *London Times* proves this fact conclusively. The same may be said with regard to some of his predecessors and His Highness the present Maharaja. Therefore the Residents here had only to move with the course of the current of progress that had already set in. This they did by influencing the actions of the Diwans who were solely responsible for the actual government of the country. The mere consciousness that their actions were being unceasingly watched over by one who was passionately fond of reform and good government, and upon whose approval of their measures depended the continuance of their office and the honourable recognition of their services acted as a most powerful incentive upon the Diwans. This continued till the advent of Mr. J. C. Hannyngton as Resident. This gentleman might have been a capable civilian elsewhere, but after his arrival here his only care was to enjoy undisturbed calm and to save enough money to pass his old age in plenty and comfort. So long as we had such an able and upright Diwan as the late Mr. Ramiengar, this did not matter much. But when he was succeeded by Mr. Rama Rau, a man of very good intentions and teeming with ideas of reform, but wofully weak and short-sighted in every way, the downward course of the administration was rapid. On Mr. Grigg succeeding Mr. Hannyngton, he infused a new spirit into the Government of the country which had, however, a melancholy termination in his untimely death. Meantime Mr. Sankarasubbier had succeeded Mr. Rama Rau as Diwan. This gentleman's long and varied experience in every grade of the service, combined with his previous reputation as a strong, upright and cultured official, had raised high hopes concerning his tenure of office. Now that his official life has practically been closed, it cannot be maintained even by the most ardent of his admirers that he has in any way realised those hopes. Almost all departments are now thronged with corrupt, incompetent, inhuman and unscrupulous officials. Upright and conscientious persons have been driven by lack of encouragement, to betake themselves to the ways of their more disreputable brethren in the service, and scheming and sycophancy have come to be regarded as the surest high roads to promotion. While on the one hand the people are preyed upon by corrupt officials, there are not a few departments where Government money is needlessly squandered, either in satisfying some such costly whim of certain utopian heads of department as the substitution of Burma teak for indigenous timber, or in filling the private coffers of others who have become adepts in the art of hoodwinking the treasury officials. The *forte* of the Diwan is, of course, finance, and so, to the admiration of the whole world, he must show his unrivalled skill as a financier by producing a large surplus. This is chiefly done, as is well known to all who know the ins and outs of things, by withholding sanction for urgently needed public works, by vetoing any scheme of reform which involves increased expenditure, by repudiating the self-imposed obligations of Government and by various other skilful makeshifts. Long-continued habit has made this passion for ever increasing hoard of surpluses as much a part of the very being of Mr. Sankarasubbier as of Silas Marner, the hero of George Elliot's well-known novel. It is by the production of this annual surplus that the Diwan has covered a thousand other shortcomings and drawn forth the encomiums of the clerks in the Madras Secretariat. In the matter of enjoying domestic peace he has been equally successful. He could well see that the one element which harrowed his predecessor day and night and which held up his administration to the ridicule of the whole world, was the enmity of the Malayali Sudras. From the antecedents and prepossessions of Mr. Sankarasubbier it was expected that he would

make a bold stand against their onslaughts. But, contrary to all expectations, he would seem to have thrown overboard his own party and entered into a secret compact with his former enemies, promising to hand over to them the sole monopoly of all offices in the State if they would not lacerate him by newspaper articles, indignation meetings, deputations and counter-deputations, anonymous letters and numerously signed petitions. Such an understanding places the Diwan's claim to be considered as a very shrewd man of business beyond any doubt. The result of this has been to put the handle that turns the wheel of the State into the hands of one or two disreputable cliques. In the fierce struggle for existence, all those who desire to succeed in life have been compelled, in spite of their education and refinement, to bid adieu to every sentiment of self-respect, and to prostrate themselves before either of the two cliques above referred to. People have a vague foreboding that Mr. Krishnaswami Rau will not be the man to acquiesce in such a state of affairs. From his well-known aversion of all unrighteousness they have correctly surmised that he will not pursue a peace-at-any-rate policy, but either will try his best to mend matters or will clear out of the way altogether. In anticipation of this impending calamity, every step is now being taken to strew the coming Diwan's way with difficulty, to render his plan of reform impossible, and to fill every strategic position with persons who will retard his progress if not stop it entirely.

"The prospect certainly does not augur well for the new administration. The new Diwan will have to stand alone and to face the coming storm. That he will have the hearty support of His Highness the Maharaja in this arduous undertaking, there is no reason to doubt. His Highness must be more anxious than all others to see the country cleared of the dirt and dust of years. But it is even more important that the British Resident should know this and give his unqualified support to the work. If Mr. Krishnaswami Rau can count upon the co-operation of the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, he can very safely ignore every other species of opposition. We are not quite sure that Mr. Rees will be the proper man at such a critical juncture. Up to this time he has manifested no extraordinary aptitude for discharging the duties of his post. It was in every way unfortunate that Mr. Thomson could not have found his way to continue here for some time longer. During the short time that he acted as Resident, he made the Travancore Huzur feel that they had to deal with a man who meant business. He hated public notoriety, but loved to do his duty for its own sake. Mr. Rees is a man born to enjoy life. His finely-turned periods, apt quotations and clever arguments are such as will secure him ready entrance, if need be, even into the editorial columns of the *Pioneer*. His affable manners and equanimity of temper were put to the severest test when he acted as Private Secretary to two Governors. Though he is now placed so high in the official ladder, he always takes particular care that any unconscious officiousness or discourtesy on his part will not cause others to speak or write ill of him. Indeed this trait in our Resident is so marked that persons, great and small, from the Diwan down to office peons and poor compositors who supply news to the correspondents of Madras papers, are fascinated by the charm of his manners. He admires the scenery of the West Coast, its forests with their well-stocked game, and its marriage customs which 'result in manly males and comely and often beautiful females.' It does not, however, follow that these characteristics cannot be reconciled to the work of an ideal Resident. On the other hand, we trust Mr. Rees will rise to the occasion and exert himself on behalf of the poor, dumb, helpless masses of the country which is now virtually entrusted to his charge."

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 21st, 1898.

Irregularities in the matter of transferring pattas in the Cochin State.

47. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 21st February, invites the attention of the Diwan of Cochin to the irregularities prevailing in the Revenue department in the matter of transferring pattas. It appears that when applications are made by parties for the transfer of pattas the village officials do not take notice of them, unless and until they are paid a certain fixed sum as gratification. The correspondent adds that there are several cases in which the pattas of lands which have been sold many years ago have not even on repeated applications been transferred in the name of the purchasers on the ground of their refusal to pay the "tip-money" to the village officials; and says that owing to the non-transfer of pattas in several cases, occasion is given for various sorts of underhand dealings and unnecessary litigation.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1898.

The proposed appointment of Mr. Crolly as Financial Secretary to the Government of Nizam.

48. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th February, mentions, on the authority of the *Hyderabad Chronicle*, that Mr. Plowden in recognition of the good services rendered to the State by Mr. Crolly, Comptroller-General, wants to appoint him Financial Secretary. The editor says that if what is stated is correct, it is necessary that the Government of India should prevent it. Mr. Crolly is generally complained

against, and even the European officers of the State have never spoken a word in his praise. It is understood that Mr. Crolly acts according to the suggestions of others and that he is ignorant of his work. Such being the case, his retention in the service appears to be undesirable.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Famine in the Cuddapah district.

49. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 18th February, states that rains have failed in the Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Ráyachóti and Kadiri taluks of the Cuddapah district, that the poor are suffering from the effects of starvation, and that the cattle are dying for want of fodder. He complains that Government officials fail to ascertain the amount of rainfall in the villages and that it is usual with them to report that the villages are thriving inasmuch as (when?) there is a little rain in the five villages that are the head-quarters of the Tahsildars and Divisional officers.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1898.

Famine in Kaluvoy, Nellore district.

50. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th February, regrets to observe that kists are being collected from the current month in Kaluvoy, Nellore district, while the people are greatly perplexed being quite unable to pay the same, and says that Government would be doing a great favour by postponing the collection until April next. He recommends the construction of roads in the village and the repair of the Podalakoru-Somasila road, with a view to find work for the poor sufferers in the village.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

A hint to His Excellency Lord Elgin.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th February, regrets to observe that during the regime of His Excellency Lord Elgin, which covers a period of nearly four years, the equilibrium of happiness enjoyed by the subjects has been greatly disturbed, and that there is yet a year more during which His Excellency may have several occasions to do immense good to the people and thus establish his name in India like Lord Ripon. It says that if His Excellency Lord Elgin declines to pass the proposed unpopular Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council into an Act, and sets at liberty both Nattu brothers and Mr. Tilak, there is every certainty that his name will be embalmed in the memory of the people of this country.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1898.

Comments on the letter of Her Majesty read before Parliament.

52. The same paper writes as follows:—In the letter of Her Majesty read before Parliament on its re-opening this year there was but a brief reference to the frontier war and the plague, and to the famine which is said to be drawing to a close; it is a pity that the letter made no mention whatever of the measures to be adopted in connection with the frontier war, of the division between India and England of the cost of the war, and of the steps to be taken for preventing the recurrence of famine in the years to come. About 50 lakhs of rupees have been expended on the war, and Government is fully convinced of the inadvisability of engaging itself in such unprofitable wars. Our expectation that England would be required to pay a portion of the cost, in consideration of the fact that India is groaning under heavy taxation, has not been realized. Her Majesty has said that the coming year would be a period of prosperity to India and that it would not therefore be reasonable to ask England to help India. It is not, as a matter of favour, that we ask England to meet a portion of the cost of the frontier war; for it was undertaken in view to prevent the Russians from invading India and to perpetuate the British rule in this country; it is therefore just and proper that the expenses of the war should be defrayed by both India and England. The assertion of Her Majesty that the coming year will be prosperous is not correct, in that it is based on a misconception that famine has been thoroughly rooted out of India. Even this year

monsoon has failed in many parts and the authorities are seriously contemplating the opening of relief works. To argue that it is not advisable that England should pay a portion of the cost of the war inasmuch as such a course would encourage the authorities in India to indulge more freely in wars, is after all a stratagem. The real object of such a misleading statement is too well known. No money will be paid out of the British exchequer unless and until the Parliament approves of the measures of the ministers who have been the cause of the war, which should be ultimately explained to the British electors to their entire satisfaction; and the British ministers are aware of the fact that their version of the cause of the war will not commend itself to the British electors and that they will be taken to task for their blunder. It is really painful to note that Her Majesty has spoken of India in vague and insipid language. Nevertheless, without being disheartened, we expect such of the members of the British Parliament as have been taking no small interest in the welfare of India to advocate our cause in times of necessity. The Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy have done all that they could to deprive us of our feelings of loyalty to the British Government. No human effort can succeed in making us disloyal as we are a nation noted for loyalty and forbearance.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tanjore*, Feb. 15th, 1898.

Expediency of repealing the stringent regulations regarding the plague.

53. The *India Mitran*, of the 15th February, regards the bubonic plague as a punishment sent by God on sinners, and advises Government to suspend the operation of the plague regulations for the reason that they are very severe and subject the people to various kinds of hardship,—such as forfeiture of their property, separation of children from their parents, and, above all, of women from their husbands by the plague officers who are enamoured of their beauty, defilement of places of worship, indiscriminate treatment of all classes without observing the necessary distinction of caste and creed, and so forth. The paper is of opinion that the "Poona tragedy" and "Sinnor riots" are the outcome of great heart-burning on the part of the people, and recommends the repeal of all the stringent regulations regarding the plague, which the paper thinks, will enable Government to save much money and remove the sufferings the people are now smarting under. The paper concludes with the remark that when the same plague visited Agra three hundred years ago, Jehangir, the then emperor, did not waste public money in the manner in which the English Government does now to prevent the spread of the plague, but he left nature to take her own course, on the score that the plague was a scourge sent by the Almighty which no human effort could fend off.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Feb. 21st, 1898.

A request to Government regarding Damodar Chapekar.

54. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 21st February, remarks that Damodar Chapekar's demeanour throughout the trial makes one suspect that he is rather insane and that the authorities should subject him to medical observation.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1898.

Remarks on His Excellency Lord Elgin.

55. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th February, writes as follows:—It does not look fair on the part of His Excellency the Governor-General, who belongs to the Liberal party, to act according to the suggestions of the members of the Conservative party. His Excellency does not scruple to carry out whatever order that is passed by the Secretary of State for India, and thus does things which reflect great discredit on the Liberal party. Ever since the present Viceroy took charge of the Government of India he has been doing many objectionable acts such as engagement in the useless and expensive frontier war, failure to adopt precautionary measures to mitigate the severity of famine and neglect to restrain the Governor of Bombay when he went headlong in dealing with the recent political disturbances in Bombay, all of which have tended to sully the reputation of the British Government. Never did India see in the past such

a feeble-minded Governor-General as His Excellency Lord Elgin. He is only a Liberal in name, but his actions are not worthy of the party he belongs to.

56. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th February, writes as follows:—It has been decided that India alone should bear the expenses of the frontier war. In response to the cry for pecuniary help raised by the Hindus, it has been suggested by the Secretary of State for India that a pound should be made to have a permanent rate of exchange and that European merchants should be encouraged to utilize their capital in carrying on merchandise in India, so that the profit gained by them may be expended in this country in view to enable the poorer classes among the Hindus to secure sufficient occupation and means of livelihood. We are sorry to observe that such a proposal will, instead of producing the desired effect of doing good to the natives, operate as a severe infliction on the people who are already groaning under heavy taxation. As the frontier war was begun in the interest of England in view to prevent the Russians from stepping into India should they rise in arms against the English, it is but reasonable that England should exclusively bear the whole cost of the war. But, as India depends on England for her safety, the former may be required to meet a portion of the cost. Impartial thinkers having at heart the welfare of both England and India have expressed the same opinion. Does it stand to reason that poor India should be saddled with the whole cost of the war? In regard to the suggestion of the Secretary of State, it may be said that its adoption must necessarily affect local commerce and industry which are already in a retrograde condition. The settlement of many Europeans in India as planters and the remittance of large sums of money from this country have already proved detrimental to the interest of India. Should the rate of exchange be permanently fixed once for all, it would only induce larger numbers of Europeans to repair to India like so many locusts; and the export of money to foreign countries must necessarily be still greater. In these circumstances, the suggestion of the Secretary of State, instead of proving beneficial to the Indians as alleged by him, will seriously tell on their material prosperity in the long run. What a great calamity it will be to India!

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1898.

Remarks on a suggestion of the Secretary of State for India.

57. A correspondent to the same paper, reporting that the congress will hold its meeting this year in Madras, suggests that a congress committee should be nominated in each taluk of a district, and that every village comprised in the taluk should be represented in the central committee which should hold public meetings in any two or three conspicuous localities of the taluk at least four times a year and should nominate delegates to represent the voters at the ensuing meeting of the congress. The correspondent thinks that the method here recommended will not only convince the masses of the usefulness and importance of the congress, but will also create in them a spirit of unanimity and co-operation and enable them to represent their grievances then and there.

A few suggestions regarding the congress.

58. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th February, referring to the question as to who should pay the expenses of the frontier wars in India, remarks that, if the Lord Chancellor of Exchequer represents to the Parliament the necessity for voting a subsidy towards the expenses of these wars, the honourable members will certainly inquire into the matter and reprimand the Government for undertaking such unnecessary wars. The whole conduct of the Government of India would be then exposed to its shame. The present ministry is therefore interested in representing the condition of India in a favourable light, showing the non-necessity for a subsidy. Some of the English papers, it remarks, write to say that these wars, unnecessarily waged by the Conservative Government, have tended to expose the people of India to much suffering, weakening thereby the British Government in India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1898.

The frontier wars and the Conservative Government.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

Notices reminding the mutiny, etc., on the walls of Calcutta.

59. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th February, stating that notices inciting people to rebellion against the English seemed to have been struck upon the walls of Calcutta on the night of the 19th February, remarks that if it were true that such notices were so affixed, it would not be sinful to shoot the offenders from off the mouth of a gun or even to tie them to trees on the road side and torture them with swords. Though the people are very loyal, the rulers are impressed with the idea that they are disloyal. Under such circumstances these notices tend to confirm their belief. God alone knows whether the act was done by any of the badmashes in Calcutta or by the enemies themselves with the object of creating stronger hatred towards the people and of bringing the Calcuttaites into disgrace.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 21st, 1898.

The Famine Commission a waste of public money.

60. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st February, says:—From the published report of the evidence given before the so-called Famine Commission which is now sitting in Madras, it is evident that this commission is more or less a waste of public money. It has examined a number of official witnesses who have had direct personal experience of the administration of relief during the recent famine, but after carefully reading their evidence one fails to find much that would be of use when the commission comes to suggest improvements in the present Famine Code.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 18th, 1898

Corruption in segregation camps.

61. The *Suryodaya*, of the 18th February, gives the following piece of news:—"One Vanavole Andimoorthappa, of Dharmavaram, was travelling in the train with his wife from Raichur. At Guntakal a European doctor examined them and took them to the segregation camp. The man, however, being afraid that his wife, who was a beautiful lady, would not fare well at the camp, spent the sum of Rs. 150 which he had with him and got out of the segregation camp." The paper then remarks that in these days it is difficult to travel without being subjected to all kinds of insults unless we take a large sum of money with us to bribe the doctors.

ERRATA.

In the Newspaper Report No. 3 for first fortnight of February 1898—

Seventh line from bottom of page 40, *for* the word "ryots" *read* "rights."

Sixth line of paragraph 48, page 52, *for* the word "less" *read* "loss."

Issued 9th March 1898.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 5 of 1898.

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending 15th March 1898.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vivekha Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | Feb. 1898. |
| 2 | "Journal of Education" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | Jan. and Feb. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 1st Mar. 1898. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 25th Jan. and 25th Feb. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 19th and 26th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1898. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 26th Feb. 1898. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 19th and 26th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1898. |
| 9 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 6th ,, 20th ,, 1898. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 23rd Feb. and 2nd Mar. 1898. |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 21st ,, 1898. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 28th ,, and 7th Mar. 1898. |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 12th ,, 1898. |
| 14 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 22nd ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 24th Feb. and 1st Mar. 1898. |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 20th and 27th Feb. and 6th Mar. 1898. |
| 17 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 19th ,, 26th ,, 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 22nd, 24th and 26th Feb. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 384 | Mar. 1898. |
| 20 | "Purushardhapradayini" .. .. | Masulipatam .. .. | 250 | Sept. to Dec. 1897. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | 15th Jan. 1898. |
| 22 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 230 | 1st Mar. ,, |
| 23 | "Andhradesopakari" .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | .. | 28th Feb. ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 26th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 470 | 1st, 4th, 8th and 11th Mar. 1898. |
| 26 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th ,, ,, |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 7th and 14th Mar. 1898. |
| 28 | "Suryodaya" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 4th Mar. 1898. |
| 29 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 5th and 12th Mar. 1898. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,030 | 2nd and 12th Mar. 1898. |
| 33 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 25th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1898. |
| 34 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 28th ,, ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 1st and 11th Mar. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 36 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 26th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1898. |
| 37 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 28th ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 2nd and 9th Mar. 1898. |
| 39 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 40 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 28th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1898. |
| 41 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 19th and 26th Feb and 5th Mar. 1898. |
| 42 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th Feb. 1898. |
| 43 | "Alhami" .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 6th Mar. ,, |
| 44 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 24th Feb. and 3rd Mar. 1898. |
| 45 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 17th and 21st Feb. and 3rd Mar. 1898. |
| 46 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 11th Aug. and 1st Nov 1897. |
| 47 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 19th and 25th Feb. 1898. |
| 48 | "Ayeen-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | Feb. 1898. |
| 49 | "Mukhnin-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Do. .. .. | .. | Dec. 1897 and Jan. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Mahbub-i-Dukhan*, of the 24th February, writes that Europe is supreme in commerce, agriculture, art, science and wealth. Notwithstanding all this, Europe is not contented. It would have mattered little if Europe looked for its benefit without injuring others. But this is not the case. The ever-restless Europe, under cover of extending civilization and commerce, wishes to upset the whole world. Though it has already provided for itself everything required for ease and comfort, still it does not keep quiet. It cherishes a vain idea of spreading civilization and establishing peace and tranquillity in foreign countries, when it is unable to put down home disturbances. In Europe self-interestedness and egotism reign supreme. The European powers —whether England, France, Germany and Russia—consider themselves most powerful and yet fear each other. They used to try conjointly to take possession of foreign countries under weak rulers. They have now turned their attention towards China and Central Africa, and it remains to be seen what the result will be. They had likewise conjointly coerced Turkey, but were unsuccessful owing to their separate interests. Russia and Germany got ports opened for them in China, but it is matter for satisfaction that the sympathetic England did not, and it is hoped that she will help China as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mahbub-i-Dukhan, Madras, Feb. 24th, 1898.

European powers and China.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th February, publishes translation of an extract from the Arabic paper called the *Al-Muvaid*, of Cairo, under the head "Treatment of the Nawabs of Carnatic by the English," with the following superscription, viz., "We are not responsible for the opinion expressed by the *Al-Muvaid*." The extract is to the following effect :—

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Madras, Feb. 28th, 1898.

The Nawabs of Carnatic and the British Government.

"The following historical communication, which was received by us (the *Al-Muvaid*) on the 24th January from an inhabitant of the City of Madras (name not given), is inserted in our columns as a warning to those who act according to our advice (*sic*):

"In the 12th century of the Muhammadan era (1789), when Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan was the ruler of the Carnatic, the English were very loyal and faithful to him and had assured him that they would sacrifice their lives on his behalf on any emergency. This loyalty on their part resulted in creating in the mind of the Nawab love for and confidence in them.

"After having thus made the Nawab to be attached to themselves they presented to him a friendly letter from His Britannic Majesty together with many choice and valuable presents. In this letter the Nawab was addressed as 'the Great King of Hindustan.' Subsequently the English persuaded the Nawab to sign a treaty which he did on account of the flattering terms used in the beginning of the treaty, being blind to the evil intention of the English contained in its latter part.

"By the treaty the Nawab was bound to defray the expenses of 1,200 British soldiers and to refrain from giving military appointments to any but the English. In return the English promised to protect his kingdom from external enemies.

"After this event the English issued a proclamation throughout India declaring the Nawab their great ally and supporter, which persuaded the Nawab to grant them fertile lands yielding three millions of rupees annually and an extensive plot of land near the beach, Madras, for constructing a fort and other buildings. A considerable sum of money and many precious gems were also granted to them. In short, the Nawab treated the English as a man treats his own brother or an intimate friend.

"The Nawab was foolish or impolitic in considering the English to be his friends and supporters, as he was not allowed to re-establish his army which he had foolishly disbanded.

"The Nawab died in 1210 Hijri (1796 A.D.) and was succeeded by his son Umdat-ul-umra, and after the death of the latter prince, Ali Hussain his son took his seat upon the musnad without the permission of the English, but he was subsequently removed and his cousin Azeem-ud Dowlah placed on the musnad. Another treaty was made with this young prince by which the Carnatic was taken over by the English, and one hundred thousand rupees were settled on the Nawab for the time being as an allowance.

"A letter from the King of England was also received in which His Majesty in recognising the treaty assured the Nawab that so long as the English remained in India the treaty would be respected.

"At the time when this foolish Nawab was placed on the musnad there were many competent sons of the Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, but the English overlooked their claims for the above-mentioned purpose (viz., taking the Carnatic into their possession). He died in 1235 Hijri (1820 A.D.) and was succeeded by his son Auzam Jah, and after Auzam Jah his infant son Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus Khan was placed on the musnad and his uncle Azeem Jah was appointed Regent. When the Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus Khan assumed full powers he began to gain the hearts of the people by being kind and munificent. He died in 1272 Hijri (1856 A.D.) without issue. On the Nawab Azeem Jah representing his claims to the musnad, the English advised him to petition the British Parliament. He did so, and after a trial which lasted eleven years he was declared not to be entitled to the musnad for the reason that he was not the son of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.

"There is another Native State near the Carnatic called Mysore which was also taken under the protection of the English in the same way as the Carnatic was taken. But after the death of its last Raja, his adoptde son was placed on the musnad. It is a pity the claims of Nawab Azeem Jah, uncle of the Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus Khan, brother of Auzam Jah, son of Azeem-ud Dowlah and grandson of Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, were overlooked and that he was not considered to have claims equal to those of an adopted son.

"After the order was passed by the British Parliament disallowing his claims to the musnad, Azeem Jah repeatedly petitioned Her Majesty, who settled a sum of Rs. 25,000 per mensem on him with the title of Prince of Arcot. He enjoyed this for seven years and died. After his death the pension was reduced by half and is distributed among his relatives inclusive of the present Prince of Arcot whose family is in straitened circumstances."

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Mar. 3rd, 1898.

Frontier operations.

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd March, in discussing at length the expenditure incurred on account of the frontier operations, writes that the Government of India and the Secretary of State may, without assigning any reason, order its payment from the Indian Exchequer and that no one will question their act. If it be admitted that the condition of crops next year will be favourable, still it may be fairly said that India is very poor and in want of funds. Should half of these expenses be met by the English Exchequer, there would be no need for raising fresh loans and burdening the Indians with taxations, and, moreover, the abandoned railway projects can be continued. With all this, funds are required to battle with the plague now raging in parts of India. In conclusion, the *Qasim* says that if Indians are offered pecuniary aid and are not burdened with over-taxations, then they are sure to become more loyal and devoted than ever to the British Government.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1898.

The British Government and the Nawabs of Carnatic.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th March, comments on the extract—a translation of which it inserted in its issue of the 28th February—from the *Al-Muvaid* of Cairo, which purports to be a letter written by a correspondent at Madras regarding the treatment of the Nawabs of Carnatic by the English, and says whatever is written in the letter is false and malicious, and exhibits the utter ignorance of the writer. He is, in fact,

an enemy of the family of the Nawabs of Carnatic. It is true that the *Al-Mursid* cannot be blamed for the letter, as editors are not responsible for the opinion expressed by correspondents, but it behoves the inhabitants of Madras not to act in this unbecoming manner. The contents of the letter purport to be a short history of the Nawabs, and when a historian wishes to represent facts, he will never wish to keep his name secret, or to send his history to a distant land (like Egypt) for publication. It is always the case that when an enemy is unable to carry out his evil intentions, he pretends to be a friend as the writer has done. In the beginning of the letter this clandestine writer tries to cast a slur on the just and equitable British Government, and thus to exhibit his pretended good wishes towards the late Nawabs. But his remarks in the letter appear to be sarcastic, for he calls the Nawabs foolish and thus he betrays himself. It is supposed that this anonymous writer is not only the enemy of the late Nawabs, but also of the present Prince of Arcot, who is much obliged to and grateful for the favours which the benevolent Government has from time to time showed, and is showing, towards him. Everybody knows that very recently honours have been conferred on the Prince, and these favours are being increased day by day, but the writer misrepresents facts and thus tries to lower the Prince in the estimation of the British Government. The *Shams* further contradicts some of the remarks of the writer thus:—

*The writer* says: Muhammad Ali Khan was addressed as "the Great King of Hindustan."

*The Shams* says: This is incorrect as the Government letter does not contain any such words. This shows the writer's utter ignorance.

*The writer.*—The Nawab signed the treaty on account of the flattering terms used in it, being blind to the evil intentions of the English.

*The Shams.*—From the above remark it appears that the Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan was such a fool as to fall a prey to flattery. He was not, but, on the contrary, was very just and level-headed man.

*The writer.*—The Nawab was foolish or impolitic in considering, etc.

*The Shams.*—If the writer himself admits that Muhammad Ali Khan was foolish or impolitic, how can the British Government be blamed for so thinking.

In conclusion, the *Shams* says from the letter it appears that the intention of the writer is to make Government suspect the fidelity of the Carnatic family. This is absurd since the family in general, and the present Prince of Arcot—who enjoys every ease and comfort under the auspicious shadow of the benevolent British Government—in particular, are grateful for the favours shown to the family.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Trichambaram festival.

5. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd March, regretfully observes that the festival at the famous temple of Trichambaram begins on the 4th March, and that for the last ten or twelve years no respectable women had been present at it, owing to some wild young men who congregate there bent on insulting their modesty and otherwise annoying them. The police detailed for duty on such occasions hang about the place where gambling goes on and what they get as a hush-money they expend in the liquor stalls. It is hoped that the new Inspector of Police will make the needful arrangements with a view to remedy this evil.

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut, Mar. 2nd, 1892.

Remarks on the enlistment of men in the Police department.

6. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th March, states:—A man who was taken on as a constable on the strength of a certificate testifying to his character which the departmental rule requires, was the other day dismissed on the discovery that previous to his joining the force he had been concerned in a case of dacoity. We fear that this is not a solitary

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut, Mar. 9th, 1892.

instance of an undesirable character being taken into the police owing to the culpable negligence or unscrupulous greed for money of those who grant certificates to persons wishing to enlist in the police. We are aware of a police inspector who invariably grants certificates of this kind to any one who is ready to pay him a sum of Rs. 3, while there are other inspectors in Malabar to whom a bottle of brandy is an irresistible inducement to the granting of such a certificate. So long as this state of things is suffered to go on in Malabar, the wishes of Government to enlist men of good conduct in the Police department will be defeated.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 12th, 1898.

Complaint against the Mappila sepoys and the police of Cannanore.

7. A correspondent in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th March, writes about the misdeeds of the Mappila sepoys stationed at Cannanore. It appears that during the festival of the Hindu temple situated near the local munsif's court, these sepoys went prepared to the temple at night to cause disturbance and fell out first with the gamblers in the temple compound and then entered the temple and beat the people inside. The sepoys are said to have even outraged the modesty of women who were in the temple and done other heinous offences. It is for the strength of Government and for the safety of the people that the military and the police have been organised, but since the stationing of the sepoys at Cannanore there has been no safety to the people there. The correspondent therefore advises the Military authorities to transfer the Mappila sepoys from Cannanore as he fears that serious consequences will result otherwise. The correspondent further says that as the local police are hand-and-glove with the sepoys, many thefts which have occurred in the town remain undetected. He adds that owing to the indifference of the police in these matters the owners of stolen properties think it better to suffer the loss rather than make a complaint to the police. The police officers also ought to be transferred.

Referring to the same subject, a leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th March, states that some constables who were lately escorting a few prisoners to the Central Jail at Cannanore, were resisted on their way by two Mappila sepoys. They were accordingly apprehended and sent to the Sub-Collector. He made them over to their Colonel who, giving them some good advice, let them off. This conduct of the officer is very much to be blamed. The resistance offered to the police while escorting the prisoners was a serious offence. If during the confusion caused by the resistance any prisoner had escaped from custody, what would have been the punishment inflicted on the police constables? The mildness shown to the Mappilas simply acts as an incentive to further aggression and lawlessness.

The same article says that during the festival at the Kamvelli temple at Cannanore some Mappila sepoys caused an affray and destroyed some of the temple properties, etc. It is a matter of surprise that the authorities concerned have not taken any effective measures, though to their knowledge the conduct of the Mappila sepoys has often led to breach of peace, to destruction of property and extreme annoyance to the public.

### (b) *Courts.*

JNANODAYAM, *Tanjore*, Feb. 12th, 1898.

Complaints against the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi.

8. The *Jnanodayam*, of the 12th February, referring to a case of infanticide brought to the notice of the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi by the village magistrate concerned, regrets to observe that the sub-magistrate failed to examine the woman charged with the offence himself and to send the lady said to have been brought to bed of the murdered child to the medical officer for the necessary examination and report, and that he had the case inquired into by the police who have no power to take cognizance of such cases. The paper is at a loss to know why the said sub-magistrate unnecessarily allowed certain dead bodies to be exhumed for *post-mortem* examination, although there was abundant evidence to show that death was due to drowning by accident. The paper further

complains that the sub-magistrate in question keeps the court open late in the nights and makes it a point to try important cases only while he is on circuit, which subjects the poor parties, their witnesses and counsels to endless difficulties and inconveniences. The paper concludes with the remark that the conduct of the sub-magistrate is viewed with great dissatisfaction by the people.

9. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 23rd February, writes as follows:—If a suit for the recovery of Rs. 5 is filed in a village munsif's court, the plaintiff is obliged to spend more than Rs. 5 in the shape of court-fees, travelling allowance, witnesses' batta, process-service fees and so forth, all of which form too heavy a burden for the poor judgment-debtor to bear. In view to help the poor people of this country, the merciful Government has passed (Act I of 1889) the Madras Village Courts Act. Under section 19 of (Act VII of 1870) the Court Fees Act, the parties are exempted from court-fees in the suits brought under the Village Courts Act, and if the defendant happens to be a local inhabitant, the plaintiff is not required to meet defendant's summons, batta, etc., and may conduct the suit without any expense whatever. In spite of such concessions granted to the poor villagers by Government, it is to be regretted that village munsifs take four annas for every rupee claimed by the party. In a district munsif's court a court-fee of six annas is claimed in respect of a suit for the recovery of Rs. 5, and if the same suit is filed in a village munsif's court, the expenses amount to nearly Re. 1–4–0. Thus the cost in respect of a suit in a village munsif's court is three times as much as that incurred in a district munsif's court, and yet large number of suits is filed in village munsif's court, for no other reason than that the parties are sure of obtaining decrees even in suits relating to claims barred by limitation and that a good deal of vexation is avoided, the village munsif's court being near the place of the litigants. It is hoped that measures will be adopted to see that the law relating to village munsif's court really serves the purpose for which it was intended by Government, and that the poor villagers are not saddled with unnecessary expenses in petty suits.

Abuse of village munsifs' courts.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 23rd, 1898.

10. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th March, gives a translation of a correspondence from a retired High Court Judge, published in the *India*. The correspondent says that it is highly discreditable to the Judicial tribunals of India and also to Her Majesty's Privy Council to have overlooked the chief point to be determined in the trial of Mr. Tilak. The motive which seems to have prompted the Judges was to have Tilak put in prison by some means or other and to strike terror into the minds of his friends and supporters. That if Tilak deserved to be sent to prison for what he said, the correspondent himself and many others who have written strongly about the subject would deserve to suffer the same punishment as Tilak.

The injustice of the conviction of Mr. Tilak.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 7th, 1898.

11. A correspondent in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 2nd March, invites the attention of the District Magistrate of Malabar to the necessity of issuing strict orders to the tahsildars in the matter of recommending persons to be selected as jurors and assessors as he, and not the District Judge, who is to judge as to the competency or otherwise of the men so selected. As the jurors and assessors selected on the recommendation of tahsildars are generally men of no education and capacity, the tahsildars should be instructed to recommend only such men as are worthy for that office. The correspondent further adds that as the jurors have more responsible functions to perform than the assessors, they should be more or less English-educated men and their list should be separately published from that of the assessors.

Suggestions regarding the selection of jurors and assessors.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1898.

12. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper writes that as the practice of some of the sub-magistrates in Malabar referring criminal cases to the adhikaris for inquiry and report affords ample facilities for them to manipulate the records in accordance with their views and the people are also quite dissatisfied with this practice, the magistrates should themselves make the local inquiries. It is very unjust to convict or acquit a prisoner on the strength of the report of these adhikaris, and the matter should therefore be taken notice of by the Collector.

Sub-magistrates themselves to make local inquiries.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 9th, 1898.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th March, referring to a sentence passed by the stationary magistrate of Calicut in the case of a theft of Rs. 1,500 from Henke & Co.'s at Ferok, remarks that 25 stripes are out of all proportions to the gravity of the offence. It must be known to the magistrate that there are men in Malabar quite prepared to receive fifty, one hundred or even two hundred stripes for Rs. 1,500.

Inadequate punishment in a theft case.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 7th, 1898.

14. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 7th March, writes that it is rumoured that the peon who took the warrant issued from the munsif's court, Palghat, for arresting one Navu, of Elappalli, for the non-payment of the amount decreed against him in a civil suit, arrested some other individual and kept him in jail instead of the said Navu. It is true that the decree amount was afterwards paid in court; but, as this is a serious matter, it is hoped that the munsif will try to ascertain the truth and do the needful.

Fraud committed by a munsif's court peon in executing a warrant.

### (*d*) *Education.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1898.

15. In a sub-leader, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd March, observes that the only difficulty alleged to stand in the way of the missionaries in raising their high school at Calicut to the status of a second-grade college is the want of suitable accommodation for the same. We had therefore on a former occasion remarked that the Director of Public Instruction should hand over to the mission the building once used for a second-grade college. We have recently learned the fact that the land on which the building stands was made over *gratis* to the Government by a former Muppan of the Kallingal matham for the purpose of building a school, and a sum of Rs. 7,000 was raised by public subscription towards the construction of the building. These facts will be borne out, we dare say, by the old records in the office of the Director of Public Instruction. Under these circumstances there can be no possibility of any objection on the part of the Government or of the Director of Public Instruction to give up the building for the public good. The building is too spacious for the training institution, for the requirements of which the Mission high school building would amply suffice. When the missionaries are inclined to place the mission building at the disposal of Government for the accommodation of the training institution, we could not see what objection Government could have to hand over the college building to the mission.

Government to hand over the Government college building at Calicut to the Basel Mission.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 9th, 1898.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th March, observes that the education of the Mappilas is to be deemed a condition essential to the safety of the country. But so long as the efforts of Government are not bent in the right direction, the end contemplated cannot be realised. It criticises severely the system of the sessional school. This system costs the Government a sum of Rs. 900, but it is unproductive of any good to the Mappilas. It is therefore hoped the Director of Public Instruction will give his attention to this subject. After six months' schooling is over, a Mappila boy betakes himself to some trade, and the books that he has learned may be among the articles that he

Education of Mappilas.

parts with first for money. The examination takes place in the case of some, six months after the study is discontinued and the result, as can be expected, will be unsatisfactory. The schools formerly established at Tirur, Mallappuram and Tellicherry, as preparatory to the Training Institution at Calicut, were productive of satisfactory results.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

17. The *Purushardhapradayini*, for September–December, received on the 5th March 1898, observing that the establishment of magazines of explosives in the midst of shops and dwelling-houses has hitherto caused considerable loss of life and property in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other places, remarks that it is desirable to order the removal of the kerosine-oil stores in Masulipatam to vacant grounds far away from the bazaars and dwelling-houses in the town.

PURUSHARDHA-PRADAYINI, *Masulipatam*, Sept.-Dec. 1897.

Kerosine-oil stores in Masulipatam.

18. The same paper observes that the rice and other food-stuffs sold in the bazaars of Masulipatam are mixed with cheap and unwholesome substances, which have a tendency to cause indigestion and dysentery, paving the way for the spread of cholera. It therefore prays that the market inspector and the sanitary inspectors will endeavour their best to put a stop to the said practice of adulterating food-stuffs.

Adulteration of food-stuffs.

19. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th March, points out various defects and irregularities in the municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The roads are said to be badly kept, the material used for repairs being soft stone which is reduced to dust in a few days and in that form is a source of great annoyance to the people. The sanitation of the place, too, is very bad, and the tax-payers are put to great worry by being constantly asked to make all sorts of changes in the latrines. The assessment of the house-tax is based on no principle whatever. The haphazard way in which the profession-tax is put upon the people is something fearful to contemplate. A vakil who gets an income of only Rs. 12 a-month has to pay the same tax as one who gets Rs. 60 a-month. No attempt is made to ascertain the income of a man before the tax is imposed.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 14th, 1898.

The municipal administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

20. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th March, has a leader on the unsatisfactory administration of the municipalities of Calicut and Tellicherry. The paper says that one of the several boons which have been conferred upon the people by the British Government is the establishment of municipalities and local boards to train them for local self-government, but owing to the deplorable incompetency of the people of Calicut and Tellicherry in making a right use of this power, dissensions and disturbances have been caused in their respective municipalities. Owing to the indifference displayed by the councillors in the matter of the administration of the Calicut municipality it was deprived of the elective franchise, though it has, on the representation of the rate-payers to the present Governor when he visited Calicut, regained that privilege partially. The state of affairs in the Tellicherry municipality is in no way better than that of the Calicut municipality, and owing to the ill-feeling between the councillors and to the corrupt practices during some of the recent elections, the Collector has recommended to Government the withdrawal of the privilege of election from the municipality. Formerly elections in the Tellicherry municipality were conducted in a just manner and without any room for complaint or dispute, and it is a matter for regret that it has taken such a bad turn so soon. The article, after dwelling upon the matter at some length, advises the people to give up their petty prejudices and work with co-operation in discharging their responsible functions.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

Unsatisfactory administration of some of the municipalities in Malabar.

21. Another leader in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the Chairman of the Calicut municipality to the desirability of putting a stop to the practice of throwing municipal sweepings in a pit in the paramba close to the District Registrar's office, which part of the town is thickly populated. Cholera is still prevailing in some parts of the municipality and to collect sweepings in populous places is very dangerous. Another matter to which the article draws the attention of the Chairman is the unsatisfactory watering of roads in the municipality.

Sanitation of the Calicut municipality.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 7th, 1898.

22. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 7th March, invites the attention of the Chairman of the Calicut municipality to the desirability of making inquiries into a case in which some fraud is alleged to have been committed by a certain municipal servant in the matter of leasing out certain land near the Kallai bridge which the tahsildar of Calicut taluk rented in auction for an annual sum of Rs. 141 under the impression that that land had not been included in the portion which the Government had handed over to the municipality, but which the said municipal servant had on inquiry into the application made by a Mappila for the lease of it recommended to be given to him on an annual rent of Rs. 12. The opinion is expressed that if the lands which the municipality has leased out be rented to the highest bidder in an auction in future, following the example set by the above tahsildar, the amount which is now realised under that head is likely to be enhanced.

Remarks on the leasing of lands by the Calicut municipality.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1898.

23. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th February, is of opinion that if the authorities be pleased to fix a permanent rate of assessment in respect of lands, etc., to render the ryots greater irrigational facilities and to adopt precautionary measures in view to ward off famine, bearing in mind that prevention is better than cure, the people of this Presidency will be better off, even in times of failure of rain.

Advisability of fixing a permanent rate of assessment, etc.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

PURUSHARDHAPRADAYINI, *Masulipatam*, Sept.–Dec. 1897.

24. The *Purushardhapradayini*, for September–December, writes thus (in English):—"Many villages in the Bandur taluk are let off permanently to ryots as patta lands. They are used only for the grazing of cattle and sheep, and the ryots pay sists to Government annually as laid down in their pattas. Almost every patta land or village has a barren, grassless swamp bordering it, and it is not included in the pattas as a grace land for the use of cattle, etc. Since a few years, the Forest department have been charging four annas for each head of cattle on the understanding perhaps that it is a part of the forest, and that cattle or sheep grazing in the patta lands cannot but stray into the adjoining swamp. The patta-holders have been therefore put to permanent loss as people do not pay the usual pullari or grazing rate on account of the extra charge with which the foresters have saddled them so unusually without regard or charitable consideration to Mandakhandams. Nay, they have even cut off boundary lines amidst a patta land in the village of Kona (Nellithippa)."

Forest administration in Kistna.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

25. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th March, states that on the 24th February tickets were issued as usual at about 3 P.M. by the South Indian Railway authorities in Nellore for passengers intending to go to Rénigunta and other places, though they were aware of the fact that the train could not leave the station at 3-45 P.M. as usual on

The South Indian Railway at Nellore.

account of the repairs on the road at a distance of a mile. The passengers took their seats in the carriages and waited too long, but the train did not start until 6 P.M. The correspondent, therefore, invites the attention of the Railway authorities for this piece of wilful mischief, and asks whether the Railway authorities are not bound to fulfil their engagements, whether they are not responsible for the suffering caused to the passengers and for the loss that might probably have been caused to any of them. He further asks why the authorities did not postpone the issue of tickets, knowing, as they did, that the train could not start at the usual time.

Railway thefts.

26. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd March, writes that one Muhammad Abdulla was travelling from Tanur by the Calicut mail on the 22nd ultimo, and at Vániyambádi station, a little while before the train left the station, two dacoits entered his compartment and forcibly took his carpet bag, throwing him out of the train, and that neither police, guard, nor porter came to his help. Passengers are, owing to such daring thefts, afraid of travelling by railway, and it is incumbent upon the Railway authorities to find out the culprits and award exemplary punishment. The editor, in conclusion, hopes that the Madras Railway authorities will call for explanation from the police, stationmaster and other railway servants of Vániyambádi station for their negligence of duty.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Mar. 3rd, 1898.

### (i) *Public Works.*

Stoppage of public works.

27. The *Purushardhapradayini*, for September-December, writes thus (in English):— "We hear that our D.P.W. or Revenue authorities have proposed to Government to stop all engineering or industrial works on account of the impending famine, and that Government have accordingly ordered the cessation thereof. Though economy is a virtue in itself, a peculiar shape of it is no good frugality in times of scarcity when it behoves charity to open relief works in all directions with a view to support the labouring classes of people who struggle hard to get a handful of work for daily wages to live upon. The stopping of the works, if true, would bring home to contractors no small amount of pecuniary loss. We hope, for the above reasons, the Government will be pleased to take this into consideration in no time as the matter affects the body of contractors as well as the people at large."

PURUSHARDHA-PRADAYINI, *Masulipatam*, Sept-Dec. 1897.

Wanting irrigation.

28. The same paper writes thus (in English):—"In the Bandur taluk, thousands of acres in Peda Gollapalem remain as waste lands since a very long time. Ryots applied for canals. Three thousand acres can be brought under the plough if canals be dug out for irrigation purposes only. Is there any good in further delaying the project?"

Bad condition of public footpaths in the interior of Malabar.

29. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th March, invites the attention of the authorities to the bad condition of public footpaths in the interior and to the consequent inconveniences suffered by persons carrying loads. The opinion is expressed that as the bad state of these paths is chiefly to be attributted to the encroachments made upon them by the owners of the adjacent lands, the tahsildars should issue orders to the effect that if the paths are not kept in good condition by such owners, a prohibitory assessment would be imposed on them.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 12th, 1898.

Bad state of Chávakkát-Enamakkal road.

30. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th March, referring to the road leading from Chávakkát to Enamakkal, says that it is in a deplorable condition. It is now simply a track of loose sand. In the summer, men have to walk ankle-deep in burning sand, while in the rainy season the inconvenience is indescribable on account of the absence of bridges across many canals lying in the way. The road sadly requires metalling. The early attention of the taluk board is invited to this point.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 12th, 1898.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

Salt revenue administration.

31. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th March, observes that there is a peculiar competition as regards the salt manufactured by the Madras Government and that manufactured by the Bombay Government, the former being heavier than the latter, bulk for bulk. Since dealers in salt buy it by weight and sell by measure, they find the Bombay salt more profitable for them. But the consumers sustain a double loss, having to pay a heavier duty while receiving a smaller quantity by weight for the same price. The paper, therefore, suggests that, if Government issues strict orders directing all kinds of salt to be sold by weight, there would be no loss to the consumers, nor would there be any reason for large quantities of salt remaining unsold in the Government depôts.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1898.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th March, writing about the administration of salt revenue, notes that Government is easily collecting Rs. 200,00,000 a-year from salt. Those who propose the abolition of the salt-tax have therefore to suggest to Government the means of making good this amount. They could show that by refraining from making wars, reducing the army and appointing natives to higher grades in the Government service, Government would save a great deal of expenditure and sustain no loss, though the whole of the said sum of Rs. 200,00,000 might not be realised thereby. The Government should therefore, the paper says, give its best attention to this matter.

### (k) *General.*

ANDHRADESOPAKARI, *Nellore*, Feb. 28th, 1898.

The Governor's tours.

32. The *Andhradesopakari*, of the 28th February, remarks that the practice of His Excellency the Governor visiting the various parts of the presidency is good in itself. But how can he understand the condition of the people, if he has to inspect five districts in fifteen days, and where is the time for him to consider the representations of the people? The paper therefore considers it advisable that His Excellency should remain in each place for a sufficiently long time to consider and redress the grievances of the people. Is it difficult, it asks, for the Governor to spare time or energy for this work, when he can idle away a number of months in the year enjoying heavenly bliss on the Nilgiris.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

The Governor-Generalship.

33. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th March, referring to Mr. Malabari's suggestions in the *Spectator* anent the desirability of appointing a member of the royal family as the Governor-General of India, remarks that such a step is most desirable not only in the case of the Governor-General, but also in the case of the Governors. Both the Government and the people would be immensely benefited by entrusting these responsible posts to members of the royal family, rather than to irresponsible persons with large salaries. Her Majesty would then have a clearer and a more detailed account of the condition of India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1898.

The Advocate-Generalship.

34. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st March, is greatly surprised that the Secretary of State has not appointed Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar as the Advocate-General of Madras, and is of opinion that the appointment of Mr. Arnold White is an act of injustice. It believes that Mr. Bashyam Aiyangar was passed over not because he was not properly qualified, but because he is a native and a "black man." It deeply regrets that Her Majesty's declarations in the Great Proclamation have been disobeyed in this instance.

The *Sasilekha*.

35. The editor of the same paper, referring to the complaint made in his journal of the 15th February regarding the non-delivery of the paper to the addressees, states that, since then, five of the subscribers have intimated the non-delivery of their papers, and that one of them has declared his intention to cease to

continue a subscriber for the same reason. He therefore invites the attention of the public to the actual loss caused to him by the Post office.

A wrong prescription of medicine.

36. The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th March, stating that Dr. Dinis (?) of Delhi was accused of having caused the death of Mr. Maclean by adding a poison in the mixture by mistake and that he was consequently transferred from Delhi, while the hospital assistant was depromoted to third grade and the compounder dismissed the service, remarks that the punishment meted out to the doctor for this grave offence is altogether inadequate, and questions how a transfer from one place to another can at all be a punishment.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1898.

Lord Sandhurst's convocation address.

37. The same paper, referring to the remarks of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst in his convocation address against the practice of students attending political gatherings, expresses its regret that most of the European officials in India should be opposed to Indian students receiving political instruction. When it is allowable for the college students in England to form themselves into associations to discuss political questions, why should it be pernicious, it asks, for the Indian students in the higher classes to obtain some knowledge of the political condition of the country and how their mere presence at political gatherings could make them disloyal. It remarks that the people of India ought to be ever loyal to the British Government and that they should bring all defects in the administration of the country to its notice. It is not sinful, it says, that students should be instructed in such matters.

Serious allegations against a sub-registrar in Malabar.

38. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd March, under the head of the Registration Department, states:—It is a well-known fact that the Sub-Registrar Vaithiyalingaiyar was lately transferred to Chévayúr from Bettatpudiyangudi on account of some accusations launched against him. The matter was inquired into by the district registrar and the explanation called for was furnished by the sub-registrar. It is necessary for the general satisfaction of the people that a searching inquiry into the matter should be instituted by the Inspector-General of Registration. Some of the grave offences are detailed below:—

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1898.

(1) The sub-registrar while at Bettatpudiyangudi borrowed on a promissory note a sum of Rs. 900 from a Pattar (Brahmin) of Trikkandiyur amsom, a place within the local jurisdiction of the sub-registrar, who has, it appears, done some good service to him in return.

(2) The amount remitted by him on one occasion into the treasury was not the exact sum which he should have sent on that date, and when the inaccuracy was discovered the entries in the receipt book were altered to tally with the treasury accounts. In connection with this certain accounts were fabricated and others destroyed.

(3) He is never punctual in attending the court or in discharging his duties.

(4) He abstracts a part of the stationery and falsifies the accounts so as to conceal it.

(5) When it was proposed to newly open an office at Kalpakancheri, he was deputed to secure a building on rent. In negotiating for it he received a gratification for himself.

The leader closes with the following: We do not make any comment on the gravity of the complaint, but we simply say that it is necessary to decide once for all whether it was true or not that some service was done by the sub-registrar in consideration of the loan received by him. In case he denies this, the burden of proving that the alleged loan was false lies on him. In inquiries made by his superiors evidence was given by some one that the loan received by him on a promissory note was true. So long as the sub-registrar does not prosecute this man to vindicate his character, he

simply allows the suspicion against him to gain ground. We cannot overestimate the value of records in a sub-registrar's office as a means whereby titles to landed property are secured. When such records can be tampered with with impunity, where is the safety? An inquiry into this matter also by the higher authorities is solicited.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 12th, 1898.

Irregularities in the Registration department.

39. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th March, referring to the irregularities and iniquities in the Registration department, says that some of the registrars and the sub-registrars make it a point to attend the office at 12 noon or even at 1 P.M. They fly at the parties who are waiting at the office to get the documents registered, and at times fling in their face documents produced for registration. Some of them seem to have an overweening opinion of their official position and do not even condescend to take notice of those present in their office. It requests them to be punctual in their attendance and be grateful to Government and useful to the public.

Criticising a certain order of the Bombay Government.

40. The same paper, while commenting upon the order recently issued by the Bombay Government prohibiting students from taking part in political matters, remarks as follows:—Our opinion is that the above order of the Bombay Government is quite improper, for it is usual with the students in England and other civilised countries to take part in politics. Such being the case, to say that the students in India, which is under the rule of England, should not take part in political discussion, to say the least of it, is selfish. If India had been a country which is governed by the representatives of her people, the Bombay Government would not have issued such an order. The *London Times* once remarked that it is the study of history in schools that has created these disturbances in India; and so the Bombay Government might try to gradually abolish the teaching of history in India. One can easily understand that the Bombay Government is only exemplifying the evils that might occur if the administrators are wanting in courage and firmness.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1898.

Notification issued by the Government of Bombay regarding the pilgrims of the Madras Presidency to Hedjaz.

41. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th March, mentions that the Government of Bombay has issued a notification directing that pilgrims from the Madras Presidency to the Hedjaz may not be landed in any place except at Karachi, which is not infected by the plague, and observes that the above notification has been issued for the well-being and safety of the pilgrims.

The interest which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress takes in Indian matters.

42. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 7th March. Maulavi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad writes of the interest which Her Majesty takes in Indian matters, and as a proof thereof says she commenced to study Hindustani language in her 72nd year, and though she has to perform heavy work daily, yet she writes her diary in that language without fail. Her Majesty is very sympathetic towards the Indians. One cold day when an Indian ayah was passing shoeless, she saw this and out of compassion ordered the ayah should be provided with shoes at once. Last year some pilgrims went to see Buckingham Palace. But the guards did not allow them to enter. Her Majesty saw them, after ascertaining who they were, directed that they might be allowed to see all that is ever shown to the public. The *Shams* observes that Her Majesty is, in fact, most kind and generous to all and to the people of India in particular.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRADESOPAKARI, *Nellore*, Feb. 28th, 1898.

The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act.

43. The *Andhradesopakari*, of the 28th February, referring to section 4 of the Indian Penal Code as inserted by the Amendment Act, remarks that it does not see the necessity for this provision. The

illustrations given under the section are inapt as they speak only of murder, an offence regarded as a horrible crime in every country. It would have been better if some other offence had been referred to. Again the paper questions the propriety of providing for the punishment of offences committed by Indian subjects in foreign countries, and remarks that it is reasonable that any person committing any offence in any country should be punished under the laws of that country. It asks whether the foreign countries will acquiesce in the provision referred to.

The law of sedition.

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th March, speaking of the amendment of the Penal Code, says:—The law was passed on the 18th February, in spite of the opposition of all the important European public bodies and the important newspapers. All the amendments proposed by the non-official members of the Council were thrown out and the law was passed by the sheer majority of official votes. The law gives to District Magistrates the power to prosecute newspapers for sedition, and these will certainly treat the editors as a mother-in-law treats the daughter-in law. The question was raised in the Parliament by Mr. Roberts, but the Secretary of State said that the law was not intended to gag the Native Press but to teach the editors the right method of discussing politics.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 14th, 1898.

The Sedition Bill.

45. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 2nd March, regrets to observe that the Sedition Bill was passed into law in spite of the strong protest from various public bodies and associations throughout the country and without any of the desirable modifications made by the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill. It remarks that if the actions of officials cannot be criticised in the manner in which they ought to be, the iniquities of the officials will be on the increase. It is true that a prosecution under the Act against any person cannot be launched without obtaining the sanction of Government, but it is doubtful whether the majority of the Judges will be so bold as to acquit the prisoner even if the prosecution evidence is very weak when the Government itself has given the sanction. It is to the British Parliament that the people have to look to for any favourable change in the law under reference, but as the majority of the members of that assembly do not seem to sympathise with the Indians, they cannot hope for any modification of the law until they can secure a majority of sympathisers therein.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1898.

The *Alhami*, of the 6th March, in commenting upon the Sedition Bill, writes that the new law will be a safety valve. Government was quite justified in passing such a measure. India was struck with horror and indignation at the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. Though Mr. Tilak's incriminating articles may or may not have had any direct influence on the minds of the public, still they were seditious, and Government was justified in taking the steps it took. The new law will have no effect on the Muhammadan population, inasmuch as they are quite free from any hostile or seditious motives, and their exclusion from the congress party itself is a sufficient proof of this fact. Now it is left for Muhammadans to assert their rights and represent their grievances in a most humble manner to Government. The paucity of the Muhammadan element in the public service is a thing well known to Government. Such being the case, they claim an equal share in appointments under Government and represent their grievances.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1898.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Desirability of nominating M.R.Ry. Vijia Raghunatha Durai Raja, B.A., as Acting Maharaja of Pudukkóttai.

46. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 28th February, referring to the rumour that His Highness the Maharaja of Pudukkóttai has requested the authorities to nominate his brother M.R.Ry. Vijia Raghunatha Durai Raja, B.A., to act as Maharaja during his absence, says that the gentleman recommended

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Feb. 28th, 1898.

is a very popular Deputy Collector in North Arcot district, and that he has all the necessary qualifications for the office of Maharaja. The paper hopes that His Excellency Lord Havelock will approve of the recommendation made by His Highness the Maharaja of Pudukkóttai.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 7th, 1898.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th March, says that the present arrangement for the Government of Mysore has worked satisfactorily. The present councillors are trusted and respected by the people of the province. To make them a mere consultative body would place too much power in the hands of one individual. The paper therefore wishes that the Government of India would allow the rule of the province to go on in the same manner as it is now, and that the same men may continue on the council till the Maharaja comes of age.

The undesirability of any change in the Mysore Government.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 3rd, 1898.

48. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd March, is informed that the High Court of Madras has issued a circular to the munsifs in the Presidency requiring them to submit periodical returns to the District Judges to whom they are subordinate, showing their hours of attendance and the work done by them, and thinks it highly desirable that a similar check should be exercised over the work of the munsifs in Mysore also.

The desirability of an inquiry as to the attendance and work done by munsifs in Mysore.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 4th, 1898.

49. The *Suryodaya*, of the 4th March, complains that the conduct of the amildars in Mysore is a cause of great grievance to the ryots. These amildars require supplies of a superior kind from the ryots whenever they go out on circuit, which they constantly do to save the expenses of their own meals. Not satisfied with what they themselves consume while on circuit, they send a portion of the supplies received to their homes for the use of their family. As for work, they do not do any, but leave everything to be done by their low-paid clerks who, of course, have their own way of oppressing the ryots. When any complaint is preferred against them to the Deputy Commissioners, the munshis of the latter officers never bring them to the notice of their superiors, and even if they do, the amildars know how to win over the Deputy Commissioners.

The conduct of the amildars in Mysore.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1898.

50. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 2nd March, while noticing the proposal of the Superintendent of Police, Cochin State, to effect certain desirable improvements in the Police department of that State, suggests that as there is at present no Assistant Superintendent in the Cochin police to look after the duties of the Superintendent when the latter goes out on circuit, opportunity will be taken for remedying this defect.

The Cochin police.

Referring to the Cochin police, a leader in the *Malayali*, of the 25th February, says that the iniquities and oppression of that police, which is for the most part composed of illiterate men, are matters of loud complaint. The opinion is expressed that so long as the qualifications required for admission in the department are restricted to mere height and stoutness of candidates and not education, respectability and character, there will be complaint against the department. The article, after dwelling upon the misconduct of some of the head constables and constables at some length, doubts whether the Diwan has hitherto paid any attention to the subject.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kótteyam*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

51. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 26th February, writes that as a certain magistrate employed in a taluk not far from the town of Trivandrum comes to court as a rule at 5 P.M. and holds office till midnight, parties to cases who come from distant places are put to great inconvenience and trouble. The correspondent invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

A certain magistrate in Travancore coming to office at a late hour.

52. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, while commenting upon the various kinds of mischief done by a set of bad characters living in Mattancheri and other places of the Cochin taluk, says that the disturbances caused by them of late have become so intolerable that it is high time for the authorities to bring them to book. It appears that these vagabonds stop the carriages of respectable persons and insult and abuse them, commit highway robberies, assault innocent travellers and extort money from them, etc. While Mr. A. Kittunni Menon was the tahsildar-magistrate of Cochin, he was a terror to these men, but since his transfer they have become very turbulent, chiefly on account of the indifference of his successors in respect of them.

A set of bad characters in Cochin State to be brought to book.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Mar. 1st, 1898.

53. A correspondent of the *Manorama*, of the 28th February, from Chittur (Cochin State) has the following complaint against one Mahadevayyar, the taluk record-keeper. The public records are shown to parties on receipt of some trifling presents. Whenever a copy of a record is required, a sum of money, much more than is needed, is demanded in advance, but the balance is never returned. The fees of the copyists are never duly paid. Complaints have been made on several occasions, but the tahsildar does not seem to have paid any attention to them. He therefore concludes with a hope that the controlling authorities will inquire into the matter and adopt remedial measures.

Complaint against a record-keeper in Cochin State.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 28th, 1898.

54. A correspondence in the columns of the *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 28th February, dwells at length on the indifference of the Travancore Government in the matter of lepers. While every conceivable precaution is observed against the progress of epidemic disease and the plague, no measure is adopted for the segregation of persons suffering from the loathsome disease of leprosy or to prevent them at least from moving freely through crowded streets and thickly-populated towns.

Lepers in Travancore.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, Feb. 28th, 1898.

55. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 5th March, complains that the Travancore Sirkar arbitrarily took possession of a piece of land which the Mission authorities had purchased at a great cost and levelled it up for the construction of St. Berchman's High School building at Changanasseri and are constructing a building for certain public office. The class for which the school is intended is the most backward in the state in point of education and progress, and so the motive which actuated the Sirkar that ought to offer all possible concessions and encouragements to those endeavouring to improve the moral and material condition of that class, to take possession of the above land in a high-handed way, without paying even the value thereof, is beyond the comprehension of the editor. When there are lands which are equally, if not more, convenient and suitable for office buildings, lying adjacent to the one bought by the mission, it is to be supposed that it is due to the bitter ill-feeling which the Sirkar entertains against the school in question that this particular land was taken by it; and the fact that the Sirkar has not hitherto given any aid to this institution, which has in every way become eligible for grant-in-aid, strongly confirms that supposition. As this is a matter to which the Resident Mr. Rees should direct his attention as he did in the case of the mistress of the Jubilee Girls' School, Trichur, it is to be hoped that he will soon interfere and do justice in the matter.

Travancore Sirkar arbitrarily taking possession of a piece of land.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

56. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan* of the 24th February. In contradiction of a statement of *The Englishman* to the effect that the present deplorable state of Hyderabad is due to His Highness the Nizam's maladministration, the *Dar-us-Saltanath* (place of publication not known) says that the above statement is incorrect, and that Mr. Plowden and not the Nizam is responsible for the present state of affairs. Nawab Sarwar Jung, the late Private Secretary to His Highness, in his memorandum to the Government of India wrote: "From the very beginning His Highness was averse to the appointment of Sir Viqar-ul-umra,

Mr. Plowden and the Nizam.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1898.

but the Resident persisted. If I had not tried to effect a compromise between the Nizam and the Resident, the whole of India would have been alarmed." The reason why His Highness is powerless in state affairs is that Mr. Plowden and his favourite (the Minister) are masters of the situation. So long as Mr. Plowden remains in Hyderabad no reforms can be introduced. Hence it behoves Mr. Plowden to leave Hyderabad.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1898.

A remark on the conviction of Damodar Chapekar.

57. The *Lokopakari*, of the 6th February, says that the conviction of Damodar Chapekar ought to have made the Bombay Government conclude that its supposition that the Poona murders were due to a conspiracy on the part of some Poona Brahmins and to the utterances in the Native Press is unfounded, and that the imprisonment of Nattu brothers and Mr. Tilak and the infliction of a punitive police force are unwarranted. The paper hopes that the Bombay Government will soon proceed to set Nattu brothers and Mr. Tilak at liberty, to disband the punitive police force and to repeal the Act amending section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

A riot at Nasik.

58. The same paper reports that on the night of the 27th ultimo the the plague-affected patients located in the segregated camps at Sinnar near Nasik became so disorderly that they caused considerable damage to the segregated sheds and seriously injured the medical officers until the police force was ordered to fire on the rebels. The paper is at a loss to know to what causes the Bombay Government, which generally thinks that such riots are the outcome of the Native Press, would attribute this disturbance. It concludes with the remark that the people were driven to the necessity of causing such an unpleasant state of things as they could no longer bear the severity of the plague regulations under which they had been smarting so long, and that the Native Press is by no means the cause of this serious riot.

Pariyan, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1898.

Observations on the memorial of the mirasidars of Tanjore regarding the Pariyahs.

59. The *Pariyan*, of the 19th February, publishes the memorial submitted to the Legislative Council by the mirasidars of the district of Tanjore regarding the Pariyahs, and observes that some of the representations made therein are not in harmony with the real state of things. The paper concludes with the remark that the passing of an Act as desired by the memorialists, making it obligatory on the Pariyahs to obtain, before they leave India, a certificate to the effect that they have no debts to answer for, would he highly unreasonable and arbitrary and would certainly prove a stumbling block to their amelioration, and all the strenuous attempts on the part of Government, to elevate the Pariyahs from their condition of abject slavery, would be of no avail.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1898.

Maltreatment of the natives in Natal.

60. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd February, writes as follows:—The Europeans in Natal compel the cooly population, whose five years' term of service has expired, either to renew the service for another five years or to leave the country at once; in default, the coolies are required to pay a poll-tax of £3, which amounts to nearly Rs. 50 per annum. The object of the Europeans in Natal is that no Indian should enter their settlement except those specially sent for by them under a license issued for the purpose. It is a thousand pities that liberty and freedom which form the prominent features of the British Government are denied to the poor Indians resorting to Natal, whose heart-rending grievances deserve the serious attention of the Government of India, who seem to countenance the procedure of the Europeans in Natal for no other reason than that they have a white skin. It is desirable that either the Government of India should altogether forbid the emigration of coolies from India to Natal or that the coolies themselves must decline to go to Natal, unless certain conditions calculated to safeguard their liberty in that foreign country are acceded to by the Natal Government. It is only then that a satisfactory state of things can be secured.

61. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th February, alluding to the advice given by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst at the recent convocation of the University of Bombay, that students ought not to take part in politics, observes that even if the advice has reference to the students serving as volunteers during the congress meeting, it is certain that they seldom take any active part in public matters and that His Excellency's conception of the interference of students in political matters is erroneous.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1898.

A remark on the advice to students by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

62. The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th March, stating that the Russian Government has arranged for enacting moral plays on the stage with a view to divert the attention of drunkards from their evil practice, remarks that it is the evil fate of India that the British Government should not think of doing such things.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1898.

Drinking.

63. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd March, gives an account of the case of a woman travelling alone by railway having been sent to the segregation camp. The woman was pregnant and, in spite of her lamentations and entreaties, the Plague officers at Yeshwantpur had her taken away to the shed. The paper remarks that such sudden stoppage of females on the way must cause great anxiety to their relations who might be expecting them at the places to which they are bound as well as to those at the place which they had left.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 2nd, 1898.

Hardships entailed on the people by the plague prevention measures.

64. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd March, gives an incident to show how the people dread the measures adopted by Government for the suppression of the plague. The incident is this:—A certain man at Oomrit wrote to the papers to say that fever, cold and cough prevailed at the place. The people of the place assembled together in a meeting and excommunicated the man on the ground that he had given out a piece of news which might make Government suspect that plague had broken out and set on foot measures for the suppression of it.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 3rd, 1898.

The dread in which the people hold the measures adopted for the suppression of the plague.

65. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th March, thinks that the war on the frontier is not a purely Indian concern but is Imperial. It was the Government at Home that sanctioned it. The paper is therefore sorry that the Secretary of State has refused to bear even a portion of the cost. There is not, in the opinion of the paper, any reason to hope that there will be a surplus of revenue in India. It therefore calls upon the people to set up an agitation to induce the Home Government to pay a portion of the cost of the war.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 7th, 1898.

England should help India to meet the frontier war expenses.

66. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 12th March, speaking of the vital statistics of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, ascribes the unreliable character of these in India to the incompetency of the persons appointed as registrars of births and deaths. It says that the work is entrusted to ill-paid and indifferent men and we cannot expect any reliable record for a salary of Rs. 10 or 15, and the result is that there is no country in the world where the record of vital statistics is so unsatisfactory as in India.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Mar. 12th, 1898.

Unreliability of the vital statistics in India.

67. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 10th March, thinks the Government of Bombay quite justified in calling upon the managers of the Ahmednagar high school to dismiss the teachers who took part in political affairs, and is glad that those teachers have been dismissed. It hopes that this will serve as a warning to those schoolmasters who abuse the trust reposed in them by parents by instilling into the mind of children revolutionary ideas against Government

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 10th, 1898.

Schoolmasters and politics.

68. The same paper doubts very much if the Bombay Government has really passed an order for the execution of Damodar, the murderer of Mr. Rand, near the Reay Market in Poona. It says that the

The place of execution for the Poona murderer.

practice of execution of offenders in open public places is hardly in keeping with the present enlightened times, and thinks that the execution of Damodar should take place within the walls of the jail.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1898.

Irregularities in the transport of pilgrims to Hedjaz.

69. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 2nd March, says that last week some 75 pilgrims to the Hedjaz were brought to Ferok in a special train in charge of a European police inspector, and when the pilgrims were asked to alight at Ferok to be taken to Beypore, which has been declared by Government as the port of embarkation for pilgrims, for the Madras Presidency, Mysore and Hyderabad, they stoutly refused, and the stationmaster of Ferok accordingly allowed them to go to Calicut. When there is a distinct order that the pilgrims who are brought by train should alight at Ferok, it was quite inadvisable on the part of the stationmaster to have allowed the pilgrims, of whom the majority were coming from Hyderabad where plague is largely prevailing, to go to Calicut. The Malayalis are already alarmed at the fact of Beypore being made a port of embarkation for pilgrims, and when they find that irregularities of this sort are also committed, their alarm is greatly intensified. As the European police inspector and the Ferok stationmaster are chiefly to be held responsible for this, the authorities should call upon them for a full and satisfactory explanation.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1898.

Molestation of travellers on the frontier of Mahé.

70. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd March, writes:—The peons on the frontier of Mahé are very hard on the poor cultivators who carry the produce of their land for sale to Tellicherry. They levy one anna per head and detain those who do not comply with this unlawful demand. It is not possible to detail here their oppressions. The victims of their cruel oppressions being very poor, cannot possibly bring their grievances to the notice of Government. When a charge brought against a peon is proved, the punishment is a simple transfer from one end of Mahé to another. Complaints have been often made in the columns of the newspapers, but the authorities have not been stirred to exert themselves in the matter. This apathy on the part of the authorities disconcerts the public mind, enhances the distress of the tradesmen and encourages the peons in their oppressions.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

Salt peons on the frontier of Mahé.

71. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th March, regrets much the annoyance and hardship to which the passers-by are subjected by the salt peons stationed at the frontier of Mahé. The travellers are kept on waiting for a tedious length of time for the pass required for their journey. Unless the hands of the peons are readily greased, they will not bestir themselves to grant the necessary pass. At times there is only one peon at the chowki. The worry and trouble to which travellers are exposed cannot be fully described. The authorities concerned are urged to do the needful in the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 12th, 1898.

Use of false weights and measures in Calicut bazaars.

72. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th March, says that it is a general complaint that stamped measures and weights are not used by all the bazaarmen in Calicut except a few, and that this is going on with the connivance of the local police. The indifference of the police in the matter of detecting the fraud and charging the culprits before the magistrate is said to be, perhaps, due to their getting some gratification or to their ignorance of law. It is the poor labourers and people of low income and not the rich that are very materially affected by the fraudulent practice of these bazaarmen. When the prices of food-grains and other articles have risen high owing to the scarcity prevailing throughout the country, the sufferings of these poor persons on account of the use of false measures and weights should necessarily be very great. The article therefore trusts that as the practice above referred to is very hard and oppressive to the people, the authorities will take early steps to put a stop to it.

[Issued 24th March 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 6 of 1898.**

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending 31st March 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Gnana Chandrika" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | Jan. and Feb. 1898. |
| 2 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 850 | Mar. 1898. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 15th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1898. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1898. |
| 6 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 8th and 24th Feb. and 1st and 8th Mar. 1898. |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 13th and 27th Feb. and 13th Mar. 1898. |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 12th, 19th, and 26th Mar. 1898. |
| 9 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 25th Mar. 1898. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 16th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 14th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 250 | 7th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 26th Feb. and 5th, 12th, and 19th Mar. 1898. |
| 14 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st, 8th and 15th Mar. 1898. |
| 15 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 8th and 16th Mar. 1898. |
| 16 | "Varavathamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 450 | 26th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1898. |
| 17 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 5th, 12th and 19th Mar. 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th and 19th Mar. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatur .. .. .. | .. | 25th Feb. 1898. |
| 20 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | Mar. 1898. |
| 21 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | Feb. ,, |
| 22 | "Satwasadhani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 31st Mar. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 230 | 16th Mar. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 470 | 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Mar. 1898. |
| 26 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Mar. 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 21st and 28th Mar. 1898. |
| 28 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 11th, 18th and 28th Mar. 1898. |
| 29 | "Veerashaivamathadarsha" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 28th Mar. 1898. |
| 30 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 19th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 17th, 24th and 31st Mar. 1898. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 16th and 23rd Mar. 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 15th Mar. 1898. |
| 34 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,030 | 22nd ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 10th Feb. and 19th Mar. 1898. |
| 36 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 21st Mar. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 12th and 19th Mar. 1898. |
| 38 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 14th, 21st and 29th Mar. 1898. |
| 39 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 16th and 23rd Mar. 1898. |
| 40 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 41 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 14th, 21st and 28th Mar. 1898. |
| 42 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 15th, 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 11th, 17th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Alhami" .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 14th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 11th, 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 46 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 12th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Mar. 1898. |
| 47 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 11th Mar. 1898. |
| 48 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 160 | 11th, 16th, and 19th Mar. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th March, regrets to remark that, apart from the irreparable loss of life and waste of money consequent on the frontier war, the effect produced by the war is that it has seriously wounded the feelings of the Muhammadans in the north-west and made them open enemies to the British. The paper concludes with the remark that this state of things is not at all desirable, as the Muhammadans in the north-west were hitherto guarding India with vigilance against the Russians.

A remark on the frontier war.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1898.

2. The *Suryodaya*, of the 25th March, does not believe in all the fearful predictions of Hindu astronomers for the year 1900, but cannot refrain from noting the affairs in the East. It hears that Russia has been demanding a lease of Port Arthur and some other ports in China for 99 years, and thinks that if Russia should find such a strong footing in China, the Russians will invade India from both sides and create a revolution in the government of India. It therefore advises the Government to be prepared for the contingency by keeping ready mountain guns, warships and torpedos.

Prospects of war in 1900.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, Mar. 25th, 1898.

3. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 5th March, mentions that two officers of the German staff corps have contributed five hundred francs towards the Turkish military fund, and the Emperor of Germany himself has awarded medals to the Turkish military officers, and says it is regrettable that the British officers have not taken similar action. How excellent will it be if Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress persuades her Indian Secretary Maulavi Abdul Karim Sahib to become the President of the Cretan Muhammadan Relief Fund in the same way as she has become the President of the society formed in London for the relief of Christian refugees from Thessaly. This would dispel the ill-feeling now existing between England and Turkey.

Turkey and England.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

4. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th March, writes that the Amir of Kabul has two difficulties against which to struggle. He has, on the one hand, to prove himself faithful to the British and, on the other, he should strive to please his subjects. He has been prudent enough to carry out these aims successfully. His proclamation to the Afridis is a tangible proof of attachment to the British Crown, but it would have been an egregious political blunder had he, in face of his treatise on Jehad, refused any protection to the Afridi chiefs. Hence he was obliged to receive Khawas Khan and Wali Muhammad hospitably. Presumably he offered protection in view of speedy peace being made with the British Government. It is absurd to suppose that the Amir sets these tribes against British authority, for he is fully convinced of the loss he sustained on account of the Khyber valley being closed for traffic. It is understood that the Amir is persuading the Afridis to accept the terms of peace without any delay.

The Amir of Kabul and the British Government.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 10th, 1898.

5. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th March, publishes a translation of an extract from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, alleged to be written by a Sirdar of the Afridis to Mulla Saiyid Akhbar to the following effect:—"A British Agent is stationed at Kabul. Many Indian Muhammadans are employed in his office. We had the chance of contracting friendship with one of them. This gentleman is very virtuous and a good Mussalman and is a well-wisher of his co-religionists. He (my friend the Indian Mussalman) has communicated to me the following, saying:

The Afridis and an Indian Muhammadan in the service of the British Agent at Kabul.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Mar. 14th, 1898.

"'You Mussalmans should be very careful lest you be hoodwinked by the British. Now-a-days the British are engulfed in harassing difficulties. The relations between England and Germany have become strained on account of some dispute regarding trade. This will possibly result in the declaration of hostilities between the two powers. The Sultan, Russia, Germany and France are ready to cross swords with England everywhere. Besides this, fighting is going on in Egypt. In short, the British are much discouraged just now. The Governor-General and the generals have received definite orders from Home, directing them to bring the military operations of Terah and the Khyber valley to a close within a fortnight, as troops should be sent to Egypt and other parts. The British concluded peace with Mehmund and Girdah clans after receiving only 24 guns from them. The British should have demanded thousands of guns and several lakhs of rupees for the purpose as they suffered heavy loss of life and property, thousands of British soldiers having been killed by the tribesmen. The peace concluded with the Mehmundis will not last long, as the British when relieved from these difficulties will again demand from the Mehmundis more money as indemnity. The British intimate that they will advance on Terah and Khyber valley on such and such a date, but do not advance. This is due to their tactics.'"

With reference to the above, the *Shams* observes that it behoves the British Government to find out the Indian Mussalman who has thus provided fuel for fanning the flames of the frontier disturbances. The Afridis are indeed a very simple-minded people. It is no wonder if they give credence to anything that reaches their ears and act on such rumours.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1898.

The Amir of Kabul and the siege of Khyber.

6. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st March, inserts translation of a paragraph from some English paper to the effect that the Amir's troubles are increasing day by day and that he is accordingly making every arrangement to forcibly expel the Afridis who have taken refuge in his country. The Amir, it continues, is a sagacious and wise ruler. He will not act in such a way as to excite the hostile feelings of the British Government. If the Afridis make an immediate peace with the British, the siege of the Khyber will be raised, otherwise they will severely suffer.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1898.

The Amir of Kabul.

7. The *Alhami*, of the 27th March, in refutation of the statement made in certain papers to the effect that the Amir of Kabul had offered secret help to the tribes, had supplied them with arms, and that the men of his regular force had openly aided the rebels, writes that the correspondence now going on between the Amir and the Government of India disproves all such statements. The Amir has acted very wisely and considerately from the very beginning and had he not taken steps to check the spread of rebellion, the British Government would have had more trouble to encounter.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1898.

England's power compared with the power of other European powers.

8. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th March, inserting a translation of an article from the *Lahore, Civil and Military Gazette* of the 20th March, relating to a letter of one pensioned Jamadar Ziya-ud-din, a Zakka Khel chief, to his friend Subadar Gul Shah, of the Punjab Infantry, remarks that, in consideration of England's power and magnanimity, no European power is able to cope with her, much less can these hill tribesmen who are but atoms before her. It is a mere foolhardiness on their part to make such boastings and attempts.

The Chinese problem.

9. The same paper referring to a London telegram of the 26th April, to the effect that the British warships have been told off to proceed to the Chinese waters, observes that the occupation of Port Arthur and Talienwan by Russia is detrimental to England's interests in China, and it is very likely that war will be declared in the near future. Should matters assume such a serious aspect, Russia will espouse the cause of China, but it is not known what side the other European powers will take. If England were to remain inactive at

this critical juncture it is not improbable that the whole of China will fall into Russia's hands.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

10. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th March, states that some property belonging to the Nôyithott temple was stolen and the thieves escaped to Chavákkát in the British territory. The information reached Travancore and an attempt was made to seize them, and a warrant for their apprehension was issued by the sub-magistrate of Chávakkát to the local police. There was not only dereliction of duty on the part of the police, but they gave by their conduct sufficient cause for the outsiders to believe that the due execution of the warrant and the apprehension of the thieves did not form a part of their duty. Mr. Sweeny, a police officer, had at last to go from Trivandrum to Chávakkát. Even this failed to bestir them to render the needful help. The Chávakkát police are seriously to blame for the line of conduct adopted by them and for the disgrace brought by them on the British police force. In this matter as well as in others the report concerning the Chávakkát police does not speak satisfactorily of them.

Misconduct of the Chávakkát police, Malabar.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Mar. 16th, 1898.

11. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th March, writes that highway robberies are largely committed near the town of Palghat, and that the police instead of paying attention to the matter, simply connive at them.

Police conniving at highway robberies.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Mar. 26th, 1898.

12. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 19th March, refers to the punishment awarded by the Poona magistrate to a soldier of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles for wounding a man, and observes that India needs just magistrates to dispense justice without distinction of colour and caste.

Want of just magistrates in India.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, Mar. 19th, 1898.

### (b) *Courts.*

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th March, observes as follows:—In certain Courts of Small Causes nearly 2,500 or 3,000 cases are disposed of in a year, and the results of such a hasty procedure are serious miscarriage of justice and immense trouble and expense to the aggrieved parties wishing to prefer appeals to the higher courts. It is to be regretted that an appeal in regard to a small cause, the amount of which is Rs. 30, costs the appellant nearly Rs. 40. It is therefore desirable that Village Munsifs' Courts should be reformed and kept under the superintendence of district munsifs, who should be specially directed to scrutinize the work of the village munsifs under their control. District Munsifs' Courts should be empowered to dispose of small causes to the extent of Rs. 100 only and Sub-Courts and City Civil Courts to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Ordinary sessions cases may be disposed of by the Chief Judge of the City Court, and sub-judges and certain district munsifs should be vested with the privilege of granting heir-certificates. Such a distribution of work will no doubt relieve some of the courts of their heavy work. To relieve District Munsifs' Courts of their pressure of work, it is expedient that Village Munsifs' Courts should be reformed at the outset.

A few suggestions regarding the civil judicial administration.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1898.

14. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 16th March, speaking of perjury and the miscarriage of justice consequent on it, remarks that the present method of administering oath tends to encourage perjury owing to the vague language in which the oath is taken, and suggests the desirability of administering oath as enjoined by the particular religion followed by the witness concerned.

A suggestion regarding the administration of oath.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Mar. 16th, 1898.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1898.

A request to magistrates regarding the detectives employed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

15. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 26th March, complains that the detective agents employed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals abuse their powers by creating sores with their fingers on the pretext of examining the animals and practice other tricks to bring to trouble the owners of the animals under their observation. The paper requests the magistrates to have a personal inspection of the animals brought before them and administer justice, instead of being led away by the misrepresentations of the detectives, most of whom are said to be wicked characters unfit to be the agents of the society.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 14th, 1898.

Destruction and fabrication of records in some of the public offices in Malabar.

16. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 14th March, says that the falsification, destruction and forgery of records in some of the public offices in Malabar have become rather too common of late. The article quotes several instances of which have from time to time occurred in some of the courts and cutcherries in that district, and in some of which the culprits have been brought to book, while in some others inquiries are now being conducted. It is said that there is a popular talk in Malabar that if the recordkeepers of the Huzur office, Calicut, are given adequate remuneration, false records suited to the emergency are either fabricated or genuine ones missed in the record rooms. It is true that the heads of offices are engaged in various other duties of so serious and responsible a nature that they cannot possibly devote much of their attention to matters connected with the records, but as the continuance of the malpractices above referred to is likely to result in serious consequences to the people, the authorities should adopt speedy measures to remove them.

Complaint against some of the munsifs in Malabar.

17. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains of some of the munsifs in Malabar as causing much irritation and inconvenience to the parties attending their courts by their haughty bearing and superciliousness. The late attendance and early leaving the office is the order of the day with them. They have recourse to all sorts of shifts and evasions in order to avoid trying the issues; they obtain the compulsory production of written statement; they do not record everything that the parties state; they fly at such vakils as do their duty and are less anxious to win the pleasure of the munsif than to safeguard the interest of their clients. Some men of position and respectability avoid attending their courts for fear of being subjected to indignity.

Complaining of certain munsif's court in Malabar being held in the morning.

18. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper bitterly complains of the munsif's court at Bettatpudiyangadi being held in the morning instead of from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. This arrangement, made with a view to secure the convenience of a single individual, is fraught with inconvenience to all the rest. The new District Judge and the High Court are hopefully looked to to bestow their attention on this matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 16th, 1898.

The recommendation of a Nambiyar by the munsif of Calicut for the post of a process writer in preference to the qualified Mappila candidates, disapproved.

19. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th March, states that the vacancy of a process writer was recently caused by the death of the permanent incumbent, a Muhammadan. Among the applicants there were four Mappilas qualified for the post. One of the ways the spread of education among the Muhammadans can be successfully encouraged is to employ under Government such of their class as have educational qualifications. It is therefore a matter of surprise to us that the munsif ignored this principle and recommended for the place one who is a nephew of a pensioned munsif, who is a relative of an acting munsif and who held for some time an acting appointment under the present Calicut munsif's brother. The recommendation of the Nambiyar in preference to the Mappilas may have been made on the score of the superior qualification

of the former, which, in case of appointment carrying a pay of Rs. 10 or 12 a month, is not to be deemed a *sine quâ non*. This fact, we believe, will not serve as an excuse to the munsif. The action of the munsif on a former occasion when a Nayar gumastah of Wynaad was an applicant for a place under him was also unjustifiable. It is hoped that the District Judge will shape his action in these matters with due deliberation.

Remarks on the conviction and punishment of magistrate Subbarama Aiyar.

20. In commenting upon the conviction and punishment of Subbarama Aiyar, late a sub-magistrate in South Malabar, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 21st March, states that the punishment falls in with the public view and that it does not sympathise with his fate as a magistrate. If the public records tampered with by him had failed to support the conviction, the District Magistrate would have been discouraged in his endeavours for the public good, especially in checking the amassing of money by some magistrates by means of corruption and oppression. It sympathises with the District Magistrate in his attempt to stamp out the corruption and bribery which are in vogue among the magistracy in Malabar, and congratulates the District Magistrate and the Government Pleader, the former on the satisfactory termination of the case and the latter on the unflinching discharge of duty.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 21st, 1898.

Ill-treatment of sub-magistrate Subbarama Aiyar who was recently convicted.

21. Referring to the extortion case just concluded, a leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 22nd March, says that the punished sub-magistrate can hardly find any one to sympathise with him on the score of the punishment being severe; but the abruptness of his removal to the Central Jail at Cannanore and the means adopted for removing him thither have enlisted the public sympathy and commiseration largely on his side. In the eye of law, it is true there is no difference between man and man, but his antecedents and the position held by him should have received some consideration in determining the treatment accorded to him.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 22nd, 1898.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd March, resents the treatment accorded to Subbarama Aiyar, who was walked a long distance on his way to the Central Jail at Cannanore, in the blazing hot sun, perhaps on the strength of the doctor's certificate. It states that the treatment to which he was subjected was quite unjustifiable and tended to move the heart of many persons.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 23rd, 1898.

Referring to the same subject, a correspondent of the *Manorama*, of the 29th March, writes that Subbarama Aiyar was removed from the jail at 11 A.M. in the hot sun and taken through the bazaar to the Town Police station where he was kept for some time. He was afterwards taken to the Mananchira plain and made to stand for a long time in the sun in front of the Head-quarter Inspector's office as if for exhibition. The correspondent seems to think that this was done maliciously for the satisfaction of some one whose name he does not mention, but adds that if anybody thinks that this was done with the knowledge of the Collector, he is grievously mistaken; the Collector had no knowledge of the matter nor had he any hand in it.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 29th, 1898.

Fabrication of public records.

22. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 22nd March, states that the evidence in the case of Subbarama Aiyar, the convicted sub-magistrate of Malabar, is suggestive of three points to be considered by authorities:

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 22nd, 1898.

(1) The fabrication, etc., committed with all facility in respect of the public records. The conviction of those involved in the offence in connection with certain records of the District and Sub-Courts of Tellicherry, the transfer of an official and the suspension for a year of another on suspicion in matters connected with the tampering of records at the Munsif's Court, Bettutnad, and the complaints that cropped up from time to time at various cutcherries regarding the same subject go clearly to show that the public records are not safeguarded with the care and attention they demand. No restriction is placed on the use of the key to the record room and everybody seems to have free access to the records. A remedy to this evil should be concerted without any loss of time.

(2) The second point which needs looking into is the institution of sub-jails in outstations in a district. The sub-jail is intended for the custody of offenders under trial and of prisoners whose term of imprisonment is of a short duration. The sub-magistrate in such places is himself the sub-jailor and his peon has the additional function of a warder. This affords every facility to sub-magistrate in such places to accord lenient treatment to a prisoner or to subject another to great severity according as his greed for money is satisfied on the one hand or his displeasure incurred on the other.

(3) The third point is with reference to the practice of the sub-magistrate, while out on circuit for paimash or ajmash, carrying with him a clerk who claims an allowance of 8 annas per diem as a *mamul* irrespective of the expense actually incurred, if he goes more than five miles where there is no railway, or ten miles in the latter case.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1898.

Grammatical errors.

23. The *Sasilekha*, of the 18th March, observes that the Government, noting certain grammatical errors in the report from the chairman of the Conjeeveram municipal council, has remarked that reports should be drafted with greater care. It says that Government, while scrupulously taking care of its native tongue, has paid no attention to the interests of the Telugu language. The notifications drafted in Telugu by Government servants are, it remarks, full of blunders, and that there is none to attend to them. The vernaculars are therefore on the wane.

Female education.

24. The same paper states that arrangements are being made by the Mysore Government for the appointment of lady teachers in girls' schools, and that female students studying in the F.A. classes are given scholarships of Rs. 50 a-month and are appointed as teachers on Rs. 150 on passing the F.A. examination. It confidently believes that female education would soon make much progress if similar inducements were offered by the British Government.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 28th, 1898.

Why English taught in schools is defective.

25. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th March, thinks that English-educated young men of the present day do not speak or write English so well as those of the previous generation, and ascribes this to the poor attainments of the teachers in the lower classes and want of practice in speaking among the students themselves. It therefore suggests that a time should be set apart for a talking lesson in all schools in the lower classes.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 29th, 1898.

The Zamorin of Calicut to be nominated a Fellow of the Madras University.

26. A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 29th March, regrets much that the Zamorin of Calicut, who is in every way qualified to be created a Fellow of the University of Madras, was sadly passed over this year also, and it apprehends that some adverse influence was at work to bring about this result, and commends the matter to the attention of His Excellency the Governor.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

A complaint regarding a certain road in Tanjore.

27. The *Jananukulan*, of the 5th March, complains that on a certain road leading from Tanjore to Vallam, in which the Collector's cutcherry is located, vehicles having springs only are allowed to pass, and that this restriction proves a great hardship to those who use carts which are devoid of springs as they are obliged to take a round-about way, being subject to great inconvenience and trouble. The paper thinks that the restriction in question deserves the notice of the authorities.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1898.

Necessity for more lights on the Beach road, Madras.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th March, reports that the municipal lights are not sufficient in number specially on the Beach road in Madras, and that this proves a source of inconvenience

and hardship to the passers-by. He hopes that the authorities concerned will fix some more lanterns and avoid the hardship complained of.

29. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 14th March, observes that the city of Negapatam is in need of a good water-supply and a drainage system, and that the procedure of the municipality and Government in trying to supply these wants is not satisfactory. In regard to the contemplated imposition of a tax for the construction of cess-pools in Negapatam, the paper is of opinion that the substitution of wooden boxes in the place of masonry work will reduce the expenditure considerably and that the infliction of an additional tax on this account will subject the people to great hardship, as they are already groaning under heavy taxation.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Mar. 14th, 1898.

Inadvisability of imposing a tax for the construction of cess-pools in Negapatam.

30. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 29th March, is glad to observe that the attention of the Calicut taluk board was drawn to the necessity of repairing the by-paths, etc., towards which a sum of money was sanctioned by them. The lanes have been mostly repaired, and bridges put up, to the infinite relief of the inhabitants living in the interior parts. It requests the kind-hearted Collector to send for an account from each taluk board showing the sum expended every year in the repair of by-paths, bridges, etc., during the last five years, and to persuade each taluk board to set apart for this purpose 5 per cent. of the sum laid out on the repairs of the public roads.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 29th, 1898.

Suggestions regarding the repairs of by-paths in Malabar.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue Settlement.*

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd March, reports that the mirasidars of the taluk of Madurantakam have submitted a memorial to the Board of Revenue praying for grant of remission during the jamabandi for the current fasli on account of failure of crops due to absence of timely rain, and not to any neglect of duty on their part. The paper sympathises with the mirasidars and remarks that their prayer is reasonable and deserves the favourable consideration of the Board. The paper referring to an order directing the village officers to levy the full rate of assessment on lands if the outturn of the harvest thereof is 20 measures per acre, observes that unless a land yields a harvest of 176 measures per acre the ryot will be quite incapable of paying the assessment after defraying all other costs incidental to its cultivation, and that the said order therefore operates as a heavy infliction.

SWADESAMITRAN *Madras*, Mar. 3rd, 1898.

Observations on the memorial submitted to the Board of Revenue by the mirasidars of Madurantakam taluk.

32. The *Varavarthamani*, of the 5th March, writes as follows :—A person who desires to purchase a piece of land on the Anamalai hills is required to have the land surveyed and its limits fixed at his own cost and to submit its plan with the application to the authorities concerned. If any other person applies for the same piece of land and offers a higher price the land is sold to him, and the first application is rejected. Thus the second applicant secures the land at the expense of the first applicant in regard to its survey. This is unquestionably a piece of injustice. It is therefore hoped that Government will be pleased to have the land applied for surveyed at its own expense before conveying it to the applicant.

VARAVARTHAMANI, *Pollachi*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

A suggestion to Government regarding the grant of lands on the Anamalai hills to planters.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

33. A merchant correspondent to the *Suryodaya*, of the 18th March, complains that the time allowed by the Traffic Manager for the removal of goods arriving at the Bangalore station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, namely, 24 hours, is insufficient. He points out that notice of arrival of goods which is sent by post is in some cases not even delivered within 24 hours, and even if notice were received early enough, the time during which the actual work

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 18th, 1898.

Insufficiency of the time allowed for removal of goods from the Bangalore station on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

of removal could be done is very short when the 12 hours of night are deducted. He therefore calls the attention of the higher authorities to the matter.

*(k) General.*

VARAVARTHAMANI, *Pollachi*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

A complaint that a certain road in Coimbatore is obstructed by carts to the great inconvenience of the public.

34. The *Varavarthamani*, of the 26th February, draws the much-needed attention of the District Magistrate to the inconvenience caused to the public by the obstruction of the road leading from Coimbatore to Pollachi on the night of every Wednesday, when cart-drivers, in view to avoid payment of toll, leave their carts on the road and sometimes on the punjai lands adjoining it apparently on the other side of the toll-gate. It complains that the obstruction of the road in question by about 300 carts at a time every week interferes with public traffic to no small extent, and hopes that the authorities concerned will adopt prompt measures to redress the grievance here complained of.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1898.

A remark on the recent tour by His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

35. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 12th March, is very much pleased with His Excellency the Governor of Madras for the indefatigable labour he took, in spite of his advanced age, in making a tour through the several districts in the north; but it is not satisfied with the replies of His Excellency to the various addresses presented to him during his tour. It regrets to note that His Excellency did not take the trouble to find out the truth by personal inquiry when the statement of the district officers and that of the subjects were not in harmony with each other in respect of the general condition of the districts visited by him, and that His Excellency implicitly believed the statement of the Government officials. The paper further remarks that His Excellency generally shrunk back whenever appeal was made to Government for pecuniary help for the improvement of irrigation, water-supply and so forth, blamed some of the municipalities for the very grievances they represented, advised them to shift for themselves and adopt their own remedial measures, and gave them to understand that Government would render the necessary help only to certain backward municipalities and not to all municipalities indiscriminately. The paper concludes with the remark that the recent tour of His Excellency has at any rate been highly beneficial to the municipalities on the whole in that salutary advice has been given them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1898.

A remark on the contemplated visit of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to the Southern districts during the approaching rainy season.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th March, hearing that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock has postponed his contemplated tour through the Southern districts to the approaching rainy season, observes that the summer season is the best time for His Excellency to visit the Southern districts, if he really wishes to have a clear idea of the miserable condition of the people and the severity of the Settlement officers, inasmuch as it is in that season that many a ryot is without employment and consequently in a state of starvation. The paper warns His Excellency against forming a favourable opinion of the circumstances of the ryots from the mere facts that the fields on both sides of the railway line look green and that tanks are filled with water while travelling during the rainy season.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1898.

Government Translators.

37. The *Sasilekha*, of the 18th March, writes as follows:—It is said that after much discussion between His Excellency the Governor and the Members of his Executive Council as to giving the post of Government Tamil Translator, now vacant owing to the death of Rao Bahadur Sadhu Seshayya, B.A., to a European gentleman and not to a native, it was at last resolved that it should be given to a "white" gentleman. It is said also that if the post were given to natives, they would not report to Government seditious writings contained in the vernacular papers. This is quite surprising. It is like saying that if a native be appointed a judge, he would not punish natives brought up before him for

trial. It is but a silly opinion. It would be well to give up such foolish whims and entrust work to such persons as are best fitted to do it. If the translations made when Europeans were the Telugu Translators are compared with those which Mr. S. Rangiah Chetty has now been doing, it cannot fail to convey the idea that natives only are best fitted for this kind of work. Strange and peculiar ideas suggest themselves to Government. The rulers should not unnecessarily suspect their subjects, as it is not proper for parents to suspect their children's conduct.

38. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th March, speaking of the Indian budget for 1898–99, remarks that Sir James Westland, the Financial Member, has so manipulated the accounts as to enable him to assert with confidence that the Indian treasury was full in spite of the large expenditure incurred on account of the wars, famine and plague, and that he has even declined the grant from Parliament. But, on a closer examination of accounts, it is evident, says the paper, that Government has been conducting its work by means of borrowed money, and that the administration must consequently come to a standstill if the borrowing should cease. The Government of India, it proceeds to say, is borrowing largely for payment of salaries and pensions in England and for the articles purchased there, and that taxes in India are raised to their maximum and the people are groaning under them, while at the same time military expenditure is increasing every year, and attempts are being made to increase the salaries to the soldiers and officers serving in India.

The Indian budget.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1898.

39. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd March, states that the village munsif of Anantapur has refused to accept eight of the 12-rupee coins tendered in payment of Government dues by a poor ryot on the plea that they were of 1840, and that the ryot got those rupees from the sale of one-half of his grain. On refusal, therefore, he was obliged to sell away the remaining half to procure acceptable coins. Noting that the said coins are in circulation in Madras, it asks if the Government has published any notification prohibiting the currency of the rupee coins of 1840.

The rupee coins of 1840.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1898.

40. The same paper observes that Lord George Hamilton assigned three different reasons on three different occasions for the arrest and imprisonment of the Natu brothers in Bombay, and asks whether it is becoming of Her Majesty's Minister to express himself in different ways at different times, and further asks whether the confining of the Natus in jail, instead of bringing them to trial before a court of justice, will not affect the prestige of the British administration. It notes that the British public and the English press are surprised at the varying replies given by Lord George Hamilton, and believes that the Bombay public may not secure peace of mind until Natus are set at liberty.

The Natu brothers.

41. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th March, states, in continuation of what appeared in the last issue as regards the inquiry conducted by the district registrar in the case of Vythilinga Aiyar, sub-registrar, Chévâyûr, that it is very suspicious that a man of Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar's experience, responsibility and standing did not take the necessary precaution in the matter of the promissory note alleged to have been received by the creditor on his having given the loan to the sub-registrar. Inquiry itself was conducted by fits and starts on various occasions. It appears that the Inspector-General of Registration has sanctioned the prosecution by Vythilinga Aiyar of the man who deposed that he had given a loan to him. We are glad that the popular opinion of the Inspector-General that in matters like this he will act with promptitude and courage and in strict accordance with the importance of the case is in a fair way to be realised.

Corruption of a certain sub-registrar in Malabar.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Mar. 16th, 1898.

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

42. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 5th March, says that news from the frontier is received to the effect that 70 sepoys of a British regiment, who had recently deserted and joined Zakka Khel, intended to return, provided they were granted a free pardon, and observes that General Lockhart should grant them a free pardon as requested, for by such an act the General would not only be exercising his prerogative of mercy, but would also have the advantage of learning the difficulties they have undergone in the Zakka Khel country.

Deserting British sepoys.

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, Mar. 19th, 1898.

43. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 19th March, has a very long article under the following heading, viz., "Why the preventive measures are considered more dreadful than the plague itself." A summary follows. The reasons for this belief appear to be two in number: (1) The common people consider the stringent measures which are absolutely necessary for the prevention of and for checking the spread of the dire disease to be injurious to themselves in the same way as a foolish child holds this view of the measures adopted by its relatives for its education and well-being; and (2) inexperience of the higher authorities and the mismanagement of the plague officers. The inexperience of the higher authorities is proved from the fact that they had no regard to the fitness or otherwise of the officers, while entrusting them with the charge of the enforcement of the measures, and that they did not consider whether the senseless people would put up with the measures. Among these the chief are the enforcement of quarantine rules, the segregation of plague patients and the disinfection of articles belonging to the sick. The first is absolutely irksome especially to the people of India, and the reason why Europeans and Eurasians are exempted from their operation is not known. This unjust partiality will, it is apprehended, be an additional cause of creating ill-feeling amongst passengers. About the second, viz., the segregation of patients, it behoved the authorities to have considered that there would be females including gosha ladies also amongst the patients, but they failed to do so and did not impress this matter upon the minds of the plague officers. This negligence on their part produced very serious results. The editor turning to the plague officers says these consist of medical officers and of their subordinates as well as of police officers. Of these medical officers some are inexperienced. When they see a passenger suffering from the heat of a journey they conclude he is attacked by the plague and send him to a segregation camp, where 99 per cent. die. If the plague patients are let alone it is presumed 10 per cent. will be saved. Added to this many of the medical officers are corrupt. Passengers from Bombay to Calcutta are detained by them in every station unless they give some illegal gratification. These as well as other incidents give colour to the allegation that as plague has appeared amongst the people of India as a punishment from God, in the same way the preventive measures are a manifestation of the Government's wrath towards the people. Law allows the adoption of a measure which is of itself injurious, for the prevention of any injury, provided the measure which is of itself injurious is still less so than the injury to be prevented. But if the measure tends to increase the injury for the prevention of which it is provided, how can its retention be justifiable? The editor observes if no such measures had been adopted more lives would not have been lost, and no riots would have occurred. It behoves Government to leave its loyal but forlorn, destitute and helpless subjects to the care of God and His (Holy Son) Prophet Jesus, who raised the dead and cured the sick. It is possible He will suppress the plague and save the Christian doctors from being killed in riots.

The bubonic plague.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1898.

44. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th March, refers to the memorial of the jutka drivers of Triplicane and Royapettah to His Excellency the Governor, saying that the reduction recently made in the tram car fares bears hardly upon their traffic, and soliciting the issue of orders to the Tramway Company to raise its fares to

Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, of the jutka drivers.

the usual rates. His Excellency replied expressing regret at the present state of the jutka drivers, but declaring that Government has no power to interfere in the matter. The *Shams* approves of this reply and requests the company to add to the number of cars running through Mylapore and the Beach.

## III.—Legislation.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd March, remarks that the management of the Hindu Devastanam at Tirupati has been very unsatisfactory ever since the church wardenship was conferred on the Mahants in 1843, and gives an elaborate account of the gross mismanagement on the part of the present Mahant. The paper regrets to note that Government has taken little or no pains to pass the much-needed Hindu Devastanam Act, although there has been a cry for it ever since the time of the Hon'ble Ramaiyangar, while it is too ready to pass such Acts as it requires such as the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act of 1898 in regard to sedition.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 3rd, 1898.

Advisability of passing the much-needed Hindu Devastanam Act.

46. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st March, writes as follows:—The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act of 1898 no doubt allows the measures of Government to be criticised provided that neither contempt nor disaffection is excited. Such an amendment as this reminds us of the decision of Portia in Shakespear's Merchant of Venice that Shylock should take a pound of flesh without shedding a drop of human blood, which is physically impossible. How is it possible to criticise the measures of Government without producing a feeling of disgust in the minds of the people? While it is admitted even by men in England that the present British administration of India deserves criticism, how can the people of this country maintain silence when the actions of Government are open to objection? It is earnestly hoped that better days will dawn on India. All that we eagerly wish for is that the reins of Government in England should be in the hands of the Liberals.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1898.

Remarks on the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act of 1898.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th March, reports that Government is seriously contemplating to pass the Madras Tenancy Act which prescribes the rights and privileges of the zamindars and their ryots, and defines the relation that should exist between them, and that it is likely that a meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on the hills, apparently to have the Act passed before the departure of the Honourable Mr. Bliss from India. The paper advises Government to have the Bill translated into the various vernacular languages and published for general information in view to enable the proprietors of lands and their tenants to understand the views of Government properly, and concludes with a hope that His Excellency the Governor will not have such an important Act passed hastily.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1898.

An advice to Government not to be hasty in passing the Madras Tenancy Bill into an Act.

48. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th March, regrets to hear that the Criminal Procedure Bill was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council on Saturday the 12th instant. Noting that the labours of the Honourable Messrs. Anandacharlu and Chitnavis and the Honourable Sir H. T. Princep on behalf of the people have proved fruitless, it offers its thanks to those gentlemen who have so boldly put forth their best energies, and submits that there is no reason why the Government should be led away by groundless fears to pass such laws.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1898.

"The Criminal Procedure Bill passed."

49. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st March, asks if, as the Privy Council has decided, the adoption of an only son is null and void because such an adoption is not sanctioned by the sastras, why should not the law lay down that infant marriages which are nowhere sanctioned by the sastras are also null and void? The Bill which the Honourable Mr.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 21st, 1898.

Why should not infant marriages be declared null and void?

Jambulinga Mudaliar is about to introduce into the Council of Fort St. George contains a clause by which marriages of girls before the age of eight years is permitted under certain circumstances. The Privy Council has held that the adoption of an only son although performed with all the formal rites is null and void. Similarly there can be nothing to prevent the courts from declaring an infant marriage null and void even if it is performed according to sastric rites. The paper therefore thinks that the time is come for altering the section which holds all Hindu marriages once performed are binding for ever, both in the Mysore Act and in the Bill prepared by Honourable Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 11th, 1898.

The Act for the prevention of sedition.

50. The *Suryodaya*, of 11th March, says:—India had been enjoying the blessing of liberty ever since the country passed into the hands of Her Imperial Majesty, and the liberty allowed to the press was particularly useful to the rulers to understand the feelings and opinions of the people. But unfortunately last year the plague broke out in Poona and other parts of the Bombay Presidency, and the soldiers employed by the Government to carry out the measures for its stamping out did some dishonourable acts which the Vernacular newspapers of the country began to make public and condemn. At about the same time Mr. Rand was assassinated by somebody. The murder was supposed to have been instigated by the newspapers and by the Natus. Not satisfied with the imprisonment of Mr. Tilak and the Natus, Lord Sandhurst recommended the gagging of the press. The Government of India being pressed by its subordinate officers and by the Secretary of State, who in his ignorance of the real condition of India approved of the action, has passed the Sedition Act. The amendment of section 124-A of the Penal Code has made it impossible for the people to express their grievances through the press. The press is obliged to keep its mouth shut however the officials may oppress the people. The Government hopes to make the people loyal by this measure, but it will have quite the contrary effects; it will increase their dissatisfaction. We therefore call upon the Government of Her Majesty to repeal this law and give the people liberty of speech.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 19th, 1898.

Unlicensed vakils practising in Criminal Courts.

51. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th March, writes that as the present system of allowing unlicensed vakils to practise in Criminal Courts is highly beneficial to poor persons who cannot afford to pay large fees and engage licensed vakils to defend them in such courts, the provision regarding this matter should not be expunged from the Criminal Procedure Code Bill now under the consideration of the Supreme Legislative Council.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 22nd, 1898.

The Malabar Tenancy Bill not to be hurried through the Council.

52. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 22nd March, hears that the Malabar Tenancy Bill entrusted to the Hon'ble Mr. Ross, a long time ago, will be passed into law at a special meeting of the Legislative Council which will meet at Ootacamund at an early date for that purpose. Seeing what a length of time the preparation has taken, it cannot be conducive to the good of the jenmies and tenants of Malabar to hurry it on through the Council. Mr. Ross had been to Malabar on two occasions and gathered some information mainly from jenmies on individual inquiries and by convening some meetings. It is suggested that the Bill be placed before the general public for a period of one year at least, to enable them to give their opinion on the matters dealt with in the Bill. The advantages contemplated by the Bill can be realised only when those whose interest it is intended to safeguard are given time to express their views on it.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

Desirability of appointing more Christians as sub-magistrates in Travancore.

53. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 5th March, expresses a wish that more Christians should be appointed as sub-magistrates in the Native State of Travancore.

54. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st March, thinks it unjust to retire the Muhammadan member of the Mysore Council, while a member who is much older than he is still to be retained. He has done good work and is an experienced man and has more common sense than some other members. Besides the Muhammadan community would feel his retirement much as it would be entirely unrepresented in the council.

The Mysore Council.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 21st, 1898.

55. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd March, says:—Some people in Hyderabad set afloat the notion that water got out of service pipes was the cause of the plague, and the people therefore discontinued the use of pipe-water and began to resort to the wells. The authorities seeing that well-water was bad began to purify the wells in the town with permanganate of potash. This aroused the suspicion of the ignorant Muhammadans who thought that the water of the wells was being poisoned with some coloured powder and resolved to kill the first person they found tampering with the wells. As they were on the lookout they saw a European dyer passing whose palms they found were blackened with dye. They took him to be one of those who were engaged in poisoning their wells, and began to handle him roughly and would have murdered him had not the police by some stratagem rescued him from the hands of the infuriated mob.

A foolish belief in Hyderabad, a murder ingeniously averted.

VRITTANTA, CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 23rd, 1898.

56. The *Suryodaya*, of the 18th March, has a cartoon, probably referring to the municipality of the Bangalore city, in which a man emaciated with insufficient nourishment is represented as in a supplicating attitude borne down by a number of burdens on his head, viz., the lighting-tax, profession-tax, land-tax, mill-tax, vehicles-tax, house-tax, shop-tax, with an extra tax in a commode.

Municipal taxes in Bangalore.

SURYODAYA. *Bangalore*, Mar. 18th, 1898.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th March, objects to the annual exodus of the Maharaja and party to Ootacamund, and says that it is quite unnecessary because Nandidrug in Mysore is sufficiently cool in the hot season and the people would feel honoured by his selecting this place for his summer retreat. The editor thinks that it is the advisers of the Maharaja who are anxious to run away to Ooty.

Exodus of the Maharaja of Mysore to Ootacamund.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 28th, 1898.

58. The *Suryodaya*, of the 25th March, contains a cartoon in which Sir Seshadri Aiyar, the Diwan of Mysore, is represented with statesman*ship* on his back surrounded by Assistant Commissioners, Special Assistant Commissioners, Extras, etc. There is also a notice at the top "Art and Industry strictly prohibited."

Unnecessary multiplication of Assistant Commissioners in Mysore.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 25th, 1898.

59. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 19th March, states with some surprise that in Travancore the official iniquities are tolerated with impunity, while in the British State bribery and other corruptions have been visited with condign punishment. It is prepared to welcome a European official of ability and integrity deputed with authority to inquire into the corruption of the employés under the Sirkar. If a notification is published that no inquiry will be made into the conduct of those who send in their resignation before a fixed date, a very large number may thus escape unscathed.

Official iniquities in Travancore.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Mar. 19th, 1898.

60. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st March, writes that the people in Travancore are not satisfied with the conduct of the Diwan in having appointed Messrs. Kesava Pillai, Piravi Perumal Pillai, Madhavan Pillai and Aiyappan Pillai, all of one caste, to higher offices in the State in preference to some other officials who have better claim. The correspondent further says that when the Diwan visited the Tiruvalla taluk during his famine tour, some of the inhabitants presented him a petition stating that

Criticising some of the actions of the Diwan of Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM *Cochin*, Mar. 21st, 1898.

as the crops were damaged by inundation, they should be granted remission of the taxes paid in Kanni and Makaram, and the Diwan said, in reply, that it would be enough if they paid the assessment in Médan in money, calculated according to the rate at which paddy was then sold. It is said that the poor tenants have now been served with notices calling upon them to explain the cause of their failure to pay the revenue and the assessments are now collected with penalty. The correspondent asks how people can trust such a Sirkar as this.

Complaint against the Custom officers on the frontier of Travancore.

61. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper describes the inconveniences to which he was put by the Custom officers on the frontier of Travancore, while he was travelling in a boat from Tannirmukku to Kodungallur. These officers are said to unduly detain boats and worry boatmen as well as the travellers under the pretence that they should inspect the boats to see if contraband articles are carried in them, unless and until they are paid some sort of gratification. The correspondent invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Pariyan, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1898.

Advisability of adopting the valuable suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the publication of the results of the experiments carried on by the Agricultural College at Saidapet.

62. The *Pariyan*, of the 26th March, thinks that the inability of the ryots in Southern India to adopt scientific means in view to improve the productive power of their arable lands is one of the causes of their extreme poverty. It says that the ryots in cultivating their lands blindly follow the time-honoured methods of their forefathers which, no doubt, produced the desired effect in times of yore, without taking into consideration the fact that the lands lose their vitality year after year, unless the annual deterioration is made good by the supply of sufficient manure and so forth; hence the annual decrease in the outturn of harvest which the poor ryots frequently complain of. The paper thanks the Director of Public Instruction for his timely and useful suggestion that the results of the experiments made by the Agricultural College at Saidapet and the new principles of agriculture discovered from time to time, which at present benefit the students of that college alone, should be translated into the various vernaculars and published in the District Gazettes for the information of the ryot population, and hopes that his valuable suggestion will commend itself to Government as well as the Board of Revenue. The paper also wishes that the translation should be published in pamphlets and sold at a low price so that it may be within the easy reach of every poor cultivator.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1898.

Famine in Cuddapah.

63. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 18th March, regrets to note that in Cuddapah crops have failed and prices of food-stuffs have considerably risen. Observing that Mr. Vaughan, the Collector, has proposed to postpone the collection of kists for some time, he remarks that there is no use of merely giving time to the ryots, but actual remissions, he says, must be granted. He further notes that the Collector is fortunately very kind to the people and that he has expressed to a tahsildar his compassionate feelings for the poor suffering ryots of the district.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1898.

Advisability of appointing either the present Governor of Ireland or Lord Cromer as the next Viceroy of India.

64. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st March, wishes that either the present Governor of Ireland, or Lord Cromer, now Governor of Egypt, should be appointed as the next Viceroy, inasmuch as the *régime* of His Excellency Lord Elgin is coming to an end. The paper prefers Lord Cromer for the reasons that he was an Assistant Councillor when Lord Northbrook was the Governor-

General of India and tried to curtail the expenditure of this country, and that he has considerably reformed the condition of Egypt and possesses vast experience and great administrative skill.

Reflections on the memorial submitted to Her Majesty for the release of Mr. Tilak.

65. The same paper says that the conviction of Damodara Chapekar should have convinced Government of the fact that Mr. Tilak and Natu brothers were not at the bottom of the murders committed at Poona, and that it is therefore desirable that Government should be pleased to set them free at once. The paper is exceedingly glad to hear that in England a memorial, signed by such eminent men as Professor Max Müller, Sir William Hunter, and others, and by several Members of Parliament, has been submitted to Her Majesty praying for the release of Mr. Tilak, and earnestly hopes that the memorial will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Ministers. The paper dilates on the superior linguistic attainments of Mr. Tilak which excited the admiration of many learned men in England, and concludes with the remark that it is nothing but a piece of cruelty to suspect Mr. Tilak, who received the benefits of higher education in English and secured a seat in the local Legislative Council, to be guilty of sedition.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1898.

Remarks on the Poona murders.

66. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th March, writes as follows:—Poona murders have been unjustly attributed to disloyalty on the part of the Brahmins of Poona, and a punitive police force has been unnecessarily inflicted on the population of that town. The world has been the scene of many a murder of this kind. Is it logical to infer that all Muhammadans are disloyal from the fact that a single Muhammadan assassinated Lord Mayo? Can the Parliament accuse the whole population of England of disaffection from the fact that many a ruffian has hitherto attempted to assassinate Her Majesty? Thieves and murderers are found everywhere and their nefarious acts should be disregarded. It is a thousand pities that the Government of Bombay has made a great ado about the Poona murders perpetrated by a villain, and accused the whole nation of disloyalty and disaffection. The Government of Bombay may be said to have made a mountain of a mole-hill. Just at the time when England has begun to take lively interest in the welfare of India, to direct its careful attention to the state of affairs in this country, to animadvert on the measures of Government and to lend her ear to the grievances of the Indians, Government has accused the Hindus of gross disloyalty, actuated by some motive or other. How unjust it is to charge such of the Hindus as have had the benefit of English education with the offence of sedition! Can any Hindu, who enjoys the blessings of English education, hope for the disappearance of the British rulers from India? What use is he to make of his English education if India is to be governed by any other nation than the English? It is earnestly hoped that the Government of Bombay will annul all that it has done without sufficient forethought.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1898.

Outbreak of a riot in Bombay.

67. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th March, regrets to report that a serious riot broke out in Bombay in connection with a certain order passed by the Bombay Government requiring a medical certificate as to the cause of every death that takes place in that presidency. The paper giving an elaborate description of the riot, advises the Bombay Government, which is subjecting itself to one blame after another, to be more prudent in dealing with the people, and remarks that Lord Sandhurst, the present Governor of Bombay, resembles Mr. Grant Duff, who was once the Governor of Madras.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1898.

The Secretary of State for India.

68. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th March, writes as follows:—Whenever Lord George Hamilton, the present Secretary of State for India, begins to address the Parliament regarding India, he always speaks directly against our interests. Ever since he has been appointed to this great office, he has never spoken in favour of our country. We are paying him

annually a sum of £5,000, or, according to the present rate of exchange, Rs. 76,000, that he may speak on our behalf in the Parliament in the interests of our country and safeguard our rights. The reason why he does not speak in our favour, though receiving such a high salary, is not apparent.

*First*, no sooner had he accepted his present office than he took up the cause of the Lancashire merchants, imposed taxes on yarn and caused impediment to the (successful) working of the cotton mills in Bombay and Madras. The Lancashire merchants are very rich and very influential in Parliament. If they determine, they can dismiss one Parliament and substitute another for it; whereas India is a voiceless country. There being none to put in a good word on its behalf, this Lord favoured the Lancashire merchants at the expense of the voiceless Indians. The words of the great men advocating India's cause in Parliament are "lost in the air."

*Secondly*, the British waged war against Soudon in Africa. It was resolved then that troops should be sent from India to the war at India's cost. Our Secretary of State himself might well consider how justifiable it is that India should be required to send its troops, wherever a slight disturbance arises in the wide extent of the British dominions, and that the expenses even should be made payable by India.

*Thirdly*, our countrymen do not like the wars that are being waged in the north-west frontier of India. Three important civilian members in the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General had declared that the war was unnecessary for the good of the country. But the war was undertaken on the advice of the military "servants." Though the Parliament had consented to pay part of these expenses, our Secretary of State said in the Parliament that there was enough of wealth in India and as the war was required for the welfare of India, the expenditure should be fully borne by it.

*Fourthly*, in the wars now going on in the north-west frontier, our sepoys fought with as much bravery as the British soldiers and officers. When it was therefore contended in Parliament that the natives that fought well in these wars should be rewarded with "Victoria Cross" medals, intended for gallant warriors, Lord George Hamilton, our Secretary of State, successfully opposed the motion, declaring that it was not proper to confer "Victoria Cross" on the sepoys. The great British generals spoke empty words commending the action of our sepoys, but failed to honour them with the Victoria Cross Order.

*Fifthly*, he (Lord George) moved the Parliament to raise the salaries of the British soldiers and officers in India, and said that Indians should contribute the requisite funds. We are afraid that a fresh tax may be imposed to raise the amount required.

When a sovereign employs a minister, it is incumbent on the minister to always favour the cause of his master. While so, it is a wonder of wonders that the Minister of India should plead against the interests of India.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 21st, 1898.

The Bombay riots.

69. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st March, thinks that the recent plague riots in Bombay were chiefly due to the employment of European soldiers in search duty, but blames the rioters for taking the law into their own hands instead of using constitutional means for obtaining redress of their grievances, especially after a deputation which had been sent had received a favourable reply from His Excellency the Governor.

'MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Mar. 19th, 1898.

Suggestions for dealing with the rioters in Bombay.

70. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 19th March, says in its English article:—It is to be devoutly hoped that the most severe retributive measures will be adopted to punish this *émeute*, which has been attended with such envenomed ferocity and hatred of the ruling race. Otherwise the prestige of the administration is likely to suffer severely. Leniency would be a mistake and would be misunderstood as a sign of weakness. It is utter nonsense to advocate a regard for the susceptibilities of sanguinary ruffians who put Europeans to death in the public streets with every circumstance of revolting and barbarous cruelty. Above all,

it is to be trusted that the authorities will not relax their plague preventive measures in the slightest degree; it would certainly be regarded as yielding to intimidation; one reform, however, in the matter of plague routine is emergently called for: the military should be completely withdrawn from all participation in plague duties. The soldier is not a *persona grata* with the people and to this extent their prejudices might be consulted, particularly as there is no real necessity for the employment of the military. The greatest feature of these riots is the ferocious hatred displayed towards the members of the ruling race, and there can be little doubt that disaffection is more general and intense than we imagined a few weeks ago.

71. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 21st March, speaking of the suggestion of Mr. B. M. Malabari, thinks it undesirable that members of the royal family should be appointed Viceroys or Governors in India, on the ground that any one exercising executive authority cannot but be an object of strong hatred or love to the people according as he is regarded as friendly or unfriendly to their cause. It is highly impolitic to transfer this passion towards the royal family itself from the person who is only appointed by Her Majesty and who alone is held responsible for his acts.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 21st, 1898.

The undesirability of the members of the royal family being Viceroys or Governors in India.

72. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th March, after giving the notification recently issued by the Bombay Government altering the mode of the plague operations in Bombay, remarks that had this wisdom come to the Bombay Government seven or eight months ago, the people of the presidency would have been spared a great deal of heart-burning, violence and loss of life. The Government has learnt just now that the opposition of a whole people is not a thing to be ignored.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 28th, 1898.

New plague measures in Bombay.

73. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th March, complains bitterly of some Mappilas, numbering about forty, harassing the people of Punnól desam in Tellicherry after 8-30 P.M. every day, lurking about the houses and gardens, throwing stones at their houses, kicking at the doors, etc., and keeping in their residents in constant fear of dacoity. There is a general belief that they would not muster so strong within an easy distance from the town unless they had strong external support.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 19th, 1898.

Mappila dacoits in Tellicherry.

74. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th March, referring to the recent Bombay riot, says that it is a matter for profound regret that such riots occur at this time when the Government is labouring under a misapprehension as regards the Indians. The article while commenting upon the riot as well as the strike, gives a short account of both and remarks that the employment of Europeans for plague inspection in the city and the stringency of the plague regulations are the direct causes of the riot and the strike. It is for the welfare and safety of the people that plague examinations are conducted and regulations are framed for that purpose, but when such measures are found to be repugnant to the feelings of the people, the Government should use their discretion and stop them immediately. Although the intention of Government is good, yet it is plain from such riots that the action of those who conduct the plague operations has become oppressive to the people. The riot in which the Hindus and Muhammadans joined together while Mr. Tilak and Natu brothers are still in jail is a clear proof that the public are quite dissatisfied with the conduct of the search party. Even without the writings of Mr. Tilak, the abetment of Natu brothers or the publication of articles in the newspapers which are regarded by Government as seditious, the plague regulations and the conduct of the persons who carry them out are said to be sufficient to cause riots. European soldiers were not employed on plague duty in the city of Bombay last year and there were therefore no riots. Under the circumstances, what could possibly be the cause of these riots? Even this remark of ours may be taken as seditious, but our conscience

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 19th, 1898.

Remarks on the Bombay riot.

does not permit us to hide the truth at the present moment when the feelings of the people are strong. We feel therefore bound to say thus much. If the Bombay Government had deeply considered the matter beforehand, they could have averted these unpleasant consequences.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 26th, 1898.

Remarks on the Indian budget.

75. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th March, while reviewing the Indian budget for 1898–99, remarks that in the budget for 1898–99 it is shown that more than five crores of rupees have been spent in excess of the budget provision for 1897–98, and it is due to the expenses incurred in connection with the frontier expedition and the famine. Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister of the Government of India, says that if there were no famine the expenses of the frontier war could have been met from the general revenues and a small surplus shown. What one ought to presume from this is that the frontier war is still, in the opinion of the Government of India, a matter of absolute necessity, but the public think otherwise. India has not benefited or will hereafter benefit by these frontier wars, and so there is no doubt that the expenses which were now incurred were mainly brought about by the carelessness of the India Government. Famine is in most cases caused by the failure of the monsoons, and if the administrators had been alive to this fact and made provision for the contingency there would not have been such a large deficit in the budget. When one considers that useless and expensive expeditions are undertaken without concerting measures for relief at the time when there is every indication of famine all over the country, one is apt to doubt whether it is not for causing famine that the governing authorities are working. The article is glad to notice that the Government of India are trying their best to improve their finance, but it strongly deprecates the raising of Indian loans in the English money market and the paying of interest in gold at a high rate of exchange. It is of opinion that if such loans are raised in India the loss by exchange could be avoided.

A warning to the Military authorities and the District Magistrate of Malabar.

76. A leader in the same paper complains of the atrocities of the Mappila sepoys stationed at Cannanore. The article is only a reiteration of what has already appeared in the Calicut journals several times. The article warns the Military authorities and the District Magistrate that if prompt and effective measures are not adopted to check the unbearable oppression of these Mappila sepoys, serious disturbances might occur.

[Issued 9th April 1898.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 7 of 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th April 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Satyavartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 1st April 1898. |
| 2 | "Gnanodayam" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th Mar. and 1st April 1898. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 5th April 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd April 1898. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 9th ,, ,, |
| 6 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 2nd ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 18th and 31st Mar. and 9th April 1898. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 20th Mar. 1898. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 23rd and 30th Mar 1898. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 14th, 21st and 28th Mar. and 4th April 1898. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 21st and 28th Mar. and 4th April 1898. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 26th Mar. 1898. |
| 13 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 8th April 1898. |
| 14 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 24th Mar. and 8th April 1898. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd and 10th April 1898. |
| 16 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 26th ,, ,, 2nd April 1898. |
| 17 | "Varavarthamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 450 | 19th ,, 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 17th, 22nd, 26th, & 31st Mar. & 7th April 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Samrajyapradayini" .. .. | Vellatur .. .. .. | .. | 25th Mar. 1898. |
| 20 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | Mar. 1898. |
| 21 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 384 | April ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 230 | 1st April 1898. |
| 23 | "Andhradesopakari" .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | .. | 31st Mar. 1898. |
| 24 | "Calinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | 1st Feb. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 2nd and 9th April 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 30th Mar. and 2nd, 6th, 9th and 13th April 1898. |
| 27 | "Susilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 1st, 5th, 8th and 12th April 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 4th and 11th April 1898. |
| 29 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, 8th April 1898. |
| 30 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 2nd, 9th and 16th April 1898. |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 31st Mar. and 7th and 14th April 1898. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 6th and 13th April 1898. |
| 33 | "Veerashaivamathadarsha" .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 150 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 670 | 25th Mar. and 5th April 1898. |
| 35 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 1,030 | 1st April 1898. |
| 36 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 31st Mar. ,, |
| 37 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 270 | 1st April ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 38 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 26th Mar. and 9th April 1898. |
| 39 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 575 | 4th April 1898. |
| 40 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 730 | 30th Mar. and 6th April 1898. |
| 41 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 2nd April 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 42 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 300 | 4th and 11th April 1898. |
| 43 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 2nd April 1898. |
| 44 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Alhami" .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | .. ,, ,, .... |
| 46 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 31st Mar. and 7th April 1898. |
| 47 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 4th April 1898. |
| 48 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | .... |
| 49 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | .... |
| 50 | "Ain-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | .... |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th April, says that England has been forced to join in the spoliation of China by the conduct of the Russians and other European powers in the East. The Russian Government, thinks the paper, has not acted up to the terms it professed to be anxious to observe and did everything in an underhand manner. It cannot be trusted. The transactions in China will bring back all the animosity against the subjects of the Czar in the minds of the British people. Those who are in favour of the "Forward Policy" will demand that the fortifications on the north-western frontier must be as strong as they possibly can be. Thus in whatever light we look upon the complication in the Far East, we can only see difficulty in connection with it.

Russia and other European powers in China.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, April 4th, 1898.

2. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 31st March, writes that Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad in his speech delivered in a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, London, held on the 22nd February, said: "Our attention is due to the matters of the Islamic kingdom of Socoto in Western Africa, for it is only very recently that England (the greatest Islamic power on earth) has taken it under her protection. France, who has always been England's foe, is intriguing with the Socoto Muhammadans against England. The intrigues of France have, however, been prejudicial to the interests of the Muhammadan kingdoms, and we wish that Socoto should have no connection whatever with France; for the Muhammadans know fairly well how France has ridden roughshod over the rights of the Mussalmans of Algiers. It is our duty to point out to the Mussalmans of the whole world which European power is best disposed towards them. It is hoped that 100 millions of Mussalmans will be very shortly reconciled to the British, and that England will do her best to win their confidence."

A meeting of the London Anjuman-i-Islam.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1898.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th April, has translation of a letter alleged to have been recently written by a correspondent (name not given) to the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* to the following effect:—

The Sultan and the British Government.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, April 11th, 1898.

"You (the *Daily Chronicle*) were quite right in saying that the agencies are at work in Macedonia which worked up the insurrections in Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bulgaria in 1895-96, and you do well to give timely warning. But let us hope that the success which the conspirators of that period achieved is not now possible. The circumstances are different. At Constantinople there is at the present moment no sick man, no weak Sultan and no treasonable minister whom the Russian Ambassador can mislead by crafty machinations. It will be remembered by those who studied the events of the time, how unprepared the outbreak of the Bulgarian insurrection found the Porte. The Turks had no regular troops worth speaking of in the province and were obliged to have recourse to volunteers. This state of things was brought about by the Russian Ambassador—General Ignatief—who was director-in-chief of the conspiracy. But on the present occasion the Porte is forewarned and the province is well supplied with regular troops, equal to any emergency. As regards diplomacy also, the Porte is now in a different and in a far more favourable position than in 1876. Turkey had then England as her pretended friend, now England is her avowed enemy. She cannot now pretend to advise Turkey 'for her good' as she then did while betraying her at every turn. Advice tendered by Lord Salisbury must have for its aim Turkey's ruin. To this no doubt the Turkish ministers are now fully alive. Let us hope they will act accordingly. It is a fortunate circumstance for the Sultan and his ministers that England has openly avowed herself their enemy and not her pretended friend. But let Englishmen have a care. England is in more danger than Turkey."

The *Shams*, as regards the above letter, says that prior to the Turko-Greek war, the English press generally was addressing the Sultan as the "Sick Man," but since the war the same rightly applies to Greece which has been declared to be in a hopeless condition.

The Spaniards and the Bolinio rebels.

4. The same paper has translation of a paragraph from some English paper to the effect that a correspondent who had recently been to Bolinio reported that the Spanish troops there treated the arrested rebels in a most barbarous manner. They confined them in a building containing corpses and then set the building on fire. The *Shams* observes that the history of Spain shows that the Spaniards are very cruel and tyrannical, so that one may conclude that they are not true Christians.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Mar. 30th, 1898.

Neglect of duty by the Ponnáni police.

5. Referring to the robbery committed at Ponnáni by Nalagath Muhammad and some others on the 10th February in respect of currency notes to the value of Rs. 7,000, a leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th March, observes that the conduct of the Ponnáni police is anything but creditable, inasmuch as they did not act with promptitude and activity which the importance of the occasion demanded. If the police had arrested the suspected person and searched his house at once, important evidence leading to the conviction of the offender could have been obtained, but the arrest was made five or six days after the occurrence, and that at the instance of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and the party arrested was soon admitted to bail. It did not occur to the police that delay on their part on such occasions simply helps the offenders to make away with the property or to conceal it in a place of security. This leads one to conclude that the safety of life and property is absolutely at the mercy of the police which is not a policy of any refined Government and of the British in particular. It goes on to say that it is objectionable to entrust the case to the Ponnáni police and some Police Inspector of ability and uprightness should at once be despatched. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Police will do the needful.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Mar. 30th, 1898.

Suggestions regarding the mode of punishment to be awarded to the corrupt magistrates.

6. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th March, observes that the conviction and punishment of some of the magistrates cannot be expected to purge the magistracy of the abuses and corrupt practices prevailing among them. A conviction before a court is had only in rare instances and in the case of persons who have not acquired proficiency in the art of corruption. The magistrates are alive to this fact and their fear of punishment is far surpassed by their desire to perpetrate dishonesty and corruption. The punishment simply affects the person punished and fails to act as a deterrent to the corruption of others. That the number of corrupt officials has not in the least been reduced goes to prove this sad position. It is suggested, as a remedy, that better discretion should be used in the selection of men for the post of magistrates. Services and pay are the guiding principles in the majority of cases, and the character and qualification are deemed of minor importance. A record-keeper in the Huzur, a Treasury teller, a Local Fund head clerk and persons of such description are appointed to the post of magistrate with the natural result that they are withdrawn after a time on the score of inefficiency. Persons of experience in the Magisterial department

and of sterling character should be selected for such places. The increase of pay of the magistrates so as to make the post sufficiently attractive in the eyes of High Court vakils is another method suggested. The Magisterial department in particular requires a thorough sifting and overhauling, and the authorities concerned are invited to pay their attention to the matter.

7. A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 4th April, states that a sum of nearly Rs. 400 under the item of fine, which had been collected in the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Calicut, was not remitted to the treasury. The parties punished with fine do not appear, on the other hand, to have undergone any period of punishment in jail. Warrants appear to have been issued, but there is no record in the cutcherry to show what the result was. Rumours as to the suspicious state of affairs have been afloat for more than a year and it is said that the deputy magistrate submitted his report long ago. If an auditor is deputed by Government to audit the accounts, discrepancies on a very large scale in the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry here and elsewhere will be brought to light.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, April 4th, 1898.

Bringing to the notice of Government that a sum of Rs. 400 collected as fine in the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Calicut was not remitted to the treasury.

8. Regarding the prosecution, in general, of corrupt public servants, a correspondent of the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st April, writes that the effect of bringing about the conviction of any such corrupt official is only to create a transient feeling of dread or fear in the minds of some of his brother officials, while those that are experts in the art of corruption are little, if at all, affected thereby. Besides, it is very difficult, as a rule, to successfully prosecute corrupt officials and the prosecution entails much expenditure of labour and money. Further, to put convicted officials, who have held responsible positions and have attained to a greater or less degree of intellectual refinement, in the same jail with hardened criminals, is a punishment on which the public sympathy dwells a good deal. It is, therefore, suggested that the best mode of dealing with such officials will be to punish them departmentally, dismissing or degrading them according to the nature of their crimes. If the Government would act upon the recommendation of the Collector of Malabar, who appears to be opposed to the policy of launching a criminal prosecution against a public servant, and allow the Board of Revenue and the High Court to mete out departmental punishment to corrupt officials, the ends of justice will be served, the tone of the service improved and corrupt officials easily and readily dealt with.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, April 1st, 1898.

How to check the corruption of public servants.

9. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th April, refers to the commutation into transportation for life, by the Madras High Court, of the sentence of death passed by the Bellary Sessions Court in a case in which one Hindu killed another, and remarks that if murder cases are so lightly treated, it is apprehended that they will be multiplied day by day and people will be emboldened to commit murders. Thus European murderers may escape being punished.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, April 4th, 1898.

Commutation of sentences of death.

### (*d*) *Education.*

10. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th April, suggests that the German mission should open an industrial institution and a school at Pandikkad or in the neighbourhood (the centre of the Mappila outbreak), and hopes that the Government will render the missionaries the necessary help. This will enlighten not only the ignorant Mappilas but also the janmis, who are sorely in need of enlightenment, as they oppress the ryots by granting melcharts (overlease).

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, April 6th, 1898.

A suggestion for the German mission to open an industrial institution at Pandikkad—the scene of Mappila riots — the Government rendering the necessary help.

## (e) *Local and Municipal.*

VARAVARTHAMANI, *Pollachi*, Mar. 19th, 1898.

A request to Government not to disallow the carriage allowance of municipal chairmen.

11. The *Varavarthamani*, of the 19th March, requests Government not to disallow carriage allowance to municipal chairmen, inasmuch as they have to discharge the onerous duty of inspecting the condition of their municipalities in person and proposing the necessary measures in view to promote the interests of the rate-payers, and hopes that Government will pay due regard to the opinion of Mr. Butterworth, who has remarked that it is unjust to withdraw the carriage allowance hitherto granted to municipal chairmen.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Mar. 28th, 1898.

Complaint against certain suggestions of the municipal chairman of Negapatam.

12. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 28th March, complains bitterly against the proposal of the chairman of the municipality of Negapatam to stop the working of the "Jubilee Engine" and to reduce the staff of cholera officers. The paper says that the engine pumps out fresh water which is indispensable to the people of Negapatam, and that during the time the said engine was not working last year, the citizens were driven to the necessity of drinking foul water found elsewhere, and that many of them died of cholera in consequence. The paper hopes that, even though the proposal of the chairman be passed by the councillors, Government will protest against such a proposal in consideration of the circumstances herein represented. In regard to the proposal of the chairman to reduce the staff of cholera officers, the paper says that if cholera breaks out in Negapatam, ships going to Colombo will not halt at Negapatam, and that in consequence the town will have to incur considerable loss. The paper suggests the enhancement of taxes, if necessary, in order to meet the expenses.

SOUTH INDIAN MITRAN, *Dindigul*, April 5th, 1898.

Insufficiency of water-supply in Dindigul.

13. A correspondent to the *South Indian Mitran*, of the 5th April, complains that the municipal water-supply to Dindigul is inadequate, that the wells have become dry and that the people are suffering very much from want of sufficient water. He hopes that the authorities concerned will dig some wells near a place called "Odookkam" and supply the town with water therefrom by means of pipes.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1898.

The Cocanada municipality.

14. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th March, writing about the administration of the Cocanada municipality, notes that the inhabitants were served with notices prohibiting the committing of nuisances in public places and the escape of dirty water into open streets, and that fines were imposed for violating the orders issued. He remarks that if the Police and Municipal authorities have the welfare of the people at heart they ought to have provided the means for the passage of dirty water, and constructed latrines in the streets, as in Madras and so many other towns. It would then have been justifiable to punish the transgressors of the rule. In short, says the correspondent, these municipal councils, introduced by the Government for the good of the people, have become a source of nuisance to them.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, April 4th, 1898.

Precautions against plague in Bangalore.

15. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th April, thinks that the arrangements made in the civil and military station, Bangalore, for the prevention of the spread of plague are not so satisfactory as those made in the city, and suggests that the authorities in both the places should act in conjunction, as for such purposes the two parts must be considered as one.

The present mode of killing dogs.

16. The same paper says that the present mode of killing dogs is an outrage on all sense of decency and most shocking to the nerves of all men who might happen to see the operation. Children who happen to

see the clubbing on the streets very often get fever from mere fright. It therefore calls upon the municipality to adopt some more humane method of destroying stray dogs.

17. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th April, says:—There are many complaints at the present time against the municipality of the civil and military station, and not without reason. The policy of this institution seems to be to give the people as much trouble as possible. The Municipal authorities are putting them to much trouble and expense by frequent alterations of their order regarding the patterns on which latrines are to be constructed. The octroi duty is a great burden on the people, especially the duty on piece-goods.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, April 11th, 1898.

The municipality of the civil and military station, Bangalore.

18. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th April, referring to the order that was recently issued by Government in respect of the elective franchise of the Tellicherry municipality, regrets that the Government arrived at such a decision relying upon the misleading memorandum submitted by Mr. Fernandez, the chairman-delegate, without any weight being attached to the one that was submitted by some of the councillors that had the welfare of the municipality at heart. The misfortune that has befallen the municipality is chiefly attributed to the mischievousness of the chairman-delegate and his conceitedness. The article remarks that, as it is very disgraceful that the chairman-delegate, who is only a clerk in the Sub-Collector's office, should be capable of working so much mischief and bringing ruin to the municipality, His Excellency will call for all the papers connected with the matter, look into them and do the needful.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, April 6th, 1898.

Tellicherry municipality.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

19. The *Gyanodhayam*, of the 15th March, regrets to observe that the very high rate of interest and discount the poor agriculturists of India have to pay for the sums they are obliged to borrow for agricultural purposes deprive them sooner or later of their lands, reducing them to utter pauperism, and hopes that Government will see its way to the establishment of agricultural banks on the principles laid down by Mr. Nicholson, in consideration of the fact that there are thousands of such banks in Germany and other countries of Europe, in view to render the poor ryots timely aid.

GYANODHAYAM, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1898.

Agricultural banks for India.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd March, referring to the order of Government directing the burial of unclaimed dead bodies found in the railway, observes that the dead bodies of the natives should be disposed of with the funeral rites relating to the caste and creed of the deceased.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1898.

A remark on an order of Government regarding the disposal of unclaimed dead bodies found in the railway.

### (*k*) *General.*

21. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 21st March, publishes a letter written by two emigrants, which describes at length the manner in which they were tempted to emigrate to Penang and Singapore by a person named Pakkiri and by one Pichai Pillai, the depôt agent at Negapatam, and the cruel treatment afforded to the emigrants in Singapore, how they are whipped by the tindales (maistries) when they fail to bribe the latter with half the money they earn as wages, and how, after bribing the tindales, they are reduced to the painful necessity of living without anything except mere rice in compensation for their hard task. The letter concludes with the remark that both men and women, being subject to such cruel treatment, are brought to a condition of deplorable destitution and become so emaciated that life

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Mar. 21st, 1898.

Complaint against the treatment of emigrants in Singapore.

proves to be nothing but misery in Penang and Singapore. The two emigrants who have written this letter say that they were redeemed from bondage by one Vithiyalinga Mudaliar of Taimangalam, Negapatam taluk, who had to pay Rs. 120 to the manager of the Pattukhan garden estate where they had served. The editor in a note on this letter requests the Parliament to make the necessary inquiry and consider whether it is just and proper that slavery, which was abolished by the civilised British, should still exist in the British territories.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Devakóttai*, Mar. 24th, 1898.

Advisability of adopting measures to regulate the transit system in the mofussil.

22. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 24th March, referring to the transit system in the mofussil, describes at length the hardship of the passengers caused by untimely haltings, undue delay in the supply of new animals at the halting places, absence of light in the carriages, use of old carriages and worn-out bullocks, etc., and requests the authorities to adopt the necessary measures to regulate the transit system in the mofussil, which is at present altogether unsatisfactory and subjects the poor passengers to great annoyance.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Mar. 26th, 1898.

The conduct of tahsildars and a suggestion to Government regarding them.

23. The *Jananukulan*, of the 26th March, says that the word tahsildar has become a household name for a person of high-handedness in this presidency. In support of this statement the paper refers to the case of Mr. Abbas Ali (the then acting tahsildar of Tanjore, reported in the *Swadesamitran* some years back) in which the tahsildar did not scruple to break open the outer door and enter the house of a Brahmin and to put to public auction the cooking utensils found therein for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 5 due by the Brahmin in spite of the fact that his property worth about Rs. 300 was available outside his dwelling house. The paper not only charges tahsildars of high-handedness and cruelty, but also of deceit and tricks. In support of this statement the paper refers to the circumstances that Mr. Mir Abbas Ali, the tahsildar of Tanjore, was scolded by the Collector for having gone out of the town without permission on private business, and that another tahsildar was degraded for having made false entries in his diary in view to get more travelling allowance, reported in the *Hindu* some time ago. The paper concludes with the remark that tahsildars use abusive language towards their subordinate village officials without taking into consideration their social status, and hopes that Government will have an eye on these officers and inquire whether the candidates for the post of tahsildars possess the necessary social position and good character, irrespective of their educational qualifications and ability to ride, before it proceeds to appoint them as tahsildars.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Mar. 28th, 1898.

Advisability of increasing the number and pay of postal officials.

24. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 28th March, says that in every post office the officials are overworked and that in consequence mistakes are every now and then committed by them, which was referred to by Sir James Westland at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, and that it is therefore advisable to increase their number and to promote deserving officials to higher grades.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Mar. 30th, 1898.

A complaint against a vaccinator.

25. The *Desabhimani*, of the 30th March, reports that a vaccinator on the main road leading to Tiruvanandapuram forcibly vaccinated a woman with the assistance of one or two men who caught hold of her hands, although the woman cried out that she had been vaccinated and that she had had small-pox also. The paper hopes that the authorities will inquire into the matter.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, April 6th, 1898.

"The Government Translatorship."

26. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th April, notes with pleasure the answer given by the Government to the question put at the last Legislative Council meeting regarding the appointment of Government Translators. It praises the "People's Governor" for the kind and

considerate treatment of his subjects and for his administration of impartial justice. It is satisfactory, remarks the paper, that no evidence could be adduced to show that the Madrasees were unworthy of the confidence of the Government. It next suggests that, if the Government could confer the post of Hindustani Translator upon a qualified Muhammadan, it would not only deserve the warm congratulations of the Madras public but also benefit the tax-payers to some extent. It then proceeds to say that European officers can never make good translators, as they learn the vernaculars for certain purposes only and pass insignificant examinations. It feels also certain that their appointment will lead to corruption, as they have to entrust the work to their native assistants, reposing absolute confidence in their statements. Native translators alone, remarks the paper, possess the requisite knowledge of both the English and vernacular languages to enable them to correct the errors of their subordinates and prevent the occurrence of irregularities. It adds that as Europeans concern themselves with the discharge of their official duties and the maintenance of their prestige only, not caring for other things, their appointment as translators will introduce corruption.

27. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th April, commenting on the last Indian Budget, remarks that the statement presented by Sir J. Westland shows that the finances of India are not in such a hopeless condition as they were represented to be in some quarters, and that had it not been for the famine there would have been no deficit. The paper thinks that the Government of India was wise in not appealing to the British Government for financial aid, because if India should depend on her own resources to meet all ordinary and extraordinary expenditure she will gain considerably in strength and courage and sense of security. Famines cannot be avoided but wars can be, and therefore the Government ought to be very careful not to enter into wars. India's credit may still be said to be good, but she wants an administrator who will keep the expenditure within due bounds, and not raise loans every year which will ultimately end in financial ruin to the country.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, April 7th, 1898.

The British Indian Budget.

28. The *Suryodaya*, of the 8th April, thinks it extremely unwise on the part of the Secretary of State to have prevented England from coming to the rescue of the Indian Government and paying a portion of the cost of the frontier wars, in the ungrounded belief that India is prosperous and will be able to pay her own way.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, April 8th, 1898.

Refusal of aid from the British Exchequer.

29. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th April, says that the excuse put forward for the amendment of the law of sedition in India was that there is sedition in the country; but the real reason was that the officials do not like that their conduct should be criticised by the press. Officialdom believes itself perfect and resents being told it is not. But what will be the effect of the Gagging Act? It will prevent in many cases honest criticism and the newspapers will become useless as far as the people and their good are concerned. If the press, for instance, had not strongly criticised the frontier policy and denounced the wars, that policy would never have been changed. It was to the press that Bombay owes the change in the plague regulations. The Government instead of being thankful that these criticisms were made, has gagged the press for making them, so that in future it cannot point out acts of injustice, however gross they may be.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, April 11th, 1898.

The real reason why the press in India has been deprived of its liberty.

30. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 31st March, under the heading "Government has at last become compassionate" writes thus:—India has of late been engulfed in serious troubles and mishaps. It is known from the official report that nearly 70,000 lives have been lost by the plague in the Bombay Presidency alone. It is not known how many women have become widows, and how many children have become orphans. The recrudescence of plague in India

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1898.

The plague.

has brought with it a great change. The Government had begun to look upon its subjects with contempt, and the subjects had in turn become evilly disposed. Government, with a view to stamp out the malady, has adopted measures which, instead of doing good, produced injurious results. The people composed of different nationalities and creeds began to put various interpretations upon these measures. Some supposed that they have been introduced into the country to wound the religious susceptibilities of the people. Government has not been wise in appointing soldiers (having no knowledge of Oriental etiquette) to search the houses of the natives amongst whom the gosha system is strictly observed. Government has at last, according to the saying "Better late than never," amended the epidemic regulations to the satisfaction of the millions of its subjects. Had it done this at the very beginning, matters would not have assumed such serious aspects.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, April 11th, 1898.

Conferment of a post in the Liverpool Northern Hospital on a Muhammadan.

31. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th April, has translation of a paragraph from the *Crescent* of Liverpool to the effect that there was a vacancy in the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, for which there were thirty applicants—one Muhammadan and twenty-nine Christians. The post was given to the Muhammadan. The *Shams* in approving this appointment says the British Government is extremely just and equitable. It has no regard to caste or colour even in a place almost entirely inhabited by Christians.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 31st, 1898.

The administrative changes in Mysore.

32. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 31st March, approves of the changes that have been made in the Council of Regency in Mysore and advises the councillors to be constantly on the move through the province to keep the subordinate officers in check, and also to be in touch with the ryots, and not to be actuated by any consideration of caste, creed or ties of relationship in the bestowal of appointments.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, April 8th, 1898.

The *Suryodaya*, of the 8th April, also gives the same advice to the new councillors.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, April 11th, 1898.

Famine in North Arcot.

33. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th April, learns from a correspondent that the tanks and other sources of water-supply in North Arcot are dried up and there is very severe drought in the district. It is also said that cholera has appeared in many parts and is making havoc. It is therefore urgently necessary that relief works should be taken in hand at once. Wherever we turn the crops are dried up and famine is at hand. The paper therefore calls the attention of the Government to the matter.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1898.

Remarks on the explanation of the Secretary of State regarding the detention in jail of Nattu brothers.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th March, referring to the several reasons adduced by the Secretary of State in regard to the imprisonment of Nattu brothers, remarks that the Secretary of State has been prejudiced and misled by the Bombay Government, that it does not become Her Majesty's Ministers to resort to time-serving explanations, that it is unjust on the part of the Bombay Government to have kept the Nattu brothers in custody on groundless charges in spite of the fact that even the British public view the explanations of the Secretary of State with disfavour, and that the heart-burning of the people of Poona will continue unabated so long as the Nattu brothers are detained in jail, without being given the benefit of a fair trial.

35. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th March, commenting on the speech of Lord Sandhurst at a meeting of the authorities in Bombay, remarks as follows:—His Excellency has observed: "If we are to overcome the plague which has come upon Bombay as a ruthless antagonist, it is necessary that we should have patience and confidence in others."

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1898.

A comment on the speech of Lord Sandhurst.

Had Lord Sandhurst shown such a benevolent spirit last year, India would have been benefited in many ways. It was because Lord Sandhurst lacked patience and did not trust the representatives of the people that a number of unpleasant things took place. The people, displeased with the plague regulations, made bitter complaints that they were unbearable. At such a stage two British officers were murdered. Government, suspecting that there was a conspiracy, allowed themselves to be excited by the cry raised by the Anglo-Indians, and accused the editors of many vernacular papers of sedition. The passing of the Sedition Act and the Postal Act was the outcome of such a cry. In the meanwhile mutual sympathy between the rulers and the ruled was gradually waning: the educated Hindus were thought of as seditious men, while the enlightened community, on the other hand, thought that the rulers were ignorant of the real nature of the Hindus. Lord Sandhurst is generally spoken of as the cause of all these disasters.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd March, regrets to observe that the Secretary of State has directed the march of some troops from India to Mombassa in Africa, and ordered that India alone should defray the expenses of maintaining that army. The paper asks: Does it stand to reason that India should be saddled with the military expenses of war conducted in America, China, Japan and in any other place in the world? What doubt is there that the Government of India will become insolvent if such a state of things is allowed to continue?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1898.

Why should India bear the military expenses of a foreign war?

37. The same paper is at a loss to know how Sir James Westland has managed to show in the Indian Budget for 1898–99 a surplus balance of Rs. 8,91,40,000, while his predecessors in office were bitterly complaining that the Indian expenditure by far exceeded the Indian revenues in their days. The paper remarks that Sir James Westland being a very skilful person seems to have estimated at a high figure the probable sources of income from the various departments and shown the expenditure at a low figure in the budget estimate for the year 1898–99, making it appear that India is in a prosperous condition. The paper regrets to learn that such a statement on the part of Sir James Westland has obviated the necessity for pecuniary help offered by Parliament to India which is still smarting under the effects of the plague, the famine and the useless frontier war, and that he has not made the necessary provision in the budget for the opening of railways, for the improvement of irrigational works and so forth in spite of the universal cry for such help.

A remark on Sir James Westland's Indian Budget estimate for 1898–99.

38. The *Agnikuladittan*, of the 9th April, writes as follows:—Our British rulers are a sympathetic nation. To govern a country in conformity with the wishes of its subjects is their sovereign virtue. The British Government has given us an education which enables us to understand aright such a policy on the part of our rulers. When the congress was organised in view to represent to Government the grievances of the subjects, measures were adopted to create feelings of enmity between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in order to thwart its designs, which resulted in riots between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. It is a pity that the efforts of the Europeans in this direction were not crowned with success; for Government had to lose all the confidence it had in the Muhammadans since the riots in Bombay and Calcutta. Thereupon, Government thought of cowing down the Hindus by stationing military force on all sides.

AGNIKULADITTAN, *Madras*, April 9th, 1898.

Reflections on the policy of the British administration.

As it is impossible to govern the teeming millions of this country merely with the strength of military force, it is highly desirable that Government should rule over this country by securing the co-operation and good-will of its people. The Englishmen in England and even the Members of Parliament have understood this secret which is ignored by some officers in this country.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, April 4th, 1898.

Working of the plague regulations in Bombay.

39. A correspondent of the *Manorama*, of the 4th April, writes, in reference to the remark made by the editor of that journal in one of its previous issues that it was only after the occurrence of the recent riot in Bombay that the Governor of that Presidency came to understand the severity of the plague regulations and realised the necessity for making desirable alterations in those regulations, that the editor of the paper was grievously mistaken in having made such an unfounded remark while the real state of things was quite different. The editor in a footnote asserts that he was quite correct in making such a statement, inasmuch as His Excellency, who had understood that the working of the plague regulations had given rise to various complaints, did not deem it necessary to adopt remedial measures until after the discontent of the people had resulted in a riot. The intention may perhaps be good, but when the result is found not only to be otherwise but also dangerous to the people, there is no use in saying that "the matter was under consideration or there was the intention of doing so and so."

The adhikaris registering vakalatnama in the absence of the executants merely for the sake of the fee.

40. A correspondent from Taliparamba to the same issue of the paper states that some of the adhikaris of the place care only for the fee of 4 annas for the registration of vakalatnama and do not deem it of sufficient importance that the executing parties should be actually before them though they testify to the fact that the executants were before them even in their absence. This is said to open the door for corruption.

Contradicting the rumour that Sub-Magistrate Subrama Aiyar was ill-treated while he was being escorted from Calicut to Cannanore.

41. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper gives a detailed account of Subrama Aiyar's treatment while he was being escorted from Calicut to Cannanore, and takes the opportunity to correct the absurd stories circulated by some of the papers and eagerly believed by many readers.

[Issued 22nd April 1898.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 8 of 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 30th April 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vidya Vartamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | March 1898. |
| 2 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 850 | April ,, |
| 3 | "Gnanachandrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | Mar. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 15th April 1898. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 25th Mar. and 15th and 25th April 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April 1898. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 2nd, 16th, 23rd ,, 30th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 9th, 16th and 23rd April 1898. |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 24th Mar. and 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th April 1898. |
| 10 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 27th Mar. and 8th, 15th and 26th April 1898. |
| 11 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 16th and 23rd April 1898. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 9th Mar. 1898. |
| 13 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 11th, 18th and 25th April 1898. |
| 14 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 11th and 18th April 1898. |
| 15 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 9th and 16th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st and 22nd ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 1st and 16th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 17th and 24th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 9th, 16th and 25th April 1898. |
| 20 | "Varavarthamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 450 | 9th April 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 24th and 29th Mar. and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st and 23rd April 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Sumanomanollasini" .. .. | Pethakallepalle, Kistna District. | 500 | 15th Mar. 1898. |
| 23 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 4,000 | April 1898. |
| 24 | "Satwasadhani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 30th April 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Calinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | 1st Feb. 1898. |
| 26 | "Andhradesopakari" .. .. | Nellore .. .. .. | .. | 15th April 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 16th and 23rd April 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 470 | 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th April 1898. |
| 29 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th April 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 18th and 25th April 1898. |
| 31 | "Veerashaivamathadarsha" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 23rd ,, 30th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 21st ,, 28th ,, ,, |
| 35 | "Mysore Star" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 15th April 1898. |
| 36 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 20th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 600 | 23rd April 1898. |
| 38 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 21st ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. .. | 400 | 20th ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 41 | "Manorama" .. .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 570 | 18th and 25th April 1898. |
| 42 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 44 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 18th and 25th April 1898. |
| 45 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 9th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 46 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 23rd April 1898. |
| 47 | "Alhami" .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 18th and 25th April 1898. |
| 48 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 16th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 49 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 14th, 18th and 22nd April 1898. |
| 50 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 16th April 1898. |
| 51 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 13th and 21st April 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th April, thinks that in the matter of the island of Cuba, the United States have displayed great aggressiveness. They want to turn the Spaniards out of the West Indies, and will, therefore, disgust the people of Europe, and there is sure to be a great outcry against the way the Spaniards have been treated. But if the European powers all remain neutral during the war, there can be no doubt that the United States will conquer the Spaniards in a short time.

War between Spain and America.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, April 25th, 1898.

2. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th April, learns that the Russian Government has sent an ambassador to Afghanistan to negotiate with the Amir for laying a railway to Afghanistan, and says that although the ostensible object of the railway is the promotion of trade, yet the fact that the ambassador to be sent is a military man is significant.

Russian embassy to Afghanistan.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, April 27th, 1898.

3. The *Suryodaya*, of the 29th April, gives a summary of an article contributed by a German Lieutenant-Colonel to the *North American Review* concerning the possibilities of a Russian conquest of India, in which he points out that as the Russians are now within measurable distance of the Indian frontier they may, sooner or later, make an attempt to invade India by the north-western route, being assisted by the French fleet which will make a diversion on the sea-coast of India. The writer of the article advises the British Government to fortify and keep the passes leading into India and to conciliate and train the warlike tribes on the frontier to keep the Russians in check, should they, at any time, make an attempt. The editor of the paper, agreeing with the writer of the article, offers the same advice to the Government of India.

The possibilities of the conquest of India by the Russians.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, April 29th, 1898.

4. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 30th April, has the following :—

"During the last twenty-five years, five out of six Viceroys, beginning with Lord Northbrook, whatever their political opinions, were unanimous as to the wisdom of our having control over the Gilgit frontier, and four of them considered it necessary to extend that control to Chitral. Yet in the face of such a consensus of opinion on the part of those who have the best means of judging, people comparatively ignorant of the subject raise an outcry against our remaining in Chitral. In Lord Roberts' opinion, it is imperative on us to hold that northernmost corner of the great natural frontier of India, for notwithstanding that he considers the chance of a successful attack on India from that direction infinitesimal, the danger of allowing even two or three thousand Cossacks to cross either the Kilik, Dorah or Baroghil Pass would be great, for the report of their presence in Chitral would cause a vast amount of excitement and alarm in Cashmere and the Punjab and would have a most disturbing effect on the restless and warlike races along the border. It is sometimes urged as a reason against our acquiring control over the inhabitants in the central part of the frontier that they are more difficult to deal with than the people of Beluchistan. Beluchis, no doubt, are less fanatical than Pathans, but they are just as warlike, and were just as much given to pillaging and murdering as their more northern neighbours; moreover, a great number of the inhabitants of Beluchistan are Pathans, while in Gilgit and Chitral the characteristics of the people are infinitely more Pathan than Beluch. The truth is that Pathans, robbers and murderers though they may be, are gallant fellows, and like Orientals everywhere are responsive to vigorous and sympathetic treatment, as we have learned by experience of those who serve in our ranks. If our military operations are followed up by an administrator of the Sandeman stamp being placed in political charge of the frontier tribes; by the occupation of some commanding position in

Our frontier complications—Russia the disturbing factor.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, April 30th, 1898.

Afridi land which will ensure our having the control of the Khyber Pass, and will form a much-needed sanitarium for the fever-stricken garrisons in the Peshawar valley; by giving the tribesmen employment on such roads and railways as may be needed for our requirements; and if we make our influence felt in establishing law and order, without interfering with their habits, customs or religion, the Afridis, and in time, the rest of the border tribes, will settle down and become, not only peaceful neighbours, but as brave and loyal soldiers in our service as the Sikhs, Gurkhs and other warlike races who have fought against us have proved themselves to be."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, April 9th, 1898.

The Amir and the Government of India.

5. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 9th April, inserts a translation of the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Amir regarding the frontier affair, and says that from the correspondence it is clearly proved that the thought of declaring hostilities against the British Government has never entered the mind of the Amir. His Highness acted in a very prudent manner by remaining neutral. For, if he had aided the Mullas against the British Government, he would have been deprived of his kingdom, or if he had acted against the Mullas he would have been declared an infidel and would have lost his life.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, April 18th, 1898.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th April, with regard to the same subject, says that each letter the Amir sent to the Government of India satisfactorily proves his friendship and loyalty.

The military strength of the British Government.

6. The same paper draws a contrast between the military strength of England and that of other European powers, and says England is comparatively far inferior in this respect. It is true that the British Parliament has very recently sanctioned an increase in the army, but this increase will not be sufficient to place it on a par with that of any other power. England is not only deficient in her army, but also in her arms and ammunition. It is a pity that England is inactive while her antagonists are making rapid progress in military matters.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, April 15th, 1898.

The Viceroy and the frontier war.

7. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th April, has an extract from the *Aum* of Lahore to the effect that the Viceroy has, as regards the recent frontier war, said that the British troops did not sustain any defeat, and that the war has proved to the frontier tribes that the British power is supreme, that British forces can at any time enter their territories. The *Aum* asks if the tribes were not convinced of this after Kabul was captured by Lord Roberts, and observes that the only benefit gained by the war is this, viz., that Government has become fully convinced that the Afridis are brave and hardy mountaineers with whom it is very difficult to cope. The *Aum* further observes that convincing the frontier tribes of the fact that the British forces can easily enter hilly tracts is expensive work at a cost of four crores of rupees collected from the poor people of India.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Dévakóttai*, April 1st, 1898.

Gambling in the district of Madura.

8. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 1st April, says that the people of Nattarasankottai, Karaikkudi, Dévakóttai, Kunraikkudi and some other villages in the district of Madura are addicted to gambling to an alarming extent and that many rich Chetties have been brought to ruin on account of the nefarious practice. The paper remarks that the police may be suspected of bribery, inasmuch as gambling is practised so openly that it cannot escape the notice of the police constables during the festival days in Kunraikkudi, and requests the Police Superintendent of the district to put an end to the evil practice herein complained of.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th April, publishes a letter from the ryots of Parumbakkudi, in the district of Madura, in which they bitterly complain that at midnight cattle-lifters from adjacent places entering their village carry away their cattle and hide them in the jungles, that the poor ryots have to pay half the value of the stolen cattle before they could redeem the animals, that they are very often deceived in spite of the ransom they pay to the cattle-lifters, in that their cattle are sold away at the fairs of distant villages, that the police receive regular pay from those wicked characters, and that they not only disregard the complaints of the ryots, but they also connive at the nefarious act. The paper concludes with the hope that their grievances will not fail to attract the notice of the authorities of the district and that they will adopt measures to put a stop to such unpleasant state of things to the glory of Her Majesty's reign.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 14th, 1898.

Cattle-lifting in the district of Madura.

10. The *Lokopakari*, of the 15th April, says that, according to the new system, the head constables of the Police department have very little chance of being promoted as inspectors, graduates and undergraduates trained in the Vellore school being preferred to inferior police officers. The paper remarks that it is a grievous disappointment to the deserving police officers not to be promoted to higher grades, and that promotions of inferior officers of merit and experience will induce other men in the department to discharge their duty with zeal and earnestness with the hope of rising high sooner or later. The paper is of opinion that it is highly desirable that Government should encourage deserving police officers of experience as well as educated men trained in Vellore by giving them both equal chances of being appointed inspectors.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, April 15th, 1898.

Certain suggestions regarding the Police department.

11. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th April, writing about the selection of persons for the post of police inspectors, states that 10 private candidates and 30 subordinate officers of the department have passed the necessary examination this year, after being trained in the Police training school in Vellore. But it regrets to hear that the first vacancies were arranged to be filled up from among the private graduate candidates. It remarks that, though Government would be justified in giving these higher appointments to persons possessing higher educational qualifications, it is unjust to pass over the claims of constables or head constables, who having served as such for a long time, have qualified themselves for inspectors' places by undergoing training and passing the necessary tests. As in the Revenue department, the petty police officer must have facilities afforded to him to rise higher and higher in the service; for, if a constable should know that he could rise to a place of Rs. 200 a-month, he would try to qualify himself for that post; but if, on the other hand, he could never get more than Rs. 32 a-month, at the utmost, as a head constable, he would become discontented and dishonest, and would try to make the best of his official position by extortion and bribes. The result of this arrangement, therefore, is that the public at large suffer much at the hands of the police officers.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 15th, 1898.

Police inspectorships.

12. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 18th April, says that, owing to highway robberies which are being committed, in broad daylight, by certain Mappilas and others in several localities within a radius of eight miles from the Palghat town, it has become difficult for people to pass those places with articles of value in their possession. The article gives some instances in which robbery of a daring nature was committed. The women, who live by pounding and selling rice in the Palghat market, are the chief sufferers. It appears that such women on their way to the market for the disposal of their rice are not only robbed of their goods and sale-proceeds, but are also outraged. Recently a woman offered resistance to an attempt to ravish her and had her breast cut off. These atrocities are said to be committed within two or three miles of the Town

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, April 18th, 1898.

Atrocities committed by Mappila robbers in Palghat with the connivance of the local police.

Police station, and the popular report is that the local police are hand-and-glove with the robbers and receive a share of the booty. The article therefore invites the attention of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police to the matter, and suggests that some of the police of the Palghat taluk should be transferred with a view to the matter being inquired into and the culprits properly punished.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, April 23rd, 1898.

High-handedness of the Calicut police.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd April, deplores the demoralised condition of the Malabar police in general and the Calicut police in particular. The festivals at temples in the town of Calicut and in its neighbourhood were characterised by various kinds of gambling once prohibited, and by the evil consequences such gambling invariably leads to, all under the encouragement and sanction of the police whose duty it is to put a stop to them. A dramatic company had a series of performances at various private residences in the town of Calicut conducted in perfect peace and without any hitch; but for having done so lately in the neighbourhood of the Revenue Inspector's house, the company was charged by the police with the offence of nuisance. If the police can act so boldly in such a big town as Calicut, what will be their conduct in out-of-the-way places? The high-handedness of the police is on the increase and the attention of the authorities concerned is invited to this point.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, April 27th, 1898.

Appointment of Inspectors of Police.

14. With reference to the practice of entertaining as Inspectors of Police persons that have passed the University examinations such as F.A. and B.A. and then have undergone a course of three months' training in the Vellore Police school, to the prejudice of the claims of competent and experienced head constables, a leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th April, says that that practice has not been productive of much good. The article suggests that gradual promotions should, in the majority of cases, be given to the experienced head constables of the Police department, and that to make the situation of a head constable sufficiently attractive to educated men, the pay of such an officer should be raised.

### (b) *Courts.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, April 9th, 1898.

A complaint against the Tanjore District Munsif's Court.

15. The *Jananukulan*, of the 9th April, complains as follows:—In pursuance of the decree of the District Munsif's Court of Tanjore in Original Suit No. 471 of 1896, the defendant Mr. Rajaram Rao paid into the court Rs. 1,401-6-6 on the 6th March last; but when the plaintiff Mr. Davaji Rao brought a warrant on the 12th March to attach the goods of the defendant for the recovery of Rs. 1,428, the defendant, bewildered at the procedure, paid a second time the amount in question, in view to obey the court's order and to maintain his self-respect. We are anxious to know what became of the money paid by the defendant into the court on the first occasion, why it was not duly paid to the plaintiff, and who is to be blamed for this piece of injustice and irregularity. Alas! has the Court of Justice at Tanjore come to this plight? We hope that the District Court and the High Court as well as Government will bestow the necessary attention on the subject.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 21st, 1898.

Remarks on the appointment of Mr. Ross as one of the Puisne Judges of the Madras High Court.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st April, agrees with Sir Arthur Collins, the Chief Justice, in protesting against the appointment of Mr. Ross as one of the Puisne Judges of the Madras High Court during the absence of the Chief Justice on leave for six months, on the ground that it is derogatory to the dignity of the Chief Justice to give Mr. Ross a seat in the Madras High Court Bench on a footing of equality with him, seeing that Mr. Ross once stood before him as an accused, and suggests to Government the desirability of appointing Mr. Ross either as a Member of the Board of Revenue, or as

the Chief Secretary, or as the Secretary to the Revenue Department, if Government wishes to encourage him for his singular ability and conscientious discharge of his duty.

17. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 21st April, says that the munsifs in Malabar, particularly those of North Malabar, do not properly observe the instructions conveyed in the proceedings of the High Court in connection with the appointment of Commissioners in Civil Suits, and that they should be required to strictly follow the instructions referred to. It appears that the appointment of Commissioners and the granting of commission orders depend on favouritism which has, therefore, given rise to much dissatisfaction.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, April 21st, 1898.

Appointment of Commissioners in Civil Suits to be better regulated.

### (*d*) *Education.*

18. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 21st April, invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the advisability of abolishing the Lower Secondary branch of the Mappila training school, Calicut, in consideration of the paucity of Mappila candidates who have passed the Lower Secondary examination and of converting it into a Primary training school, the term of one year now allowed for that training being increased to two. The article further says that the reduced strength of the school is chiefly due to its not having been located in one of the Mappila centres, and accordingly suggests the removal of the school to either Tirur or Malappuram.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, April 21st, 1898.

Suggestions regarding the reorganisation of the Mappila training school, Calicut.

19. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th April, referring to the futility of the attempts which have hitherto been made by Government in advancing the education of the Mappilas, regrets to observe that the Government did not, in reviewing the Malabar District Board budget, accept the suggestion made therein by the President of the Board for the abolition of the Mappila sessional schools which are on all hands admitted to be a scandalous waste of public money.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, April 27th, 1898.

Recommending the abolition of the Mappila sessional schools in Malabar.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

20. The *Lokopakari*, of the 27th March, requests Government not to sanction the amalgamation of the municipalities of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah as recommended by the district authorities. The paper says that in case of amalgamation, as contemplated, eleven villages lying between the two towns will be put to the necessity of paying municipal taxes in spite of the fact that they are better off without a municipality.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1898.

Remarks on the amalgamation of the municipalities of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th April, says that the members of Local Fund Boards are generally appointed by the serishtadar and the head clerk of the Collector of the district, and that with such members on the board the Government officials transact the business of the board as they please, inasmuch as the members express their opinion according to the wishes of the Government officials. The paper asks the people to petition Government pointing out better methods of appointing men as members of Local Fund Boards.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 9th, 1898.

Remarks on the appointment of men as members of Local Fund Boards.

22. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 11th April, condemns the policy of Government in getting Government officials elected as municipal secretaries, and curtailing the powers of the municipal chairmen and conferring them on the secretaries contrary to the provisions of the new

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, April 11th, 1898.

Remarks on municipal secretaries and chairmen.

Municipal Act. The paper observes with regret that such a measure against the existing law and public opinion is detrimental to the progress of local self-government, and advises all public assemblies to protest with persistent iteration against such an unwarranted procedure on the part of Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 19th, 1898.

Certain defects in district boards and municipalities.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th April, regrets to observe that the privilege of local self-government vouchsafed by Lord Ripon does not produce the desired effect, inasmuch as most of the members of district boards and municipalities of this presidency are either Government officials or men who owe their position more or less to Government officials, and who cannot therefore be said to be the representatives of the people at large, that several of the members have neither the means to know what takes place in the meeting of such boards or municipalities, nor do they care to know the same, having no leisure at their command, and that the proceedings of the meetings appear in the District Gazettes after a considerable delay of three or four months. The paper is at a loss to know why money should be wasted in publishing the proceedings so late, and suggests the desirability of giving publicity to them either separately or through the medium of the local newspapers, and concludes with the hope that the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council will take the subject into their consideration when the Local Board Act is to be amended.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 21st, 1898.

Necessity to remove the nuisance caused by washermen in Madras.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st April, supports Mr. Smith's statements regarding the most unsatisfactory manner in which the washermen in Madras deal with the clothes of the people, and requests the President and the Commissioners of the Municipality of Madras to take immediate steps for redressing the grievances of the people. The paper regrets to remark that the Madras Municipality has taken no notice whatever of the representations made by the Sanitary Commissioner in 1882 and 1891 of the insanitary condition of the dwelling-houses of the washermen, of the wretched condition of the water used by them for washing the clothes and of the loathsome manner in which they treat the clothes entrusted to them. The paper concludes with the remark that unless the Municipal President and the Health officer adopt remedial measures and set apart suitable places for washing the clothes, which they are bound to do under the Municipal Act, the city of Madras cannot hope to be free from plague and other sweeping diseases.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 19th, 1898.

The Sanskrit Pandit, Lálgudi high school.

25. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th April, regrets to hear that Government has rejected the proposal of the district board of Trichinopoly to raise the salary of the Sanskrit Pandit in the Lálgudi high school from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 a-month. Observing that the *muchi* of the school gets the same pay, it remarks that this indifferent treatment of the Pandits by the Government has reduced their number. What is the good then, it asks, of Dr. Duncan trying to establish the necessity for the improvement of vernacular languages.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, April 18th, 1898.

Bad roads in Bangalore.

26. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th April, calls attention to the bad state of the roads in the civil and military station as well as in the city of Bangalore, and thinks that it is due to the nature of the material used in their construction, and calls upon the municipalities to attend to the work of repairing them at once.

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, April 16th, 1898.

Arrangement made by the Madras Municipality to prevent adulteration of food, etc.

27. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 16th April, mentions that the Madras Municipality has made arrangement for preventing shopkeepers from adulterating food, drink and drugs, and has also under its consideration a proposal for constructing a Power battery, and appointing inspectors for testing them. The editor says the effort is laudable.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th April, complains against the joint-patta system introduced by the Settlement officers in Tanjore, by which different land-owners holding lands bearing the same survey number were given a single joint-patta which does not enable Revenue officers to find out the extent of land actually owned by each mirasidar and the amount of kist due from him, so that such petty Revenue officers as the karnam and maniamdar do not scruple to hoodwink the quiet-going mirasidars by collecting from them more kist than what is lawfully recoverable from them. The correspondent regrets to note that the tahsildars do not pay the necessary attention when complaints are preferred to them on this subject by the aggrieved parties. The correspondent concludes with the remark that it will not take more than four days to subdivide and specify the extent of land owned by each party, inasmuch as the karnams have a fair local knowledge of such lands, and hopes that Government will bestow the necessary attention on this subject and adopt remedial measures.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 5th, 1898.

A complaint against the new settlement.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd April, regrets to note that it is very cruel on the part of Government to have the arrears of land-tax collected with unusual rigour specially in the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore and Chingleput, which may be said to be famine-affected, and requests Government to issue orders at once to put an end to the coercive measures adopted in the collection of the arrears of assessment in the district of Cuddapah. The paper concludes with the observation that the prosperity of Government invariably depends on that of its people, and that the suffering of the people due to the rigorous collection of kist will have its effect on Government later on.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 23rd, 1898.

Advice to Government to stop collecting the arrears of kist in the famine-affected districts.

30. The same paper observes that the mirasidars of the district of Tanjore are unable to pay the kist in four instalments as the arrears have become heavy, and that as the mirasidars do not reap their harvest in full in the month of January when the first instalment is due, they are obliged to borrow money to pay the kist, which subjects them to difficulties. In view to redress these grievances the paper suggests the desirability of collecting the kist in five instead of four instalments, and of beginning to collect the kist in February instead of January.

Certain suggestions to Government in respect of land-tax in the district of Tanjore.

31. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd April, writes to the following effect :— Last year the people of the Cuddapah district suffered from famine, whereas this year they have to suffer from the acts of the Revenue officers. In 1897 most of the crops failed completely, and cholum, the food of the masses, yielded half the usual quantity. When the condition was such, the Revenue officials began to collect the kists for fasli 1307, and the ryots were obliged to sell the grain they possessed. It was hoped that partial remissions of cess would be granted in consideration of the recent famine, but it was all in vain. For, instead of a certain percentage of the cess being remitted in each case as in the other districts, remissions were graduated according to the amount of the patta, the holders of pattas for Rs. 10 being wholly exempted from payment of the kist, those of pattas for Rs. 20 from half the amount, and so on. The effect of this arrangement was that very few people could obtain any concession. Moreover, the fact that the land covered by a single patta is generally distributed among a number of cultivators (some of them being for Rs. 10 and less) was not taken into account, nor were the nature of the soil and the higher rate levied on certain crops considered. The people feel it a hardship to have now to pay the kists for fasli 1306, which were held in abeyance for some time. For, owing to the failure of the cotton crop, the cotton merchants do not get money to take to Cuddapah, while the sale of cholum cannot realise much money. Under

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1898.

Collection of land-tax in Cuddapah.

these circumstances, why should not the Government postpone the collection of the kists for fasli 1306 and recover the same by instalments in favourable seasons? The sufferings of the people at the hands of the Revenue officers are more intolerable than those resulting from failure of rains. During the last famine, both Government and private persons came to the relief of the poor sufferers. Is it good then that those that were thus protected should now be put to great suffering? His Excellency the Governor must consider the question well and postpone the collection of the kists due for fasli 1306.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1898.

Inconveniences in the South Indian Railway.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th March, complains that the carriages of the South Indian Railway are overcrowded to such an extent that passengers hardly find room even to stand, and that during festival days passengers are unscrupulously thrust into horse-carriages. The paper requests Government to adopt the necessary measures to redress this grievance, and suggests the desirability of running an additional through train from Madras to Tuticorin.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 19th, 1898.

Remarks on a notification by the Collector of Coimbatore in regard to the irrigation of the district.

33. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th April, referring to the Collector's notification in the District Gazette of Coimbatore that those whose fields are found to contain an "unfair supply" of water shall be subject to a heavy penal tax, observes as follows:—If through the mischief of an enemy, or through disorder in the sluices and other works of irrigation, or through the neglect of the officers of the Public Works Department, or through flood caused by rain, any man's land is found to contain an "unfair supply" of water, does it stand to reason that the poor man should be punished without any inquiry whatever being made as to the real cause of the "unfair supply"? Will the ryots be so foolish as to supply their fields with more water than is necessary to the detriment of their crops, while they are at perfect liberty to irrigate their fields to the required extent with Government water? This order, moreover, will make Government officials indifferent and will not induce them to find out the real culprits. It is hoped that Government will be pleased to give the order mature consideration before it is brought into force, and that the members of the Legislative Council will adopt the necessary measures to have reasonable and just orders passed by Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 23rd, 1898.

An advice to Government to repair tanks and other sources of irrigation to ward off famine.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd April, says that the repairing of tanks and other sources of irrigation is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of this country, the people of which mainly depend upon agriculture for their sustenance. The paper observes that if, instead of laying out enormous money on railways and thus allowing it to flow into foreign countries, the Government be pleased to spend half the sum in the construction of dams, etc., for irrigation and in their repairs, there is no reason why famine should visit this country as often as it does now.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 26th, 1898.

Wells better than water-canals and railways.

35. The *Sasilekha*, of the 26th April, referring to the statements made by the zamindars of Muzafarnagar, Bombay Presidency, in their evidence before the Famine Commission, remarks that canal-water affects the fertility of the soil and the health of the people. It adds that the construction of wells requires a much smaller investment of capital and that the quality of well-water improves by constant use. As for railways, it remarks

that they do not benefit the Indian ryot even so much as they do the English capitalist and manufacturer. It complains that Government is always favourably inclined towards undertaking large schemes such as wars, railways and "projects," and does not concern itself with minor irrigation works. It therefore prays that Government would render help to the poor ryots by making the necessary arrangements for the construction of wells in all parts of the presidency.

### (*k*) *General.*

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th March, suggests the following reforms with regard to the administration of the districts of the Madras Presidency :— SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1898.

Certain suggestions to reform the administration of districts.

(1) The number of districts in the presidency should be increased, and the area of each district should be lessened to enable Collectors to attend to their onerous and absorbing duties with greater leisure and to realize the grievances of the people better than they do now.

(2) A Collector should be appointed for each district and a native Deputy Collector for each of the taluks comprising the district, who should be the sole responsible officer of his taluk in respect of all matters concerning the taluk, such as Public Works, Forest, Revenue, Settlement, Survey, etc.

In support of these suggestions the paper observes that if the sphere of control be lessened the authorities will be able to do their work more conscientiously than they are able to do at present, and that it is useless to spend a great deal of money for the maintenance of several departments, which results in unnecessary rivalry and misunderstanding among the heads of those departments, impeding all business and making the poor people suffer in consequence.

37. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th March, regrets to observe that there is a good deal of corruption on the part of the persons engaged in driving the tapal carriages from Periyakulam, Madura district, to different villages, that they do not as a rule carry the passengers to the places of destination at the hours specified in the regulations unless they are paid in excess of the prescribed rates, and that the misconduct of the avaricious drivers of these carriages subjects the poor passengers to inexpressible inconveniences and hardship, which, the correspondent hopes, will not fail to draw the attention of the authorities. ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1898.

Irregularity on the part of the drivers of tapal carriages in the district of Madura.

38. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 2nd April, complains that although the village of Puduppatti, in the Salem taluk, contains about 700 houses and 4,200 people and carries on an extensive trade, it has not the benefits of a post office, the absence of which subjects to no small inconvenience the inhabitants, some of whom are subscribers to the District Gazette and a number of vernacular newspapers. He therefore requests the authorities to open a post office ere long in the said village. VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, April 2nd, 1898.

Necessity for a post office in Puduppatti, Rajapuram division, Salem taluk.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd April, observes that Government is under the false impression that they are the proprietors of all the lands in this country, and that the mirasidars are but tenants under them, bound to pay as tax any sum Government may choose to fix in respect of the lands in their occupation, and that it is such a wrong notion that induces Government to have the land-tax enhanced every now and then by means of Settlement officers. The paper remarks that the mirasidars are in reality the proprietors of their lands and that Government have no other hold on SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 23rd, 1898.

Observations on the proprietorship of lands in this country.

them than to levy a certain tax, and wants the people to understand this relation of Government with regard to land, and points out that this is the case in England and other countries.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 15th, 1898.

40. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th April, noting that arrangements have been made for two balls and a garden party at the Government House, Ootacamund, remarks that there is no use of the people praying to the Government to stay in the plains during summer, when it can "immerse itself in such an ocean of luxury" on the hills.

Entertainments in Government House, Ootacamund.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, April 23rd, 1898.

41. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 23rd April, finds fault with the Madras Government for delaying the establishment of agricultural banks. It says: It is over 14 years now since the Viceroy in Council passed a resolution directing the opening of experimental agricultural banks in some of the districts of the Madras Presidency, and yet not a single bank has been opened anywhere. Again Mr. Nicholson's report on the feasibility of establishing such banks was completed in 1892, and yet no action has been taken. This shows the *laissez faire* fashion in which the administration of the Southern Presidency was conducted during Lord Wenlock's Governorship, and is now continued under his successor; and the incident also shows the culpable negligence and indifference of the Government of India that, having called for a report on the subject of agricultural banks six years ago, it does not appear to have called for any explanation as to the unprecedented delay in sending in the report.

Agricultural banks in the Madras Presidency.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, April 18th, 1898.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th April, in a leading article remarks as follows:—The doings of the Government have caused dissatisfaction all round, and such a condition of things is sad to contemplate. We may mention a few of the acts of the rulers that have tended to estrange the people, more especially the educated people. The plague regulations set the masses against the Government of Bombay and the murders of last June were the result. But the Government of Bombay was not satisfied with capturing the supposed murderer. They deported the two Nattu brothers from Poona without bringing them to trial or divulging why they were deported. They were taken away from their homes just in the same way that the Russian political prisoners are sent to Siberia, and though a petition has been sent for their release the Government will not grant the prayer of the petitioners. But the rulers did not stop here. They determined to bring the press under the gag, by extending section 124-A, not because it was seditious but because it criticised the doings of those in authority. Even this was not considered sufficient. They made changes in Criminal Procedure Code also which are calculated to give further dissatisfaction. The way the laws have been changed is calculated to make criminals rather than cure crime, and this the Government will be sure to discover before very long. It appears as if the authorities were desirous of driving the people away from them rather than to draw them nearer. This is entirely a great mistake, which they may at any time discover to their cost. They are going in a mad course at present. It is not laws that are required but good government and a lightening of taxation. We would advise them to try their hand in this direction and the result would be far more satisfactory than at present.

The late changes in the law of sedition.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, April 16th, 1898.

43. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th April, says that the reply given by the Government of Madras at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council to the question relating to the appointment of Government Translators, viz., that it has not made any change in the principle regulating the said appointment, is clear proof of its not having agreed to the proposal of the Government of India to confer such appointments upon Europeans; and remarks that this act of His Excellency the Governor is one of those highly commended by the people. It states that, in the opinion

Remarks on the appointment of Translators to Government.

of the Government of India, a native translator will not make a true and faithful translation of articles appearing in the vernacular papers against the Government. This opinion is said to be groundless, for it was a native Muhammadan translator and not a European that translated and brought to the notice of the Government the articles which led to the conviction of Mr. Tilak. Such being the case, to say that a native translator cannot be trusted, is not only impolitic but is calculated to strain the relations between the rulers and the ruled. One of the chief reasons adduced by the editor against the appointment of Europeans to the posts under reference is the difficulty of getting Europeans sufficiently conversant with the vernacular languages to enable them to discharge the functions of translators. The appointment of Europeans who possess but a smattering knowledge of the Indian languages is detrimental to the interest of the people. The article, while disapproving of the opinion of the Government of India, concludes once more thanking the Government of Madras for its just and reasonable act.

Notification issued by the Punjab Government preventing pilgrimage to Mecca during the current season.

44. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 16th April, mentions that, owing to the outbreak of plague at Karachi, a notification has been issued by the Government of the Punjab intimating that no pilgrim vessel will sail from Karachi this season, and requesting intending pilgrims to postpone their pilgrimage for the present. The editor says the above notification has disappointed intending pilgrims.

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, April 16th, 1898.

A rumoured plague case at Calcutta.

45. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th April, has translation of a paragraph from some English paper to the effect that owing to the rumoured death of a man in a druggist shop at Calcutta, the drugs, etc., were burnt by the authorities and that subsequently it was proved that it was not a plague case. Can the authorities prevent the will of God? The procedure adopted by the authorities in this case shows their folly as well as their irreligion.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, April 25th, 1898.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

Remarks on the Madras Tenancy Bill.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th March, recapitulating the Madras Tenancy Bill, observes that the Bill, if it be passed into an Act, will cut short the powers of the zemindars over their tenants and bestow on the zemindari ryots some additional privileges in respect of their lands, and invites from its readers criticisms and observations on the Bill as it is one of paramount importance.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1898.

Some suggestions regarding the Marriageable Age Bill.

47. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd April, suggests the desirability of including the following provisions in the Marriageable Age Bill:—

(1) If a man desires to get himself re-married either during the lifetime of his first wife or after he has become a widower, he shall not marry a girl of less than eleven years of age, when his age is more than double that of the girl.

(2) If a man aged more than 40 years wishes to be married under these conditions, he may do so only after obtaining a certificate of physical fitness from a medical officer.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 2nd, 1898.

Reflections on the Bills to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Criminal Procedure Code.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th April, observes as follows:—It is to be regretted that the Bills amending the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Criminal Procedure Code recently passed into Acts had not been translated and published for general information in pursuance of the rule passed by Lord Ripon that all Bills should have been translated into the several vernaculars and published for the information of the people before they are brought before the Legislative Council for consideration. European Government officials

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 9th, 1898.

were not therefore justified in replying to the native members of the Legislative Council who opposed the measure that the people had not protested against the passing of the Bills under reference. Was it not enough that the native press and the native members of the Legislative Council opposed the Bills? Are not these members the representatives of the people at large? The Government of India has passed the Bills in question into Acts taking unfair advantage of the powers vested in them. This law is always a national calamity to the Hindus and a stain on the British rule.

Criticism on the Madras Tenancy Bill.

49. The same paper referring to the provision of the Madras Tenancy Bill which allows the zemindari tenants a right of appeal every year to Collectors for the reduction of their rent, regrets to remark that no such appeal is allowed by Government to its subjects when their assessment is enhanced year after year, and asks: Why should the zemindars be regulated by a rule different from the one which regulates Government? The paper concludes exhorting the zamindars to be on the alert before the Bill is passed into an Act on the hills in June.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 19th, 1898.

The Madras Tenancy Bill.

50. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th April, speaking of the Madras Tenancy Bill, points out the respective advantages to the landlords and tenants, but takes exception to the provision which empowers the tenants to appeal to the Collector when the rent assessed is alleged to be high. It also remarks that the Government frequently interferes with the "settlement," and raises the land-tax and water-cess, and that the prayers of the ryots are unheeded by it. It is surprising to note, it says, that the system of procedure in the matter of collection of assessment which the Government has prescribed for proprietors is different from what it adopts for itself. The paper, therefore, advises the zemindars of the presidency to meet together and represent their objections to the Bill to the Government, and suggests that the Honourable the Raja of Bobbili must get himself well acquainted with these matters and fight out the cause of the proprietors in the Council, representing as he does the landholders in the presidency.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, April 20th, 1898.

Agricultural banks in Mysore.

51. The *Suryodaya*, of the 20th April, points out various difficulties in the way of the successful working of the agricultural banks in Mysore. It says that many applications from members of the banks (*sic*) are lying undisposed of. It is difficult in the first place to get the zemindars and ryots to meet together, and even if they do and send up an application they must get the favour of the patel, the karnam and the amildar and shekdar. Then there are money-lenders who, for fear of losing their customers, try their best to prevent the opening of the banks. The paper therefore calls upon the Diwan to personally visit the various districts and consult the ryots on the spot.

Judicial department of the Mysore State.

52. The same paper complains that there are too many munsifs in the Mysore province who are past their state of efficiency and must be retired. It understands that the 3rd Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, Mr. Minakshi Iyer, is about to retire and that his place is to be taken by Mr. Parthasarathy Iyengar, of the Madras Small Causes Court. The paper strongly deprecates this and says that it is unjust to bring in an outsider and ignore the claims of Mr. H. V. Nanjundiah who is also an M.A. and M.L. and who is in no way inferior to Mr. Parthasarathy Iyengar.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, April 25th, 1898.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's appointment as Inspector-General of Police in Mysore not approved by the people.

53. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th April, says that the appointment of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar as Inspector-General of Mysore has not met with the approbation of the public for various reasons. Of these it mentions the following:—That he is not physically strong and capable of

discharging the duties efficiently, as they require a great deal of energy and constant activity; and that his temper is not of a very amiable kind, and is not suited to conciliate the diverse sorts and conditions of men with whom he has to deal.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

54. The *South Indian Mitran*, of the 25th March, reports that both dry and wet crops as well as garden plantations of the district of Madura have totally failed this year and that the ryots are unable to pay the kist, and requests Government to appoint a special Revenue officer for repairing wells and for advancing money as loan to the ryots under the Land Improvement Loans Act and to sell by auction Government waste lands that can be cultivated with the water of the Periyár, so that the poor may find employment in the improvement of those lands.

Failure of crops, etc., in the Madura district.

South Indian Mitran, *Dindigul*, Mar. 25th, 1898.

55. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th April, says that famine has not as yet disappeared from the country, and that poor people are driven to the necessity of thieving through sheer want. The paper reports that those who were sent out of the salt depôt in the Madurántakam taluk have taken to thieving as their only source of livelihood. The paper therefore requests Government to open relief works for these poor people and thus put an end to their immoral actions.

Famine and theft in the taluk of Madurántakam.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 16th, 1898.

56. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd April, writes thus:—Many people of Nellore died and some deserted their homes owing to heat, famine and disease. In spite of sufferings and death, it would be recorded at the next census that the population had increased and that the country had been prosperous in every way. There is none to record the sufferings of the millions of poor people who are unable to have even a single full meal a day. The Government has opened relief works in Nellore on the intermediate system, under the belief that there is no famine there. The people of Podili and Darsi are living upon some roots not even fit for cattle to eat, and schools have been closed in thirteen villages, teachers and pupils resorting to relief works, while the inhabitants of Udayagiri and Kanigiri are subsisting upon the indigestible prickly-pear. I have actually seen three such persons in a village who were mere skeletons. The wages of breaking stones of 7½ cubic feet are 1½ annas; now what is to become of a man unable to do the hard work, in the absence of charitable choultries for the sick and the weak? The Government must spend some money and protect the poor in these days of famine. There being no Famine Commissioner like Mr. LeFanu, I fear many will perish from the adoption of the intermediate scheme of wages.

Famine in Nellore.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1898.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

57. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd April, says that the task of governing India at this stage is indeed very arduous and that a person of extraordinary talents and administrative skill should be appointed Viceroy, so that he may not easily allow himself to be induced by the military officers on the one hand, who are too ready to engage themselves in wars and by the civilians on the other hand, who would like to make him dance attendance to their tune. The paper recommends Lord Cromer, the present Governor of Egypt, as being the fittest person to govern India at a time like this.

The next Governor-General of India.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 2nd, 1898.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st April, says that the quarter-anna stamp-paper to be used by tenants when petitioning Revenue officers weighs a little more than half a tola, and that it therefore requires a postage of more than half anna. The paper

A suggestion to introduce thinner stamp-papers to be used for petitions.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 21st, 1898.

requests Government to reduce the weight of the stamp-paper by making it thinner and provide a suitable envelope so that both may require only half anna as postage.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, April 18th, 1898.

59. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th April, finds fault with the present administration of the temple at Tirupati. It is considered a great mistake that the funds should be left to the entire management of an irresponsible man who treats the whole as his own private concern and allows the temple to be shut up without the usual daily worship being performed, by his quarrels with the Archak (priest) and others. The paper considers the Government responsible for this state of things, inasmuch as it allows a single man to be manager of such an important and rich temple.

Mismanagement in the Tirupati temple.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, April 16th, 1898.

60. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th April, while commenting upon the Madras budget, remarks, among other matters, as follows:—According to the budget for 1896-97, the land revenue amounted to 500 lakhs; this has increased to 553 lakhs according to the budget of 1897-98. It is wrong to suppose that this vast increase of revenue was due to the enhanced price of food-grains and not to the oppressive taxation of the people. We do not think that the grievances of the people resulting from enhanced taxation can be treated lightly. It is a matter for much regret that, in spite of this increase of revenue, no provision has been made in the budget for increasing the salaries of taluk gumastahs and village officials. It is true that an increased assessment is necessary to meet the increased expenditure of the Government; but to increase the tax on land for that purpose, without levying it on articles not absolutely necessary to the people, is unfair and unjust. The people will have no room for complaint if the duty levied on intoxicants is raised ever so high.

Remarks on the Madras budget.

61. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper reports that some pirates capture and plunder small coasting vessels on the sea-board of the Native Cochin State.

Piracy on the Cochin sea-coast.

62. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper, alluding to a correspondent's complaint that the oppression, by some of the Mappilas of Chávakkát, of respectable innocent wayfarers has become intolerable, invites the attention of the magistrate and the police to the matter.

Oppression of passengers by Mappilas.

63. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper complains that false weights and measures are largely used in the Calicut bazaars, and that poor people who go there immediately after dusk to buy things are made the victims of the fraud. The attention of the authorities is invited to the matter.

Using false weights and measures in Calicut bazaars.

64. Another paragraph, in the same issue, says that, as lepers hang about the Calicut municipal market rather freely, the authorities concerned should take early steps to arrest the danger. It considers that, as the disease is contagious the practice of allowing lepers to wander about fish and vegetable stalls, etc., is highly objectionable.

Lepers not to be allowed to hang about the municipal market in Calicut.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, April 20th, 1898.

65. As regards the recent order of the Government of Madras that the petitions, etc., to be presented in the Revenue cutcherries and other offices should be written on paper half a sheet of which costs three pies, a leader in the *Kerala Sancharí*, of the 20th April, states that the order having for its object to facilitate the upkeep of records in offices has lost sight of the hardship and inconvenience it is sure to work on the people already oppressed with taxation. The Goa paper, which costs one pie per sheet, would amply suffice for this purpose. The stamp-vendors who are authorised to sell the paper will cause a world of trouble

Hardships caused by the use of water-mark paper for presenting petitions.

by their wonted irregularity and unbusinesslike habit too well known to be detailed here. The India Act I of 1879 provides for plain paper being appended to stamp-paper when found necessary. The Madras Government has no power to repeal an Act of the Government of India. In pursuance of the Act of the Government of India, if a man presents a petition in a Revenue cutcherry on a stamped paper with the addition of the plain paper according to the need, will it be accepted in accordance with the provisions of the India Act or rejected under the recent Madras notification? The particulars called for by a Revenue officer with a view to impose the income-tax are required to be submitted on this kind of paper, otherwise they will be rejected. This involves expenditure of time and money. There are several other difficulties as well which, it is hoped, the Government of Madras will consider.

Disquietude and disturbance in Palghat taluk.

66. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 25th April, states that places that held out no dread to solitary wayfarers even in the dead of night are hardly trodden alone in the broad daylight for fear of molestation. Since the advent of the British Government this state of affairs was quite unknown in this taluk till of late. It appears to have been the misfortune of some taluks to have had their peace now and then disturbed by the occurrence of riots, etc., but it is doubtful whether the consternation of the people of those places, even under such circumstances, has ever reached such a pitch as that of the inhabitants of this taluk. Still not a single man causing so much disquietude and panic has yet been arrested. This is a mystery to the dumb-foundered many. This state of suspended consternation, if suffered any longer to be endured without any remedial measures being adopted by Government, is sure to lead to the death of many of their subjects.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, April 25th, 1898.

[Issued 7th May 1898.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 9 OF 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th May 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Satyavartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 600 | 1st May 1898. |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 7th and 14th May 1898. |
| 4 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. . .. | 1,400 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 30th April and 7th May 1898. |
| 6 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 6th, 20th and 27th April 1898. |
| 7 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 25th April and 2nd and 9th May 1898. |
| 8 | "Janannkulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd and 30th April 1898. |
| 9 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st and 8th May 1898. |
| 10 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 24th April and 1st and 8th May 1898. |
| 11 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 2nd and 9th May 1898. |
| 12 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 6th May 1898. |
| 14 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 7th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 9th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 26th, 28th and 30th April, and 3rd, 5th and 7th May 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | April 1898. |
| 18 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | May 1898. |
| 19 | "Dheeranjani" .. .. .. | Atmakur (Nellore district). | 100 | 1st May 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 230 | 1st May 1898. |
| 21 | "Calinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | 15th Feb. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 30th April and 7th May 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 30th April and 4th, 7th and 11th May 1898. |
| 24 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 3rd, 6th, 10th and 13th May 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 2nd and 9th May 1898. |
| 26 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Veerashaivamathadarsha" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 2nd May 1898. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 5th and 12th May 1898. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 4th May 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 1st May 1898. |
| 32 | "Malayali" .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. .. | 600 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 30th April ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 570 | 2nd May 1898. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 4th and 11th May 1898. |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 30th April and 7th May 1898. |
| 37 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 7th May 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 23rd April and 2nd May 1898. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 26th and 30th April 1898. |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 29th ,, 30th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 1st ,, 8th May ,, |
| 42 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 29th April and 5th May 1898. |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 25th and 28th April 1898. |
| 44 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 27th ,, 30th ,, ,, |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th April, writes that the marvellous progress, now being made in Egypt in all directions under the excellent management of the British, did not exist prior to their advent. The editor asks why the Khedive, who is an independent ruler, should have not acted for himself. He had borrowed crores of rupees, and had utilised them for his own ease and comfort without spending a single pie on bettering his wretched people. God grants prosperity to those rulers who attend to the ease and comfort of their subjects, but withholds this blessing from those who neglect these ends.

Egyptian affairs.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, April 30th, 1898.

2. The same paper. The *Niyar-i-Aazam* (place of publication not mentioned) approves of the neutral policy followed by the British Government in regard to Chinese affairs, but requests it not to let its commercial interests suffer owing to the piecemeal partition of China by several European powers and, in order to the safe-guarding of British interests in the Far East, suggests the formation of an alliance with Japan.

England and China.

3. As regards north-west frontier, the same paper says that though we have received very satisfactory news to the effect that the Jirgahs have offered their submission, yet it does not become the British Government to rely on their words, as it is possible that they may break their promise and again make mischief.

Frontier affairs.

4. The *Alhami* of the 8th May. The *Habl-ul-Mateen*, of Calcutta, says it learns from Turkish papers that the Ottoman Empire is engaged in developing its military power in Thessaly. This shows that Greece will not regain possession of Thessaly, though England is trying her best to recover it from the hands of the Porte.

Evacuation of Thessaly.

Alhami, *Madras*, May 8th, 1898.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

5. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 25th April, says that it is unjust that an ordinary constable should be made to follow a police inspector on circuit as a writer without being allowed any additional batta. The paper hopes that Government will take this grievance into its consideration and suggests the desirability of directing a fourth-grade constable, on a salary of Rs. 14, to follow a police inspector on circuit.

Remarks on police inspectors on circuit and their writers.

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, April 25th, 1898.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th April, regrets to remark that the sufferings of the people are indeed very great on account of the fact that illiterate men are often employed in the Police department, and that in consequence of such a state of things the department does not serve the purpose for which it is intended. The correspondent, referring to a case that recently occurred near the railway station at Tinnevelly in which the accused were police constables, feels sanguine that the employment of educated men will ameliorate the condition of the department to a considerable extent, and hopes that Government will adopt the necessary measures ere long.

Advisability of appointing educated men in the Police department.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 30th, 1898.

7. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd May, referring to the unrest that prevails among the people of the Palghat taluk caused by the robberies and dacoities largely and daringly committed in that taluk, writes that similar crimes are said to be committed in the vicinity of the Mankara police station by some notorious Mappilas. These bad

Complaint against the Mankara police.

Manorama, *Calicut*, May 2nd, 1898.

characters are said to be living in the neighbourhood of the police station, and travellers are afraid to go alone by the police station for some distance lest they be molested by these men. The attention of the authorities is invited to the negligence of the police in the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 7th, 1898.

House-breaking and theft in Karippúr amsam, Ernad taluk, and the unsatisfactory nature of the police investigation.

8. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th May, reports that house-breaking and theft have been committed in broad daylight in Karippúr amsam, Ernad taluk. These daring offences are perpetrated, it is said, with the connivance of certain influential persons of the place, and the investigations carried on by the Kundotti police regarding these occurrences are said to be little short of a farce. It is very necessary that such crimes should be carefully inquired into and the culprits properly punished. The article, therefore, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the matter, and suggests that a thorough investigation of the case must be made and that it should be entrusted to an efficient Inspector of Police or to the Assistant Superintendent.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 26th, 1898.

A remark on the conduct of the Allahabad Court in regard to the native jurymen.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th April, says that in a case against a soldier accused of having murdered a native, pending in the Allahabad High Court, the counsel for the accused objected to every Hindu that was asked to serve as a juror on the ground that peacock hunt, which was the cause of the murder in question, is repulsive to the feelings of the Hindus as a nation and had Europeans appointed as all the nine jurymen. The paper, anxiously awaiting the result of the case, wants to know whether the Judge is empowered to allow the counsel to interrogate jurymen in the manner in which he was permitted by the Judge in the case under reference.

Remarks on the decision of the Allahabad High Court in respect of a case of murder.

10. The same paper, referring to the decision of the Allahabad High Court in respect of the case against a soldier accused of having murdered a native, observes that the dismissal of the case is quite unjust and that even the Anglo-Indian papers unanimously speak of the miscarriage of justice in the case. The paper hopes that the case will not fail to engage the attention of the Parliament.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 5th, 1898.

Remarks on the qualifications of Sir Arthur Collins.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th May, observes that the vakils and the High Court authorities are sorry to hear that Sir Arthur Collins will return to Madras within six months. The paper remarks that Sir Arthur Collins is said to possess but a poor knowledge of law, and that in his tenure of office as Chief Justice the vakils have had no comfort and the parties no justice. The paper adds that rumour has it that Sir Arthur Collins has passed his twelve years' service without giving much work to his brain, and falling ill in consequence and without writing even a single judgment himself, that he returns home now for the first time although Chief Justices as a rule do not stay in this country for more than a decade, and that he never took any active part in matters relating to public good unlike his predecessors. The paper concludes with the remark that in spite of the few drawbacks herein pointed out, Sir Arthur Collins deserves to be extolled for his impartiality in his treatment of the Europeans and the natives alike.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 2nd, 1898.

Evils resulting from the appointment of stationary magistrates.

12. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd May, writes that the appointment of stationary magistrates has done more harm than good to the public. As these magistrates are not in the habit of going on circuit to the amsams within their jurisdiction, they have no opportunities to understand the character and nature of the people in the amsams. Since the appointment of these stationary

magistrates there has been no check on bad characters and consequently crimes have increased. These magistrates are generally not on good terms with the tahsildars, and as it is not within their power to do any harm to the tahsildars, they wreak their vengeance on the adhikaris, who are immediately under the tahsildars. It appears that when the adhikaris, who are usually respectable men in affluent circumstances, appear before the magistrates on official business or otherwise, they are insulted and abused in open court. This has lowered them in the estimation of the people, and bad characters take advantage thereof. Orders given by the adhikaris are not respected and obeyed though the stability of Government depends upon the strength of the village offices. Adhikaris are waylaid and robbed of the revenue collections while they are being carried to the taluk treasury. Moreover, in some cases they are afraid on account of the bad characters to venture out for the collection of tax, etc. Some of the present incumbents are trying to resign their office which was once much coveted by respectable men. The correspondent says that all these evils are brought about by the insolent conduct of the stationary magistrates towards the adhikaris, and invites the attention of Government in view to remedial measures being adopted.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th May, referring to the recent transfers of district munsifs, says that the practice of transferring munsifs who have gained experience in particular districts and posting them to places to which they are quite new and with the languages of which they are not conversant, does more harm than good to the country. It is true that acquaintance with not less than two vernacular languages is prescribed by a rule of the High Court as one of the qualifications for a munsif's place, but this rule does not affect those who were appointed as munsifs prior to its introduction. Again, by transferring munsifs who are not empowered to try small cause suits to courts whose files are burdened with a great number of suits, many such small cause suits have to be tried as original ones. The article concludes with the remark that, in the circumstances mentioned above, the transfer of district munsifs by the High Court must be made with discretion and invites, therefore, its attention to the matter.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 4th, 1898.

How the constant transfers of district munsifs does more harm than good.

14. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th May, while approving of the District Magistrate's order not to allow unlicensed vakils to practise in the Deputy and Sub-Magistrates' courts, insists upon the magistrates using their discretion in allowing the most experienced among such vakils to plead before them on behalf of poor clients.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, May 7th, 1898.

Unlicensed vakils to be allowed to practise in criminal courts in certain cases.

### (c) *Jails.*

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th April, regrets to remark that the rules now in force are in the main advantageous to the debtors and disadvantageous to the creditors. He suggests to Government the desirability of exacting from the debtors, when they are in the jail, such work as they are able to turn out, so that Government may be benefited by the useful labour of the debtors in the jail, while the debtors themselves may be made to feel the necessity of paying back their debts to their creditors anyhow.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 28th, 1898.

A suggestion regarding the Debtors' jail.

### (d) *Education.*

16. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th May, expresses its surprise at the fact that since the institution of the Taluk Board Mappila schools, not one Mappila boy has been able to pass the Primary examination. The article attributes this sad failure to the inefficiency of

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 11th, 1898.

Suggestions regarding Taluk Board Mappila schools.

the school management and points out the inadvisability of appointing only Mappila Inspectors to inspect these schools. The attention of the District Board is therefore invited to the matter.

*(e) Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, April 20th, 1898.

17. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 20th April, regrets to say that Government has no means of knowing what happens at Kallakurchi as there is neither railway nor telegraphic communication in the taluk, and that the poor people have to suffer in consequence during the times of famine. He remarks that the roads are infested with robbers who attack the passers-by, and concludes by saying that the union of Kallakurchi is poor and that it therefore requires the help of the taluk board.

Needs of Kallakurchi.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, April 25th, 1898.

18. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 25th April, complains that the filthy water overflows the tubs kept for the purpose in the town of Negapatam, owing to the delay on the part of the municipality of that place to appoint a new contractor to remove the filthy water, the period of the previous contract having expired on the 1st April, and that the poor inhabitants are prosecuted for allowing the filthy water to flow into the streets although it is not their fault. The paper hopes that the municipality will appoint ere long a new contractor who will do the business in a satisfactory manner and relieve the people already smarting under heavy taxation from additional hardship.

Want of satisfactory sanitary arrangements in Negapatam and the sufferings of the people in consequence.

19. A correspondent to the same paper regrets to remark that although the town of Kumbakónam contains about 30 tanks, none of them is fit for drinking and bathing purposes, and that all of them are so utterly neglected by the municipality that their water has become too foul to be of any use. He observes that the municipal administration of the town at present compared with what it was in the days of Messrs. P. Thumbusawmi Mudaliar and S. Seshayya is far from being satisfactory, in spite of the fact that the taxes have recently been enhanced.

Some complaints against the chairman of the municipality of Kumbakónam.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 30th, 1898.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th April, regrets to remark that the municipal authorities are to blame much for the insanitary condition of the streets, inasmuch as the municipal scavengers come at about 7 A.M., take the filthy mire out of the gutters and heap it on the portion of the street already cleansed by the house-owners at the dawn of day, allowing the mire to emit a loathsome stink all the day long. The paper says that the municipal peons do not as a rule obey the house-owners, and advises the municipal authorities to see that their sanitary arrangements are carried on generally in harmony with the customary observances of the people, to direct the municipal peons and other menial servants to obey the house-owners to some extent and to cause the removal of the filthy mire as soon as it is taken out of the gutters.

A few suggestions to the municipal authorities.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, May 2nd, 1898.

21. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 2nd May, draws the much-needed attention of the Negapatam municipality and of the Head Assistant Magistrate to the extremely insanitary condition of the clubs or native hotels located in the south of the Bazaar street and in the Eastern street of Sattaiappar temple, and requests them to adopt prompt measures to improve their sanitation in the interest of those who resort to them.

Insanitary condition of the native hotels in Negapatam.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, May 12th, 1898.

22. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th May, says that in these days the fear of plague alone so absorbs the minds of the authorities that they never attend to the havoc caused by fever, cholera and other diseases. In the district of Tanjore

Sanitation in Tanjore.

the number of cholera attacks in the month of February alone was 12,398, and the number of deaths from that disease was 8,951. This, in the opinion of the editor, speaks very badly of the sanitation of the district.

23. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 14th May, says that the imposition of an octroi duty of 2 per cent. on all imported goods within municipal limits involves a wrong principle of mercantile action, and will tend to work an injustice on the consumers of such goods, and will cause much irritation, expense and loss to the mercantile community generally. The editor, therefore, proposes that an all-round tax of one pie per rupee or half per cent. on imported piece-goods be levied. If this is done, there would be no necessity for the establishment of bonded warehouses. All that would be necessary will be that competent octroi officers be appointed along two lines of railway within the Mysore province and the tax levied on the spot as the goods arrived at their destination on the railway station platforms.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, May 14th, 1898.

The proposed octroi duty of 2 per cent. on piece-goods in Bangalore.

24. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st May, while referring to the Government order, dated 23rd February 1898, which took away the franchise of the Tellicherry municipality in regard to electing its chairman, and vested it in the Government along with the power of nominating half the number of councillors, says that this disenfranchisement was the direct result of the very unsatisfactory state of municipal affairs in Tellicherry as reported in his memorandum by the then chairman-delegate Mr. H. Fernandez. The article expresses the hope that, with the improved and satisfactory condition of the municipality, managed in conjunction with an able secretary, by a chairman nominated by the Government, the power taken away from the municipality may be given back to it.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 1st, 1898.

Remarks upon the disenfranchisement of the Tellicherry municipality.

25. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd May, says that the candidates who have applied for the post of the Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Tellicherry, which fell vacant in consequence of the conviction and punishment of the former incumbent Mr. Donaghue for misappropriation, have been required by the President of the Malabar District Board to furnish a security of Rs. 5,000 as a condition precedent to the appointment. The article deprecates this step which the President has adopted as a check against any fraud being committed by the Assistant Engineers, on the ground that the best men will not come forward to give such a high sum as security and accept an appointment which neither carries with it a high salary nor is pensionable. The opinion is expressed that it is from the District Engineer who issues cheques and who virtually controls all the money transactions and not from his assistants that security ought to be taken. The article while dwelling on the matter at some length remarks that as the District Engineer is primarily responsible for the misappropriation of money by Mr. Donaghue, the Government will, when the matter comes before it, call upon the Engineer, who now tries to shift the blame on to his clerks, for a full and satisfactory explanation.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 2nd, 1898.

Deprecating proposal to take security from the Local Fund Assistant Engineers.

26. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th May, referring to the conviction of Assistant Engineer Donaghue, says that it is not understood yet how such a large sum of money came to be thus abused. Explanations on this subject have been demanded from three clerks of the Local Fund District Engineer's office, but the article says that it does not see how the clerks, and not the District Engineer, can justly be held responsible for the irregularity. It therefore suggests that a full explanation should be demanded from the District Engineer who had, on many occasions, been to the Kuttupuzha bridge, on inspection work, when it was in course of construction.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 7th, 1898.

Remarks on the embezzlement of the local fund amount that led to the conviction of Donaghue.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 11th, 1898.

Remarks on the use of water-marked paper for presenting petition, enforced by the chairman, Cannanore municipal council.

27. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th May, protests against the order of the chairman of the Cannanore municipality requiring all petitions to the municipal council to be written on water-marked paper. Petitions to the municipal council, says the article, are not meant generally to be recorded in the office, they being disposed of, for the most part, as soon as they are submitted. These petitions are, as a rule, applications for permission to build houses, etc. Water-marked paper is intended to be used for petitions submitted to revenue courts and cutcherries alone. The chairman's order, therefore, is unnecessary and likely to be productive of more harm than good.

Advisability of nominating Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination as members of taluk boards.

28. A leader in the same paper urges the necessity of nominating Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination as members of taluk boards in preference to mere wealthy landholders who are mostly uneducated and do not, therefore, prove themselves equal to the task devolving upon them. The Deputy Inspectors, the article says, gather much information, in the course of their circuit, regarding the wants and affairs of the people at large and may, therefore, be expected to render good service to them in the meetings of the taluk board.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 28th, 1898.

Suggestion regarding the improvement of the village establishment.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th April, observes that the staff of village officials forms an important and responsible establishment in the village administration, and advises Government not to think of effecting a saving in the money set apart for the village establishment, but to increase the pay of the village officials and appoint more village watchmen in consideration of the fact that villages are harassed by thieves in these days. The paper concludes with the remark that Government should appoint educated and influential men as village officials in consideration of the onerous functions they have to perform and of the important part they play in the revenue administration of the country.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 1st, 1898.

Rate of taxation in Malabar to be determined by extent of land and not by produce.

30. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st May, complains that, while taxation according to the produce of land in places where irrigation works are maintained by Government is as it ought to be, the same principle is unfair when applied to Malabar where the produce of the land is at the mercy of the weather. The article, therefore, suggests that the rate of taxation should be determined in Malabar by the extent of land, subject to modification according as it is situate in the neighbourhood of towns or far away from them.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 4th, 1898.

Remarks on the Government order on the re-settlement of the Malabar district.

31. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th May, makes the following remarks on the Government order on the representation that settlement in Malabar district is in contravention of Mr. Ward's proclamation of 1805. There is no word or passage in the said proclamation that we could see permitting a re-settlement of the Malabar district. In the face of this fact, Government has declared its opinion to the contrary; but it has unfortunately omitted to give the reasons that have led it to form that opinion. It is not enough to say that both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have concurred in the views of the Government of Madras. The article regrets that the Government order referred to did not give the reasons for the opinion of the Government, for then the people would have been convinced and satisfied.

(*h*) *Railways.*

32. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 20th April, bitterly complains that the Villupuram station is very insufficiently lighted at night and that the poor passengers, while resting in the station shed, are subject to insect-bites owing to want of pavement on the floor, and appeals to the railway authorities to redress the grievance. Another correspondent to the same paper says that the passengers' room in the Tirukkóyilúr station is too small and incommodious and is rendered worse when more than half of its area is filled with goods. He hopes that the authorities will adopt the necessary measures to improve the accommodation of the railway station at Tirukkóyilúr in consideration of the fact that it is an important centre as a Deputy Collector's cutcherry and a civil court are located there.

Grievances of the passengers at the railway station at Villupuram.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, April 20th, 1898.

33. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th April, referring to the construction of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway, condemns the proposal of the Madras Railway Engineer to convert the line from Arkonam to Calicut into a narrow gauge on the score of unnecessary heavy expenditure involved in the undertaking. The opinion is expressed that if this proposal is made only in reference to the proposed Calicut-Cannanore line it may be acceptable to all, and the company will have at the same time great pecuniary advantage, as the cost of construction of the narrow gauge is comparatively smaller than that of the broad one.

Narrow gauge recommended for the Calicut-Cannanore line.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, April 30th, 1898.

(*k*) *General.*

34. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 20th April, hopes that, when visiting the district of South Arcot, His Excellency will be pleased to inspect in person such places as Kallakurchi, the people of which are utterly destitute of the means of livelihood in times of famine, without being guided by the representations made in the addresses presented by selfish officials. He makes the following suggestions and hopes that His Excellency will be pleased to give them due consideration :—

Certain suggestions for consideration when His Excellency visits the district of South Arcot.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, April 20th, 1898.

(1) The Public Works Department should attend to the repair of the sources of water-supply with reference to each ayakat.

(2) A railway line should be constructed connecting either Tirukkóyilúr or Panruti with Salem and Erode.

(3) A dam should be constructed on this side of the Pennár near Tirukkóyilúr where every year during the rainy season many persons are drowned owing to the absence of an embankment.

35. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 25th April, hears that the sub-registrar of Negapatam does not register the documents of persons coming from distant places to his office on the day on which they present their documents for registration, in consideration of their special circumstances, and that he does not treat both the rich and the poor alike.

A complaint against the sub-registrar of Negapatam.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, April 25th, 1898.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th May, referring to the Calcutta plague riots which, the paper remarks, occurred in spite of the encouraging words on the part of Government that the measures enforced in Bombay would not be adopted in Calcutta, gives out the following as the causes which create difficulties in the way of satisfying the people:—

Reflections on the Calcutta plague riots.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 5th, 1898.

(1) Government neither knows nor has the opportunity to know who the men of influence are that can mediate between the State and the people.

(2) Government discourages the press which can co-operate with the State in times of crisis.

The paper concludes with the observation that Government can hope to secure the good-will of the people only by promoting the interest of the press,

that it is highly desirable that the newspapers should be exempted from postage and that the press should be encouraged by all possible means.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, April 28th, 1898.

The rumoured disbandment of the Madras regiments.

37. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th April, mentions on the authority of a correspondent that the British Government has no regard for the Madras regiments. The editor fears that they will be disbanded and Goorkha or Sikh regiments formed instead. He observes that it does not become the British Government to act thus for these regiments have not ever behaved badly as some of the Bengal regiments have. It is a mistake to suppose that they are weak or poor-spirited. The victories they have gained with their matchlock guns have not even fallen to the lot of regiments armed with magazine rifles. They have not only displayed their bravery in India, but also in Asia, Europe and Africa. They proved themselves very useful to Government during the Indian mutiny of 1857. They have conquered Burma, and very recently one of the regiments known as the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, composed of Madrasees, has shown praiseworthy valour on the frontier. Though the Bengal draw more pay than Madras regiments, recent events have proved that the former are not so ready to sacrifice their lives as the latter. The editor winds up the article with the remark that the Government instead of disbanding them, should better the condition of the Madras regiments and should enlist more Muhammadans and Tamilians than Telugus who, it is alleged, have failed to prove themselves as brave as the other classes.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, May 8th, 1898.

Retirement of Lord Elgin.

38. The *Alhami* of the 8th May. The *Habl-ul-Mateen*, of Calcutta, writes that Lord George Hamilton is also in the running for the office of the Viceroy, which is about to fall vacant, and observes that since India has of late been engaged in troubles, it requires the services of an able administrator having personal knowledge of Eastern affairs.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 5th, 1898.

Reflections on the meeting of the Legislative Council on the hills to discuss the Madras Tenancy Bill.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th May, remarks that Government apparently wishes to get the Madras Tenancy Bill passed before the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, that the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss after all has not in reality considerable experience of the subject-matter of the Bill, as he spent a good portion of his service in the Salt department alone, and that Mr. Crole, who is to succeed him, is competent enough to handle the Bill in question. The paper concludes with the observation that His Excellency has acquired the experience of two years and has been till now extolled by the subjects as "People's Governor," that, as this is the time when he is likely to commit blunders, he should be on the alert, and that as two of the Honourable Members of the Council are about to retire it is expedient that His Excellency should appoint as his councillors competent men who have been in touch with the people, inasmuch as his reputation depends more or less on their timely advice and help.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1898.

The Madras Tenancy Bill.

40. The *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd May, writes thus:—It is notified that the Legislative Council will meet at Ootacamund on the 13th May to consider the Tenancy Bill. The Bill will be discussed in Council and then referred to a Select Committee. Ever since the establishment of the British rule in India, no imperial or local measure of such momentous importance has been discussed on the hills. The heavy showers now falling in Ootacamund may affect the health of the honourable members going there. The members of the Board of Revenue will have to be away from their work in the plains and the representatives of the people also will find it necessary to leave off their business and run up to the hills. The Legislative Council consists of 23 members, only seven of whom are now on the hills. Sixteen members therefore will have to go up to the hills to the prejudice of their business simply for the convenience of the Government, and of these sixteen how many will ever be able to go there

remains to be seen. The Tenancy Bill revolutionises the relations subsisting between the landlord and the tenant. Every facility should therefore be afforded for the free discussion of the measure by the honourable members. But no such facilities can be had on the hills. If the honourable members therefore find it inconvenient to run up to the hills, they must unanimously urge upon the Government the necessity of considering the Bill after the return of the Government to the plains. If the meeting should be held on the 13th and a Select Committee should be appointed, the members thereof must necessarily stay about five months on the hills to consider the Bill. The members representing the people cannot stay on the hills for such a long time. The Bill will therefore be modified by Government servants according to their own views. The object of the Government seems to be to see the Bill passed before the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss goes home in November next. Therefore it is that the Government is trying to take this improper and irregular course. If the Government persists, His Excellency the Governor would lose, we believe, the reputation he has earned.

41. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th May, says that His Excellency the Governor will hold a meeting of the Legislative Council that day, in spite of all the objections raised against it in the public press. It has been decided, it notes, that an allowance of Rs. 600 should be given to each non-official member attending the meeting, besides travelling allowances to the official members. The paper regrets to find that the excellent rulers who plead want of funds to raise the salary of a local fund toti by eight annas a month have no scruples to waste so many thousands of rupees. Justice, it adds, is at the pleasure of the rulers.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 13th, 1898.

The Ootacamund Legislative Council meeting.

## IV.—Native States.

42. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 9th May, after pointing out how lepers roam about the Native State of Travancore and how their indiscriminate mingling with the people is sure to spread the disease, suggests as a preventive measure the desirability of either extending the existing asylum or erecting more leper hospitals in several parts of the State.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, May 9th, 1898.

A suggestion to erect leper hospitals in the Native State of Travancore.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

43. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th May, says that distress in Nellore is increasing as is shown by the increase in the number on relief works from 1,187 to 1,564 in the last week. There is scarcity in all districts, and the distress is very great in the districts of Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, May 12th, 1898.

Famine in Nellore and other districts.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

44. The *Jananukulan*, of the 2nd April, reports that, during the celebration of the festival this year in the Mariamman temple in the village of Virasingampettah near Tanjore, about 200 devotees had their sides near the ribs bored with four or five thick iron rods, and that with such a shocking sight they passed round the temple, and requests Government to put an end to such a cruel and barbarous practice. The paper is at a loss to know why the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi was not present at the village during the festival this year, as it is a well-known fact that riots used to break out there on such occasions.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, April 2nd, 1898.

A request to Government to put an end to a kind of cruel penance on the part of certain devotees in the district of Tanjore.

45. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th April, says that the present system of killing stray dogs in the streets of Madras excites the feelings of the passers-by and presents to them a horrible sight, and suggests the desirability of adopting the method followed in

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 26th, 1898.

A suggestion regarding the means to get rid of stray dogs.

Bombay, which is to entrap stray dogs and dispose of them in some remote place away from the city.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 7th, 1898.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th May, alluding to the commission nominated in London regarding the Indian coins, remarks that the suggestion of the Government of India that out of the revenue collected in the month of January nearly eight crores of rupees should be melted and that in lieu thereof gold coins should be introduced here, must necessarily enhance the value of rupees in the money market. The paper concludes with the observation that the adoption of such a suggestion during the early part of this year—from January to April when people are generally in pecuniary difficulties—will bear oppressively on them.

Remarks on a certain suggestion of the Government of India regarding the Indian coins.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1898.

47. The *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd May, remarks that the Indians in Natal are very much oppressed. As an instance, it states that an Indian in Natal was refused the necessary license for the calling of a petty trader, and regrets that, while a large number of British people are living in India by merchandise, Indians are not permitted to do the same in a country under the administration of the British Government.

Indians in Natal.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 2nd, 1898.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd May, says that it having been proved beyond doubt that there was no widespread conspiracy which led to the Poona murders, it is only right that those sent to prison last year should now be set at liberty. What was wrongly done should be undone at once. The Government of Bombay should not be ashamed to do what is right. Otherwise it would be obstinacy and deserve reprobation. There would be no loss of dignity to the authorities of the Western Presidency if they were to let the men free.

The necessity for an early release of the imprisoned Natus.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 4th, 1898.

49. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th May, gives a translation of a petition said to have been addressed by the wife of Bala Sahib Natu to Parliament praying for the release of her husband, and remarks that the efforts made by the people of India to obtain justice in the case of the Natus having failed, the poor lady has been driven by despair to present an appeal to the highest tribunal in the Empire.

A petition from the wife of Bala Sahib to the Parliament.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, May 7th, 1898.

50. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 7th May, complains that practically no check is exercised in the civil and military station, Bangalore, against the use of fraudulent weights and measures by shopkeepers. The people are apathetic and do not care to prosecute, and the machinery of the law is too cumbrous to be set in motion against such petty offences. The editor, therefore, thinks it desirable that municipal inspectors should be armed with the power to prosecute such cases without the intervention of the police.

Fraudulent weights and measures in the civil and military station, Bangalore.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 7th, 1898.

51. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th May, reports that a strange sort of fever is prevailing in Tamracheri amsam, Calicut, attended with swellings over the body. The fever proves fatal in three days. The attention of the District Medical and Sanitary officer is invited to the matter.

A strange and suspicious sort of fever in Tamracheri amsam, Calicut.

52. A leader in the same paper disapproves of the Collector's recommendation to abolish the Calicut Government Press. It says that the subsequent annual cost of the printing of papers in connection with the administration of the district will be greater than that incurred by Government at present. All that is necessary, at present, is to appoint an efficient and trustworthy person as the superintendent.

Remarks on the proposed abolition of the Government Press at Calicut.

[Issued 21st May 1898.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 10 of 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 31st May 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | May 1898. |
| 2 | "Vidya Vartamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | April 1898. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "South India Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 5th and 15th May 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 21st and 28th May 1898. |
| 5 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 21st May 1898. |
| 6 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 24th May 1898. |
| 7 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 13th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 2nd ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 18th May 1898. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 16th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 23rd May 1898. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 23rd April and 14th and 21st May 1898. |
| 13 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 22nd May 1898. |
| 14 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 16th and 24th May 1898. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 13th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 17 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 14th May 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 15th May 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, and 21st May 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Prabhavati" .. .. .. | Cuddapah .. .. .. | 230 | 16th May 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 14th and 21st May 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th May 1898. |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 17th, 20th, 24th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 16th, 23rd and 30th May 1898. |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 21st and 28th May 1898. |
| 26 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Veerashaivamathadarsha" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 19th ,, 26th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 11th and 22nd May 1898. |
| 31 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 10th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 11th May 1898. |
| 33 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 600 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 14th and 21st May 1898. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 570 | 9th, 16th and 23rd May 1898. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 18th May 1898. |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 14th and 21st May 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 9th, 16th and 23rd May 1898. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 7th, 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 22nd May 1898. |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th and 15th May 1898. |
| 42 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 9th, 16th and 19th May 1898. |
| 44 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 19th January 1898. |
| 45 | "Ayin-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 500 | April 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd May, observes:—Statesmen do not speak as Mr. Chamberlain did the other day, at Birmingham, unless they have decided that there is no alternative but war. The most significant statement is that "Britain was unable to declare war with Russia without an ally." This seems to show that Mr. Chamberlain has been deputed by the Cabinet to appeal to the patriotism of England to fling aside the false prejudice which prevents an alliance of mutual benefit with Japan. Such an alliance with the greatest Asiatic power of modern times will be very popular with the educated classes in India, as it will tend to remove the impression that Europe is jealous of Asiatic progress.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 23rd, 1898.

The desirability of an alliance with Japan.

2. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 28th May, in a leading article discusses the situation in Europe and comes to the conclusion that there cannot be a more favourable opportunity than the present for England to go to war with Russia and to punish her for her treachery in the East. Germany, in the event of a war, will maintain a benevolent neutrality, which will paralyse France and prevent her from moving to the assistance of her Muscovite ally. With Germany ready to strike on her frontier, France dare not set her troops in motion except to defend her own borders. The most significant factor in the combination of circumstances is that Japan is prepared to join England in order to save China, and that in America the desire for an English alliance is becoming irresistible.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, May 28th, 1898.

England on the war path.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd May, in refutation of a statement in an English paper to the effect that the Amir of Bokhara will shortly proceed to the Russian capital in connection with some political matters, and that the Amir of Afghanistan has instructed him to use his influence in establishing friendly relations between himself and Russia, writes that the statement is unfounded. There is no reason why the Amir of Afghanistan should act against the British Government.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1898.

The intended visit of the Amir of Bokhara to the Russian capital.

4. The same paper observes that though several European powers are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each other, still each of the powers looks upon the other with suspicion and distrust. The relations between Russia, France and England are becoming strained on account of Western African, and Far Eastern, affairs. Each of the above powers is busily engaged in making preparations. If England were to cross swords with Russia in China, it is probable that Japan would join hands with England. Russia's policy as regards China belies its promises and England will be compelled to declare hostilities against Russia.

England and Russia.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th May, complains that wicked characters in several parts of the city of Madras waylay and assault the passers-by even in broad daylight and carry away whatever that may be found in them. The correspondent hopes that the authorities will bestow proper attention on the subject and do the needful in the interests of the people.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 19th, 1898.

Waylaying in several parts of the city of Madras.

6. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 16th May, complains of the utter inefficiency of the Cannanore police to detect the culprits in different cases of theft that occurred of late in Cannanore. Between

Manorama, *Calicut*, May 16th, 1898.

Inefficiency of the Cannanore police.

the Mappila sepoys and the inefficient Police officers who are believed to connive at the acts of the Mappila sepoys, the Cannanore public are placed in a very unsafe position. The article believes that unless and until most of the local Police officers are transferred thence no peace will be restored to the place, and invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 21st, 1898.

Police taking no notice of vagrant lunatics.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st May, while noting with satisfaction the good management of the Calicut Lunatic Asylum and the improvement in the condition of the patients, reports that there are many wandering lunatics in the town whom the police take no notice of.

Irregularities of the Calicut police.

8. A Calicut correspondent to the same issue of the paper complains of the irregularities of the local police, and gives one instance of a petty theft in Chalappuram desam, in which the offender was let off after being compelled to deliver the stolen property to the owner.

Tellicherry station-house officer to be transferred.

9. A leader in the same paper states that the Tellicherry police station-house officer, Kombra Raman, has been fined Rs. 50 by the stationary sub-magistrate of the place, and suggests his transfer from the station as repeatedly advocated by the paper.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SOUTH INDIA MITRAN, *Dindigul*, May 5th, 1898.

A remark on the treatment of native jurors by Sessions Judges.

10. The *South India Mitran*, of the 5th May, observes that in a certain case which was tried by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, the Judge, differing from the jury, reported to the High Court that the jury seemed to have taken bribes and had not therefore returned a proper verdict, that the case should be treated as one tried before the assessors and that the opinion of the Judge should be allowed to prevail. The paper regrets to remark that Judges generally look down upon native jurors, and that respectable natives therefore evade serving as jurors by offering some excuse or other. The paper hopes that the High Court will instruct Sessions Judges to treat native jurors with the regard and respect with which they treat European jurors.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 16th, 1898.

Omission to remit to the treasury the fines imposed by bench magistrates.

11. A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 16th May, reports that it has been found that fines imposed by bench magistrates in certain petty cases, though they had been paid up, have not been remitted to the treasury, and suggests that a special officer should be deputed to investigate the matter.

### (*d*) *Education.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 14th, 1898.

"Madras University accounts."

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th May, writing about the accounts of the University of Madras for the year 1896–97, suggests that the examiners for M.A. and other higher examinations may, to avoid heavy expenditure to the University on their account, be selected from among the University and Government officers (without remuneration), and gives two reasons in justification of the proposal. The candidates for these higher examinations are few in number and the professors in Government colleges have generally not more than one or two hours' work a day.

It further condemns the system of examining candidates for the Matriculation examination in general English without prescribing any text-books. It considers it highly inconsistent to prescribe text-books in English for the B.A. degree and other examinations, and to require the young boys of 16 and 17 years appearing for the Matriculation examination to be good in general English.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, draws the much-needed attention of the Madras municipality to the extremely wretched and insanitary condition of Chinnathumby Mudali street in Tiruvetteesvaranpet, which subjects the inhabitants of that place as well as the devotees who resort to the Ammen temple situated in it, to a variety of difficulties, due more or less to neglect of duty on the part of the municipal scavengers, and requests the municipality to adopt remedial measures ere long, in consideration of the fact that the street in question is one of the most important streets of Tiruvetteesvaranpet.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 10th, 1898.

Insanitary condition of a certain street in Tiruvetteesvaranpet.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, regrets to refer to the case in which some persons suffering from small-pox at Sanjeeveroyanpet were summarily removed to the segregation camps attached to a hospital, remarks that such a procedure on the part of the Madras municipality has filled the people in the neighbourhood with consternation and has been viewed by them as a source of annoyance and discontent. He observes that opinions differ as to whether small-pox is a contagious disease, that it is not so novel and horrible a disease as the plague of Bombay to warrant segregation, and that it is a disease which almost every one must suffer from in some form or other during his lifetime. The correspondent concludes with the hope that Government will bestow the necessary attention on the subject and do away with the unpleasant manner in which the persons suffering from small-pox are said to be treated by the municipal authorities.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 12th, 1898.

Remarks on the segregation of persons suffering from small-pox.

15. The *South India Mitran*, of the 5th May, after showing how the town of Palni, which is the seat of an ancient Hindu temple, is frequented by devotees in large numbers in times of festival, and also how the absence of a good water supply for the town drives the people to the necessity of using the stagnant water of a tank locally known as Vaiyapurikanmoi, which give rise to diseases and epidemics of all kinds, suggests to the municipality the desirability of securing a good water supply for the town by introducing service pipes into it and sinking wells in the neighbourhood of the Shanmuga river, which is at a distance of a mile and a half from the town and which never dries up.

SOUTH INDIA MITRAN, *Dindigul*, May 5th, 1898.

A prayer to introduce pipe-water into the town of Palni.

16. The *Pariyan*, of the 14th May, referring to the notification lately published by the Madras municipality that in cases of death, persons closely connected with the deceased should communicate them to the municipal registrar within twenty-four hours, observes that the order in question subjects the people to great inconvenience, and thinks it desirable that the municipality should either rule that cases of death should be communicated to the nearest police station within twenty-four hours, or arrange to have a registrar's office opened either in every police station or post office to enable the people to report cases of death with facility.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, May 14th, 1898.

A suggestion regarding a certain order of the Madras municipality.

17. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st May, approves of the suggestion made by a correspondent to the *Manorama* that it is better to enlarge the limits of the Calicut municipality than to enhance the rate of the municipal taxation.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 21st, 1898.

The limits of the Calicut municipality to be extended rather than taxation to be enhanced.

18. A Calicut correspondent to the same issue of the paper reports that there are many by-paths and lanes in the Calicut municipality in very bad condition unnoticed by the overseer.

By-paths and lanes in Calicut municipality in bad condition.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 23rd, 1898.

19. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd May, in reviewing the budget estimate of the Malabar district board for the current official year, complains about the district board spending the contributions from taluk boards other than Wynaad upon the roads in Wynaad, and suggests that the Government might carry out the repairs of the Wynaad roads from provincial funds. The increased expenditure sanctioned on education is considered praiseworthy, and satisfaction is expressed in disallowing the proposal of the President of the district board to abolish all primary schools receiving a grant of less than Rs. 50 each. The delay in reviving the dispensary at Alathur is regretted. It is of opinion that it looks unbecoming to have increased the cost of controlling agency at the Government office, while certain items of indispensable expenditure and some minor increase to salary proposed by the board have been disallowed.

Remarks on the Malabar district board budget for the current official year.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, May 2nd, 1898.

20. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 2nd May, regrets to hear that at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Sir James Westland replied that Government had no capital to begin the work with, when Mr. Nicholson spoke emphatically on the absolute necessity to open agricultural banks in villages, on the ground that they would not only ameliorate the condition of the mirasidars but would also increase the financial resources of Government. It observes that the absence of agricultural banks and the conduct of the Settlement and Survey officers seriously tell on the material condition of the mirasidars for the following reasons:—

Certain causes for the poverty of the mirasidars in Southern India.

First, owing to the absence of agricultural banks the poor ryots are driven to the painful necessity of borrowing money at an exorbitant rate of interest which reduces them in the long run to pauperism and destitution.

Secondly, the mirasidars, in consequence of the fluctuating nature of settlement in this Presidency, do not venture to lay out their capital and improve the condition of their arable lands for fear that Government will enhance the assessment without paying the least consideration to the capital and labour brought to bear on the lands by the mirasidars.

Lastly, as the Survey department in the district of Tanjore grants joint pattas in respect of lands owned by two or three mirasidars, and as the Revenue authorities demand the whole kist from any one of the pattadars who happens to be in a solvent condition, the pattadar who is thus made to pay the whole kist is obliged to sue his colleagues for the recovery of their shares of the kist and is subject to all the difficulties and hardship which are the necessary consequences of an unnecessary litigation.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 10th, 1898.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, in view to improve the village administration and ameliorate the condition of the villagers, makes the following suggestions:—

A few suggestions regarding the improvement of the village administration.

The pay of the village officers, such as the village accountants, etc., should be raised.

The work connected with the impounding of cattle should be separated from the general revenue work and a separate officer should be entrusted with it.

Respectable men holding high social position should be entrusted with the munsifs' civil and criminal functions and their appointments should be made honorary.

These officers should be treated on a par with the members of the taluk and district boards.

SOUTH INDIA MITRAN, *Dindigul*, May 5th, 1898.

22. The *South India Mitran*, of the 5th May, after describing at length the nature of the jamabandi conducted in former days, observes that in those days the system of conducting the jamabandi in different parts of

Desirability of abolishing the jamabandi system altogether.

a taluk proved highly beneficial to the people as the jamabandi officers spared no pains to learn the grievances of the mirasidars in person, and as the jamabandi work of a taluk used to be completed in a month and nearly 2,000 pattas granted in a day. The paper regrets to note that in these days the jamabandi officers while they are on circuit simply check the accounts of the karnams, to whom they deliver the bundle of pattas, and report to the higher authorities that the jamabandi work, including the grant of pattas, has been completed, without giving the mirasidars an opportunity to represent their grievances in person. It says that this method of conducting the jamabandi —the grant of pattas in particular—is very unsatisfactory and does not serve the purpose for which it was intended, and that the present system is highly expensive and attended with no corresponding good. The paper concludes with the remark that as every mirasidar in these days feels it his bounden duty to pay the kist, whether he is granted or not the necessary patta, it is desirable that the authorities should abolish the jamabandi system altogether on the score that it is expensive to Government and a source of hardship to the people.

23. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 14th May, asserts that the absence of a permanent settlement in India is the main cause of the periodical outbreak of famine which has been subjecting the people of this country to great hardship once in twenty years since the year 1857, and remarks that it is highly expedient on the part of Government to introduce the permanent settlement system in India in the interest of the agricultural classes.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, May 14th, 1898.

Cause of famine in India.

24. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 11th May, with reference to the recent Government order that taxation of land in Malabar at a new rate will be made at the close of the jenmam registration work, fears that the proposed new rate will prevail first in the taluks of Palghat and Walavanad where the jenmam registration work was first carried on. This, it says, is unfair. The article notes that two years have elapsed since the work began and is afraid that about 24 years would be necessary for the completion of the work. It suggests, therefore, either to appoint some more Special-duty Deputy Collectors or to allot some of the simple jenmam registration work to tahsildars who have light work to do at present.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 11th, 1898.

Remarks on the work of the Special Deputy Collectors and the proposed rate of taxation.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

25. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, observes as follows:—It is to be regretted that the third-class passengers who contribute greatly to the enormous income enjoyed by the Railway authorities labour under many disadvantages which the passengers of the other classes are free from. The difficulties experienced by the third-class passengers—specially females among them—owing to the absence of urinals in the third-class carriages can be better imagined than described. It is a pity that the Brahmins specially appointed by the Railway authorities to supply the passengers with water at the stations do not discharge their duty properly, which is a sore disappointment to the thirsty passengers. It is painful to note that the subordinate railway officials at times in view to oblige an Eurasian passenger, specially in cases where the carriages set apart for the Eurasians are full, order the native passengers to vacate their compartment at once and allow the Eurasian passenger the privilege of enjoying the whole compartment himself, and that the native passengers thus ousted very often miss the train owing to their inability to secure accommodation in the other carriages at such a critical moment. It is earnestly hoped that the Railway authorities will pay particular attention to the pieces of irregularity herein referred to and take steps to put an end to such unpleasant state of things in the interest of the passengers at large.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 10th, 1898.

Certain suggestions to the Railway authorities.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 14th, 1898.

Complaints against the Madras Railway Company regarding the accommodation of passengers.

26. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th May, makes the following complaints against the Madras Railway Company:—

(1) Latrine accommodation is not made in the train for the use of third-class passengers who furnish the greatest income to the company.

(2) The rule that only ten passengers should be accommodated in a compartment is very seldom observed, and women in particular are shoved in compartments containing more than ten male passengers.

(3) For want of a waiting room for female passengers at stations, they are compelled to stand, to their great inconvenience, in the hot sun.

(4) Tickets are issued to passengers only a few minutes previous to the starting of the train, and this often causes much inconvenience and theft among passengers.

The article appeals to the Railway authorities for the removal of these inconveniences.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 14th, 1898.

Necessity for repairing a sluice in Madurántakam taluk.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th May, complains that the repair of a sluice attached to a tank near the village of Uttaramallur in Madurántakam taluk, which is the chief source of irrigation to five villages in the neighbourhood, was neglected by the authorities for the past twenty years, that the sluice has in consequence become totally silted, and that Government has been driven to the necessity of granting remission owing to failure of harvest in the lands thus deprived of irrigation. The paper hopes that the jamabandi officers will require the Public Works authorities to remove the silt and renew the masonry work which is out of use and make the sluice serve the purpose for which it was intended, in the interest of both the Government and the ryots.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 16th, 1898.

Remarks on the administration report of the Abkári department.

28. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 16th May, in reviewing the administration report of the Abkári department during the last official year, complains that a large sum of money is annually thrown away by the people upon intoxicants, not to speak of the demoralisation, etc., consequent upon drunkenness. The article suggests that Government should concert measures to enforce temperance upon the people at large, and that some other tax may be substituted to make up for the loss of income from the abolition of abkári duties. The article, however, concurs with the Government in the opinion that abkári administration during the last official year was satisfactory.

### (*k*) *General.*

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, May 2nd, 1898.

Necessity for a branch post office at Kumbakónam.

29. A correspondent to the *Agnikulathithan*, of the 2nd May, reports that the post office at Kumbakónam is unable to cope with the ever-increasing work of that populous town, and suggests the desirability of opening a branch post office either at the Bazaar street or at the South Mada street of the temple of Sakrapaniswami, which, he believes, will greatly add to the convenience of the people of that town.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 12th, 1898.

Desirability of retaining the old rule regarding the detention of value payable parcels.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, observes that the recent rule promulgated by the Postal authorities regarding the period of detention of undelivered value payable parcels bears oppressively on both the parties, and wishes that the old rule authorising the detention of such parcels for fifteen days should again be brought into force.

31. The *Lokopakari*, of the 13th May, regrets to observe that villagers are indifferent to the sanitation of their villages and do not scruple to commit nuisance of all kinds, which is the cause of the outbreak of epidemics. The paper hopes that the authorities will bring into force in the villages also the rules relating to sanitation and award severe punishment on those who infringe them.

Lokopakari, Madras, May 13th, 1898.

Expediency of introducing in villages the rules of sanitation

32. The *South India Mitran*, of the 15th May, regrets to observe that the absence of service-books in the Postal department gives room to considerable difficulty in the disposal of questions of seniority, etc., and suggests to Government the advisability of introducing the system of furnishing service-books in this department also. The paper hopes that Government will increase the salary of some of the hands and thus encourage educated persons to join this useful department.

South India Mitran, Dindigul, May 15th, 1898.

Advisability of introducing service-books in the Postal department.

33. The *Suryodaya*, of the 20th May, thus describes the annoyances to which the ryots are subjected by the underlings of the Revenue department. Many ryots are not furnished by potails and shanbhogues with receipts for the payment of their revenue. If they insist upon being supplied with receipts the money is refused and the ryots are served with notices and are obliged to pay interest and notice fee in addition to the actual dues. There is no limit to the little perquisites which the subordinate officers of the department exact from the ryots. In lands which have been surveyed and settled the boundary stones are interfered with and the ryots, who do not submit to the exactions, are called upon to set them right. The paper then remarks that though the British Government has done a great deal to civilize the country and to make life and property safe, the poor ryots cannot be said to be happy on account of the oppression by the subordinate officers of the Revenue department.

Suryodaya, Bangalore, May 20th, 1898.

Oppression of the ryots by the subordinate revenue officers.

34. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 9th May, remarks, in connection with the conviction of Sub-Magistrate Subbarama Iyer, that the Collector of Malabar in bringing about the said conviction was determined to put as much check as possible to the practice of bribe-taking among magistrates in Malabar. He has succeeded partly in this. To another matter also, *i.e.*, to the putting down of Mappila outbreaks, the Collector has devoted his energies with similar success. The article concludes with the request that Mr. Dance may be permanently retained as Collector of Malabar that he may continue his good work on his return from furlough.

Manorama, Calicut, May 9th, 1898.

Request that Mr. Dance may be permanently posted as Collector of Malabar.

35. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper gives a few instances of the danger attending the local manufacture and sale of explosives made of potash and red arsenic, and suggests that restrictions should be placed on their manufacture and sale.

The local manufacture and sale of explosives to be restricted.

36. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 11th May, makes the suggestion that Government will do well to look after the irrigation of farms and fields in Malabar as it does in other districts, since in many parts of Malabar there are fields deteriorating in spite of suitable fresh-water streams, for want of anicuts, etc., to facilitate water-supply.

Kerala Chandrika, Calicut, May 11th, 1898.

Suggestion that the Government would look after irrigation in Malabar.

37. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th May, hears that a petition praying for the liberation of the convict Subbarama Iyer is about to be submitted to the Government by his friends regardless of the overwhelming nature of the evidence against him, and believes that the Government will not accept the petition.

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut, May 18th, 1898.

Remarks on the petition about Subbarama Iyer intended to be submitted to the Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 14th, 1898.

38. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th May, while rejoicing at the release of the Natu brothers, complains about the restriction that they should not leave Belgaum without the permission of the Bombay Government. They have been found to have had no hand in the recent riots, and the article expresses the hope that the said restriction will soon be removed.

The restriction that the Natu brothers should not leave Belgaum without the permission of the Bombay Government, to be removed.

39. A paragraph in the same paper gives a few particulars of the new type of fever prevailing in Tamracheri amsam, Calicut. The first stage of the fever is attended with a swelling on a finger in the left hand. This swelling gradually increases and when it reaches the neck the case proves fatal.

Particulars of the fever prevailing in Tamracheri amsam, Calicut.

40. A leader in the same paper disapproves of the sanction accorded by Government to pay Rs 6,600 as travelling allowance to the eleven non-official members to enable them to be present at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Ootacamund. This large sum, the article maintains, is out of all proportion to the reasonable expenses of a journey to the hills and it is a heavy drain upon Government at a time when India is afflicted with famine and pestilence.

Travelling allowance sanctioned to the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council excessive.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 23rd, 1898.

41. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd May, attributes the increase of revenue derived from income-tax to the unjust levying of tax upon mortgaged property as well as on lands situate in a Native State like Cochin, on which tax is paid to that State. The article prays that the levying of income-tax may be made with more consideration, and invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

The levying of income-tax to be better regulated.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, May 9th, 1898.

42. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th May, mentions that the employés in Madras Railway Company's Locomotive Workshop, Perambúr, have recently submitted a memorial to their Superintendent stating that in the money they receive as their pay they generally find old silver coins of 1837–40 which the bazaarmen refuse to accept as legal tender unless an anna or two, for each rupee, is paid to them. On this memorial reaching the Accountant-General through the proper channel he issued a circular to the effect that all coins, whether old or new, shall be treated alike, provided their weight is not reduced by any fraudulent means. The *Shams* disapproves of the circular as tending to create unnecessary trouble to the bazaarmen who will scarcely find time to test the weight of each rupee. The *Shams* suggests the advisability of the destruction of all such old coins as may be received in Government treasuries.

Old silver coins.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, May 16th, 1898.

43. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th May, mentions that all the rules and orders preventing the presentation of testimonials and addresses to, and the acceptance of such testimonials, etc., by, Government servants have again been published in the *Gazette of India*, and observes that such rules though frequently published are not yet regarded.

Grant of certificates to Government officers.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1898.

44. The *Alhami*, of the 22nd May, mentions that as Pathans are in the habit of stealing rifles from the north-western frontier guards, it has been suggested to Government that such guards might be supplied with muskets instead of with rifles as hitherto. If this suggestion were adopted two advantages would result, viz., (1) muskets would prove more effective than rifles when used at nights against thieves, and (2) the rifle-thieves would give up the idea of stealing rifles when come to understand that the guards are armed with only muskets and not with rifles. The *Alhami* approves of the suggestion.

Theft of rifles.

## III.—Legislation.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th May, bitterly complains of the gross mismanagement of the Hindu devastanams and eagerly wishes that the Devastanam Act should be amended so as to suit the present circumstances. It observes that it should be provided in the Act that the dharmakarthas and the members of the devastanam committee should be the residents of the place where the devastanam is situated, that one of the members of the committee should be a managing member with powers to dispose of the affairs of the temple absolutely, except in some special and important cases in which the deliberations of all the members should be sought, and that an appeal may lie to the committee if the decision of the managing member be deemed unsatisfactory. The paper concludes with the hope that Government will be pleased to have the Devastanam Act amended ere long.

Swadesamitran, Madras, May 14th, 1898.

Expediency of amending the Hindu Devastanam Act.

46. The same paper referring to the remarks made by the Honourable Mr. Grose while introducing the Madras Tenancy Bill into the Legislative Council, that the Government of India is determined to pass an Act on the lines on which the Bill is drafted, should the local Legislative Council fail to pass the Bill into an Act, and that any opposition on the part of the Honourable Members will not produce the desired effect, asks—Why should there be a Legislative Council here? Why should members be granted a travelling allowance of Rs. 600 per head? The paper adds that all this is a mere farce while the Government of India has powers to pass Acts as it pleases irrespective of the opinion of the people, and presumes that the Local Government has convened a meeting of the Legislative Council on the hills for the consideration of the Madras Tenancy Bill simply because it is bent upon yielding to the wishes of the Government of India. The paper concludes with the remark that it is unfair on the part of the authorities to burke discussion on this momentous question and prevent the Honourable Members from ventilating their opinion on the Bill.

Comment on the remark of the Honourable Mr. Grose on the Madras Tenancy Bill at the Legislative Council.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th May, explains the theory propounded by Sir Antony MacDonald that the sinking of wells in times of drought tends to fend off the dire effects of famine, and thinks it expedient that Government should assist the ryots in times of famine with money to enable them to sink as many wells as possible, as such a timely help is beneficial to both the Government and the ryots. The paper regrets to remark that the Act relating to the mirasidars and their tenants as it stands at present requires modification, as it is said to prevent the tenants from improving the condition of their lands, and hopes that the authorities will amend the Act in such a way as to cause no hardship to the landlords as well as to their tenants. The paper also wishes that Government should avoid, as far as possible, the frequent enhancement of land-tax, which is one of the causes of the miserable condition of the ryots.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 17th, 1898.

Desirability of amending the Act in respect of the landlords and their tenants.

48. The *Jananukulan*, of the 21st May, complains that the preparation of the list of jurors and assessors in the district of Tanjore is, as usual, very unsatisfactory, that out of 1,135 persons nominated many are not acquainted with the English language and have no knowledge of law, that some of them are artisans and maniemdars whose occupation does not permit them to serve as jurors and assessors without considerable inconvenience to the public and loss of money to themselves, and that sufficient time is not allowed to them to enable them to plead their inability to serve as jurors and assessors. The paper wishes that, in view to encourage men of position to serve as jurors and assessors with pleasure and earnestness, and to

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, May 21st, 1898.

Remarks on the preparation of the jury list in the district of Tanjore, and certain suggestions in connection with the jurors and assessors.

raise their position in the estimation of the people, they should be provided with proper accommodation in the court-house to rest at, that they should be furnished gratis with a copy of the rules relating to their duty, that summons should not be served on them through police constables, and that they should not be made to swear inasmuch as they are more or less assistant judges.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 17th, 1898.

The Madras Tenancy Bill.

49. The *Sasilekha*, of the 17th May, states that the Government has requested the Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the District Judges, the District Collectors and the Members of the Board of Revenue to submit their opinions regarding the Madras Tenancy Bill. It asks whether all these reports can be expected to come in before June next, and whether Government is prepared to proceed with the Bill even if the reports may not be received in time. It further says that the Bill affects the rights of the zemindars, and asks who is there to guard their interests in the absence of the Honourable the Raja of Bobbili. It therefore remarks that Government should consider and arrange that the Select Committee sits in Madras in August and September next; otherwise the work cannot, it thinks, come to a satisfactory conclusion.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 21st, 1898.

Remarks on the Tenancy Bill.

50. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st May, referring to the Tenancy Bill that was to have been discussed at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, thinks that, owing to the unfortunate death of the Hon'ble Mr. H. T. Ross, it will take more than two months for the Bill to pass through the Council even if it should be entrusted to the Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham, the only official member who possesses some knowledge of Malabar. The article further hopes that the next meeting may be held in Madras.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 10th, 1898.

A remark on the committee nominated in Poona in respect of newspapers.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, referring to a committee consisting of five members, three of whom are public servants, nominated in Poona in view to examine the tone, etc., of the newspapers published in that place, observes that as the majority of the members of the committee are Government officials, the newspapers in Poona cannot thrive in future.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 12th, 1898.

A special feature of the congress of this year.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, rejoices to remark that even persons who have not had the benefit of English education volunteer their services as the members of the Mahajana Sabha, and wishes that the Muhammadans of Nagore, Negapatam and Adirampatam should also be made members and that their joint efforts should be directed in making the ensuing congress a perfect success. The paper regards the admission of persons who are not acquainted with the English language to take part in the deliberations of the congress as a special feature of the congress of this year. The paper hopes that the congress will spare no pains to have Regulation No. 25 of 1827 repealed as the people are not likely to enjoy peace of mind so long as such a Regulation is in force.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, May 14th, 1898.

Comment on the release of the Natus.

53. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 14th May, writes as follows:—It is a matter for congratulation that the Government of Bombay has released both the Natus from the jail. The Natus are now living at Belgaum with their family, and are directed not to leave that place without the special order of Government. The Government of Bombay seems to have liberated the Natus all on a sudden as they thought they would be directed to do so by the Parliament should the appeal preferred by the wife of the senior Natu reach that august body. It is earnestly hoped that the authorities will repeal the Regulation of 1827 so that it may not subject innocent persons to incarceration and unnecessary hardship.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th May, writes as follows:—Many of the people of India do not understand the real motive of their rulers if they adopt the necessary measures when plague and other national calamities visit the country, for no other reason than they are illiterate. It is a thousand pities that mischief-makers avail themselves of such opportunities and frighten the masses by misrepresenting the object of Government. Although the masses who create breach of peace out of ignorance deserve to be punished, yet Government has to sympathise with them in the long run. Great was the difficulty experienced by Government in suppressing the disturbances that prevailed in Bombay and Calcutta when the plague found its way there. If Government means to convince the masses of its noble object, it must seek the aid of the vernacular newspapers and that of the natamdars (headmen of the several districts) whose words are more revered by the orthodox section of the community which forms the major portion of the population than those of Messrs. Surendranath and Anantha Charlu who have received the benefits of western education. Erection of huge temples and the celebration of grand festivals therein bear testimony to the fact that the united exertions of the Hindus are capable of producing wonderful results and that they are not wanting in unanimity, provided they are led by men worthy of being their leaders. It remains for Government to select such men. Why should not Government admit into the Legislative Council Raja Sastri, of Mannárgudi, whose opinion about the religious practices of the people will be of immense help to Government, while it has appointed as members of the Legislative Council persons having little or no knowledge of the English language to represent the Muhammadan community? If the help of such men as Raja Sastri, of Mannárgudi, who may be said to be the real leader of the people, be sought by Government, its measures would produce the desired effect at critical moments.

A hint to make the policy of Government a perfect success.

Swadesamitran, Madras, May 19th, 1898.

55. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 16th May, says:—The Government of Madras is anxious to have the Madras Tenancy Bill passed as soon as possible and for this purpose a meeting of the Legislative Council was called, and, to induce the non-official members to attend the meeting at Ooty, each of them is offered a sum of Rs. 600 as batta. This is unnecessary expense incurred owing to Government having gone to the hills. More meetings will be held in the same place in connection with the Bill, and non-official members will not be able to attend them, and the Bill will become law without any discussion of its provisions. This, however, is not the only evil resulting from the migration of Government. Official business is considerably delayed because the records to which references are necessary are all in the capital and it takes several days before they can be called up and the work disposed of. Moreover, a great part of the officials' time is given to play and society in such a delightful place where all the rich and gay congregate. The expenses of the journey to and fro and the hill allowance paid to clerks and peons amount to a very large sum, which the country can ill afford to pay at this time of financial pressure.

The Madras Tenancy Bill and the exodus of Government to the hills.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 16th, 1898.

56. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd May, thinks that a mere change in the currency of India will not improve the financial condition of India, but that there should be a considerable reduction of expenditure in all directions beginning from the very top. The offices with the highest salaries must be taken in hand first. It is no use cutting down the pay of a few poorly-paid men near the bottom of the official ladder, as very little saving can be effected thereby, while great misery may be caused. There must be more industries established in the land with capital raised in the country itself.

Improvement in the financial condition of India how to be effected.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 23rd, 1898.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 30th, 1898.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 30th May, after remarking that the Government of Bombay was acting under a panic in quartering a punitive police in Poona and imprisoning the Natus and prosecuting Mr. Tilak, says thus:—Now that the idea of a combination against Government in Poona has been exploded, the punitive police force inflicted on the place under the idea that it did exist ought to be relegated to oblivion. It is a piece of injustice on the part of the rulers and comes pretty near to robbery, and the Government ought to take off the imposition at once. It was done without consulting the local officials, which was a grand mistake on the part of the Bombay Government. As amends for this mistake something more ought to be done. Mr. Tilak ought to be liberated. There is no reason why he should be kept shut up when the theory of a conspiracy existing excited by his writings has been exploded. The best plan for the Government now is to confess itself wrong and entirely change its policy. This is what any sensible man would do under the circumstances, and it is a pity that the Government of Bombay should be less conscientious than a private person.

The punitive police in Poona.

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[Issued 8th June 1898.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 11 OF 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th June 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Gnanachandrika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | April 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani," .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 1st June 1898. |
| 3 | "Sukha Jivani" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 300 | 15th May and 1st June 1898. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 1st June 1898. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "South India Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 25th May 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 4th and 11th June 1898. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 28th May and 4th and 11th June 1898. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 8th June 1898. |
| 9 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 27th May 1898. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 30th ,, and 6th June 1898. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 30th ,, 1898. |
| 12 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 1st and 8th June 1898. |
| 13 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 30th May 1898. |
| 14 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 700 | 21st ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 28th ,, and 4th June 1898. |
| 16 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th ,, 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 26th, 28th and 31st May, and 2nd, 4th, 7th and 9th June 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | May 1898. |
| 19 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 384 | ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | June 1898. |
| 21 | "Dheeranjani" .. .. .. | Atmakur, Nellore district. | 100 | 1st June 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 28th May and 11th June 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 28th May and 1st, 4th, 8th and 11th June 1898. |
| 24 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 31st ,, ,, 3rd, 7th, 10th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 6th and 13th June 1898. |
| 26 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Veerashaivamathadarsha" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 600 | 25th May 1898. |
| 32 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 1st June ,, |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 30th May ,, |
| 34 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 1st June ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 28th May and 4th June 1898. |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 570 | 30th ,, ,, 6th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 25th ,, ,, 1st and 8th June 1898. |
| 38 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 28th ,, ,, 4th June 1898 |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 30th May and 6th June 1898. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 28th ,, ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 8th June 1898. |
| 42 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 26th May and 2nd and 10th June 1898. |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 26th ,, 1898. |
| 44 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 7th February 1898. |
| 45 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 28th May and 8th June 1898. |
| 46 | "Muqannin-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Do. .. .. | 300 | February, March and April 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th May, reproduces an article from the *Al-Muvayid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) of which the following is an excerpt:—England instigates Russia to press upon the Sultan the appointment of Prince George to the Governorship of Crete, with a view to create misunderstanding between the powers and thus realise her own ends, viz., to avenge the wrongs (done to Christians) or to strengthen her connection with Turkey. This attitude on the part of England has injured her interest in the East and has alienated the Muhammadan world. The *Al-Muvayid* has often said that the hostile policy pursued by Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, as regards the Armenian and Cretan questions, has resulted in great loss to England by creating ill-feelings between her and Turkey. As all the measures adopted by England to the prejudice of the Sultan have proved futile, England will revert to her former friendly policy. It is rumoured that Sir Philip Currie will resign his post owing to ill health. But the fact is that when European politicians fail in their attempts, or when their Governments intend replacing them, they generally resign assigning ill health as the reason. The *Shams* remarks if what is said about Sir Philip's resignation is correct, it is presumed that England now feels that to instigate the Czar to get Prince George appointed as the Governor of Crete will be of little avail.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, May 30th, 1898.

Turkey and England.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th June, inserts translation of certain letters written by an Afridi chief to Gul Shah, whoever he may be, published in the *Civil and Military News*. The *Shams* observes that the letters bear evidence of the bravery of the British and the cowardice of the Afridis.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 6th, 1898.

The Afridis and the British.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (a) *Police.*

3. The *Sasilekha*, of the 31st May, referring to the murder of the sub-magistrate of Denkanikota, Salem district, in the open court, remarks as follows:—The Government publicly offered a reward of Rs. 50,000 for the detection of the murderers of two European gentlemen on the Jubilee night in Poona. The Government should try its best to detect and punish the murderer of the sub-magistrate now. It ought not to be indifferent, because the murdered is a black man. How would anybody's life be secure when a magistrate could be murdered with a Government rifle. What has happened to-day to a black man may happen to-morrow to a white man. The sub-magistrate had to suffer an untimely death, as he had been in the habit of criticising and dismissing the false cases concocted by the police. As the said magistrate and the police were on unfriendly terms for a very long time, the people of the district are unable to believe that the truth would see the light if the police should investigate this murder case. A certain individual writes that Government should take particular care and depute an intelligent magistrate to investigate the case.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, May 31st, 1898.

Murder of a sub-magistrate in the Salem district.

4. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st June, reports that the irregularities of the Malabar district police office call for speedy investigation. The popular report for some time has been that the reserve police inspector rendered himself open to certain charges in connection with the sale by auction of some articles. The account inspector is also not above suspicion and it is not clear who else would be implicated. Timely investigation into the matter is necessary, and, as a preliminary step, certain suspected officers should be transferred. The records require careful examination, and the article expresses the hope that the Superintendent will take the necessary steps in this matter.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, June 1st, 1898.

Irregularities of the District Police office, Malabar.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 8th, 1898.

Careless supervision of the District Police office store inspector, Calicut.

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th June, gives another instance of irregularity in the District Police office. The contractor who was engaged to convey police uniform to Wynaad says that three carts were employed for the purpose, whilst the head-quarter inspector found that only two carts were used. The article inquires whether the store inspector was unaware of the issue of uniform from the office.

(*b*) *Courts.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 27th, 1898.

A suggestion to Government regarding the defence of the accused in all cases tried by the Sessions Courts.

6. The *Lokopakari*, of the 27th May, observes that only in cases of murder tried before the Sessions Judges, Government appoints counsels to defend the accused, but in other cases in which the accused cannot afford to engage the services of legal practitioners to plead for them, they are convicted for want of proper defence. The paper thinks it desirable that Government should appoint counsels in view to defend the accused who are paupers, in all other cases tried before the Sessions Courts, and help the lawyers who may volunteer their services gratis for defending such men, as such a measure will win for the civilised British Government a good name.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 9th, 1898.

Remarks on punishing thieves with fine.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th June, referring to a case of theft disposed of by Mr. Chester, in which the accused was fined Rs. 15 for having stolen Rs. 20, remarks that the fine in question is inadequate, as it is less than the sum stolen, and wishes that in such cases imprisonment should be awarded in addition to fines. The paper is of opinion that such fines should always exceed the sum or the value of the property stolen, in view to make the punishment exemplary.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1898.

Village munsifs delegating their function of registering vakalatnamas to others.

8. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th May, hears that adhikaries (village munsifs) in general delegate their function of registering vakalatnamas to others. The attention of the Collector is invited to the matter.

(*d*) *Education.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 1st, 1898.

Education of minor zamindars.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st June, speaking of the Wards' administration of 1896–97, observes that the Government has passed favourable remarks with certain exceptions on the education of the minor zamindars. But on perusing the report submitted by the European tutor appointed by the Court of Wards, the paper understands that the instruction given to the minors comprehends only riding, tennis-playing, studying European etiquette, and learning how to receive European ladies should occasion arise. It is at a loss to explain how the minor zamindars, whose educational qualifications are in this way inferior to those of ordinary boys, will be able to administer their estates when they come of age. What is the "guarantee," it asks, that such a defect as this will not also be found in matters other than educational. Young princes who will in due course be called upon to govern people ought to develop in themselves far nobler qualities of the head and heart than ordinary boys. It is therefore of great moment, remarks the paper, that these minor zamindars should be taught all that would make them useful both to Government and the people, rather than riding well, playing at tennis and smoking cigarettes. It believes it will be kind of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock if he will soon reform the system of education of the zamindari wards and put it on a sound basis, and also make special provision for securing their proper training if they have to be educated at Government colleges.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

10. The *South India Mitran*, of the 25th May, requests the circuit officer, who is in possession of the key of the Local Fund choultry at Dindigul, to hand it over either to the sub-registrar or to any other local resident, as travellers resorting to the choultry in question suffer no small inconvenience owing to the difficulty of securing the key, whenever the circuit officer happens to be away from the place on duty.

South India Mitran, *Dindigul*, May 25th, 1898.

A request to a certain circuit officer at Dindigul.

11. The *Janamukulan*, of the 4th June, regrets to learn that Government is not pleased with the municipal administration of Tanjore and has been passing an unfavourable remark year after year. The paper thinks that, if the municipal councillors work with zeal and earnestness, the municipal administration of that town would necessarily be far better than what it is at present. The paper concludes with the remark that Dr. Nailer should be appointed chairman, and feels sanguine that his appointment would create universal satisfaction, as he is reputed for his vast experience in municipal work and as the people had nothing to complain of during his chairmanship on a former occasion.

Janamukulan, *Tanjore*, June 4th, 1898.

Remarks on the municipal administration of Tanjore.

12. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 14th June, complains that the seven or eight Local Fund choultries in the Gódávari district are nominally managed by tahsildars, but they are in reality in the hands of petty gumastahs on salaries of Rs. 12, 15 or 20 a-month. Provisions and utensils of the value of several thousand rupees are very often left absolutely in their possession; and there is no responsible authority to examine the accounts kept by them. He therefore proposes the formation of small local bodies (responsible to the tahsildars) to control the work of the gumastahs. He also suggests that as circumstances have changed after the establishment of these choultries, by the construction of railways, and as there is no necessity for them, they may be removed and located in such centres where the poor and the hungry congregate in large numbers.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, June 14th, 1898.

Local Fund choultries in the Gódávari district.

13. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th June, complains that the working of the municipality of the civil and military station of Bangalore is not being carried on smoothly, because the President and the members do not pull on well together. The President, says the paper, wishes to have everything his own way, and to reduce the commissioners to mere nonentities, in defiance of the intentions of the Government in establishing local self-government in India. At the last meeting of the municipal council a member contended that the sanitation of the place was not what it ought to be, and that the rate of mortality in some parts was fearfully high, although there has been no epidemic of any kind. This the paper attributes to the bad management by the executive of the funds allotted. The roads, too, are not kept in a good state of repair.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 13th, 1898.

The unsatisfactory working of the municipality of Bangalore civil and military station.

14. The same paper regrets that although the Government of Mysore spent several lakhs of rupees and a great deal of labour in getting water for the city of Bangalore in the hope that the city would enjoy a free supply of wholesome water from want of which it had long been suffering, yet just when the people of the place were expecting to use this water freely by getting service pipes into their own houses they are to be rudely deprived of this luxury by the authorities of the civil and military station who, by compelling the Mysore Government to allow the same water to be carried to the cantonment, have cut short the supply which should legitimately go to the city. The Bangalore city municipality fearing that the water-supply may prove insufficient for both the places now refuse to supply water to houses

The insufficiency of the Hesserghatta water for the civil and military station and the city of Bangalore.

whose rental value is less than Rs. 300 a-year, although the street pipes are placed several furlongs apart and some of the people have to go a long way to get water from them.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 1st, 1898.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st June, criticises the *Times of Malabar* in the latter's praise of P. P. Karunakara Menon, one of the candidates for the Calicut municipal secretaryship. Karunakara Menon was for some time the manager of the Calicut municipality and was, by no means, a success. The article hears that, in 1887, the Government concurring in the report of the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the municipal management, had expressed the hope that with the resignation of his office by the manager, the Calicut municipal affairs might improve. In these circumstances the article maintains that P. P. Karunakara Menon cannot be deemed a fit person for the secretaryship.

Unfitness of Mr. P. P. Karunakara Menon to the Calicut municipality secretaryship.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 4th, 1898.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th June, while approving of the Calicut municipal chairman's recent order to destroy rats as a preventive measure against the introduction of plague, declares that it is more important to clean the unhealthy localities within the municipality and to keep them in good condition. The article instances the very insanitary condition of the locality in Calicut called Kundungal, which is usually the first place to suffer from attacks of epidemic diseases, to show that sanitation is little looked after by the municipal council. The unhealthy condition of the part bordering on the Conolly canal here and the inefficiency of the scavenging work are also adduced as other instances of municipal inactivity. The article hopes that these matters will be attended to.

The inefficiency of the municipal management, Calicut.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 6th, 1898.

17. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 6th June, dwells at some length upon the inadvisability of using the compound of the Jamath mosque as a burial ground as it tends to contaminate the well-water of the town, and adds that the removal of the burial place is of more pressing importance than the carrying out of the proposed pipe-water supply scheme which will entail enhanced municipal taxation and put the people to great hardship.

The removal of the burial ground from the Jamath mosque at Cannanore urgently necessary.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, May 22nd, 1898.

18. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 22nd May, complains that lands are attached for arrears of revenue irrespective of the kanom and other rights possessed by others on them, and maintains that previous notice of such attachment should be given to the kanom-holders or only such lands as have no encumbrances upon them should be attached.

Wholesale and objectionable attachment of lands for arrears of revenue.

19. Another leader in the same issue of the paper refers to an order recently issued to village officials to the effect that the names of proprietors of lands should be given in the paimash accounts and makes the following suggestions:—That the old practice of obtaining the signatures of tenants and of respectable witnesses to the original account should be followed; that receipts should invariably be granted at the place of survey; that receipts should also have counterfoils to which must be obtained the signatures of tenants and respectable witnesses; and that revenue receipts also should be granted on printed forms with counterfoils.

Suggestions to prevent frauds in connection with paimash accounts.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 28th, 1898.

20. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th May, makes the following observations on the Secretary of State's reply to a question put by the Honourable Mr. Smith, M.P., regarding revenue collections in India:—It would appear from the reply

Disposal of property for arrears of revenue tends to impoverish the country.

referred to that in the years 1894–1896 landed property belonging to no less than 14,411 persons and moveable property of 6,717 persons were sold for arrears of revenue, and that the Government bought in 45 per cent. of the lands thus disposed of. Attachment of property, in this manner, is sure to impoverish India at no distant date. It is almost certain that the persons whose lands are thus disposed of very seldom realise adequate value for their property, the purchasers in many cases being relatives of the attaching Revenue officers. The article, in conclusion, fears that matters would become worse with the introduction of the new settlement rates.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th June, referring to the tax imposed on the ryots for their allowing cattle to graze in forests, writes as follows:—The duty of the officers of the Forest department should be to maintain forests for the welfare of the people and not to levy money to the vexation and ruin of the ryots even for allowing their cattle to graze in them. If their cattle are deprived of the due quantity of fodder required for their nourishment, agriculture must necessarily suffer. The poor agriculturists will be highly grateful to Government if it be pleased to adopt the necessary measures in view to promote their interest, instead of being misled by the advice of some Government officials whose sole object is self-aggrandizement.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 7th, 1898.

Inadvisability of levying a tax for allowing cattle to graze in forests.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

22. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 27th May, suggests to the authorities the desirability of extending to Tranquebar the railway line which now touches Karikal, and feels sanguine that such a measure will not only prove beneficial to the people but will also facilitate local trade to no small extent.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 27th, 1898.

Advisability of extending the Karikal Railway line to Tranquebar.

23. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 11th June, complains that during rainy days third-class passengers in the Madras Railway suffer much inconvenience as water finds its way into the carriages through the leaky tops, and requests the Railway authorities to attend to this piece of grievance at once.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, June 11th, 1898.

A complaint against the Madras Railway Company.

24. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 14th June, complains against the raising of the third-class passenger fare on the East Coast Railway. Observing that the increased rate of 2½ pies per mile is obtaining only on the G.I.P. Railway and also on the Madras Railway for mail trains, he remarks that the high rate stands in the way of the poor travellers by rail and especially so in times of distress such as the present. He hears that Government has resorted to this step because of the loss incurred by the passengers from Madras to Calcutta and *vice versâ* preferring to travel by the sea. He suggests that this may be remedied not by raising the third-class passenger rate, but by expeditiously completing the through line to Calcutta on the East Coast Railway. He also complains that the duty levied on goods carried by boats through the "Ellore lock" has been raised to favour traffic by the East Coast Railway. By these and other acts, the East Coast Railway has become, he adds, a source of discontent for the people.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 14th, 1898.

The East Coast Railway.

### (*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

25. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 1st June, protests against the notice which, it hears, has been issued by Sub-Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue to the owners of salt-producing tracts calling upon them to have the lands ploughed at their own cost as a preventive against unauthorised production of salt. This notice, the

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, June 1st, 1898.

The sub-inspectors themselves to see that people derive no salt from salt-pans.

article says, is unjust as it entails unnecessary expense on the jenmies, it being the duty of sub-inspectors to see that such illicit salt is not obtained possession of and used by the people. The sub-inspectors and their superior officers should themselves exercise the necessary supervision in the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1898.

Petty abkári cases to be tried in amsams.

26. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th May, complains that old men and women, who are summoned from a distance, are put to great inconvenience and difficulty by the order of the Inspector of Salt and Abkári of the Tellicherry circle that he would hear their cases at 11 A.M., while the trial, as a rule, begins only at 4 P.M. It is therefore suggested that the cases should be tried in the amsams concerned.

### (*k*) *General.*

SOUTH INDIA MITRAN, *Dindigul*, May 25th, 1898.

Complaints against the hospital at Dindigul.

27. The *South India Mitran*, of the 25th May, writes as follows:—We are sorry to be in receipt of a letter representing the deplorable condition of the hospital at Dindigul intended exclusively for the use of women. The correspondent bitterly complains that the lady in charge of the hospital is not punctual in her attendance and does not administer medicine to the patients resorting to it, that the compounders do not discharge their duty properly, that the medicines intended for the use of the poor are administered to European gentlemen who are in opulent circumstances, and that in a word the hospital does not serve the purpose for which it was intended. We abstain from publishing the letter of the correspondent under reference in consideration of the fact that the hospital in question has been thriving ever since its establishment three years ago as the result of the indefatigable labour on the part of a few wealthy gentlemen. It is sincerely hoped that the doctress in charge of the hospital will be punctual in her attendance both in the morning and in the evening and attend to the wants of the patients who repair to it, without making an abuse of the medicines intended for the poor.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 26th, 1898.

Reflections on the proposal of the Collector of Chingleput to put a stop to the celebration of the festival at Conjeeveram.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th May, regrets to hear that the District Magistrate of Chingleput has proposed to put a stop to the celebration of the grand festival at Conjeeveram this year on the ground that cholera is prevalent in the neighbourhood. The paper observes that the interference on the part of the authorities with the time-honoured religious observances of the people is inconsistent with the religious neutrality maintained by the British Government, and asks whether the Collector of Chingleput can guarantee for the disappearance of the epidemics if the Hindus and the Muhammadans give up celebrating their festivals. The paper concludes with the remark that the curious measures adopted by the Government of Bombay, such as segregation, fumigation, disinfection, and so forth to stamp out the plague were after all of no avail, but only tended to aggravate the sufferings of the people, and earnestly hopes that Government will leave nature to take her own course in India bearing in mind that the Hindus have a strong belief in fatalism and that such a belief on their part will make them withstand the sweeping diseases such as small-pox, cholera, etc.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tanjore*, May 15th, 1898.

A few suggestions for the information of the Collector of Tanjore and the Board of Revenue.

29. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 15th May, says that he makes the following suggestions from his experience of the district of Tanjore for several years:—

(1) The work of stationary sub-magistrates in the district of Tanjore is not open to any complaint as they discharge their duty diligently and properly and as the people are greatly benefited thereby; but in regard to the sub-magistrates, who are also deputy tahsildars, there is ample room for criticism. As these

sub-magistrates in the discharge of their revenue work are obliged to go on circuit for over a period of fifteen days in a month, the result is that people experience great hardship and the execution of public duty is far from being satisfactory. It is therefore suggested that those sub-magistrates who go by the name of deputy tahsildars should be relieved of their revenue work altogether.

(2) The division of the district into taluks is unsatisfactory. The district is divided into nine taluks and as the southern boundary of the Pattukkóttai taluk is at a distance of 60 miles from that town, the ryots as well as the village officers are obliged to travel a great distance for transacting revenue work and the execution of public duty must, as a matter of course, be delayed. As the taluk yields too small a beriz to allow it to be divided into two taluks, it is suggested that the revenue work and the pay of the tahsildar of Pattukkóttai should be reduced a little and the pay and the duties of the tahsildar of Aranténgi, which is 30 miles to the south of Pattukkóttai, should be increased, which would lessen the work of both the officers to a considerable extent and enable them to carry on their work more expeditiously. In Aranténgi there should be a sub-treasury and the kist due from those parts which lie to the south of that town should be allowed to be paid into that treasury as a matter of convenience.

(3) As Tanjore and Kumbakónam which are first-class taluks in the district containing a population of 3½ millions yielding a beriz of 10 lakhs each, the tahsildars concerned find themselves unable to cope with the heavy pressure of work connected with these taluks. It is therefore suggested that Papavinasam should be made a taluk comprising Harithwaramangalam, Awur and Umbalappadi which now form part of the Kumbakónam taluk, together with Ranganathapuram and Govindakudi circles, and Séliyamangalam, Ammápét, Milattur, Onpathiveli, Mangudi and Sargojeepuram which are now included in the Tanjore taluk, so that pressure of work in respect of the said two taluks could be reduced to a normal extent.

(4) The limits of the jurisdiction of the several sub-magistrates in the district are also open to objection. The village of Alangudi, which is only at a distance of a furlong from the limits of the jurisdiction of the sub-magistrate of Nídámangalam, is included in the town of Kumbakónam which is 15 miles from the said village, and, similarly, Paruthichery, which is only one mile away from the limits of the jurisdiction of the sub-magistrate of Kudavásal, is included in Kumbakónam circle which is 12 miles from the place, and by this unsatisfactory arrangement not only the work of the sub-magistrate of the town of Kumbakónam is greatly increased, but the parties are also obliged to undergo great hardship and inconvenience by being put to the necessity of travelling over an unreasonable distance. The following division is therefore suggested in view to put the state of things in a better condition:—

(i) The jurisdiction of the Nídámangalam sub-magistrate should extend to Harithwaramangalam circle so as to include therein Alangudi and Harithwaramangalam.

(ii) The jurisdiction of the Kudavásal sub-magistrate should include the whole of Nachiyarkudi police circle.

(iii) The jurisdiction of the Kumbakónam stationary sub-magistrate should include Kumbakónam municipality, Kumbakónam taluk station, Valangiman police station — Alangudi and Awur being excepted — and Swamimalai police station.

(iv) As crimes are of frequent occurrence in Tiruvadamarudúr police circle, it is desirable that a new police station should be opened in Kanjanur and that Tiruvadamarudúr, Kanjanur, Tiruppanandál and Panthanallur should be brought within the jurisdiction of the sub-magistrate of Tiruvadamarudúr.

(v) Papavinasam including Awur, Milattur, Ayyampét and Kapistalam—the portion which falls within the jurisdiction of the sub-magistrates of Tanjore and Tiruvádi being excluded—should be brought under the

jurisdiction of the sub-magistrate of Papavinasam. The ordinary sub-magistrate of Kumbakónam, who is drawing a pay of Rs. 100, should be appointed stationary sub-magistrate of Papavinasam on a pay of Rs. 120 and the pay of the sub-magistrate of Pattukkóttai should be reduced to Rs. 100 as he has not much work to do.

The correspondent wishes that the Collector of Tanjore and the Board of Revenue should pay particular attention to this article.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, May 21st, 1898.

Unsatisfactory condition of some of the roads in the district of Salem.

30. A correspondent to the *Agnikulathithan*, of the 21st May, complains that some of the main roads in the district of Salem are filled with heaps of sand and earth here and there and on the sides, which form the abode of snakes, and requests the authorities to have such heaps of sand and earth removed ere long, as many a traveller has been bitten by the serpents that roam about the roads.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, May 25th, 1898.

An advice to the sub-magistrate of Tirutturaippúndi.

31. The *Jananukulan*, of the 25th May, regrets to remark that Mr. C. P. Raghava Chariyar, the sub-magistrate of Tirutturaippúndi, is very hasty and hot-tempered and generally picks quarrels with the police, the parties and the vakils, and that he has been warned by his higher authorities but in vain. The paper advises the sub-magistrate in question to behave better and avoid unpleasant remarks from his official superiors.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 14th, 1898.

The Madras Executive Council.

32. The *Sasilekha*, of the 14th June, remarking on the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Arundel to the recent vacancy in the Council, writes thus:—We regret much that grave injustice has been done to the Honourable Mr. S. Crole. Our Governor has never done such injustice since he assumed the administration of the Presidency. It is not clear why he has not given him the appointment of a Member of Council. But it remains to be seen whether the Secretary of State will approve this appointment or not. When the Madras Government tried once before to obstruct his promotion, the Secretary of State interfered and saw justice done to him. Some people suggest certain reasons. It seems that as soon as our Governor entered on his duties, there were frequent altercations between him and the Honourable Mr. Bliss. Without acting as the Governor had required him to do, he commenced to induce the Governor to agree to whatever he thought was right. As each could not act as the other directed, Mr. Bliss thought it better to resign his appointment than to act as the Governor required him to do. Then the Secretary of State seems to have intervened and reconciled them. Mr. Crole is as able as Mr. Bliss and is in some respects more distinguished. It is not known whether, bearing this fact in mind, the prudent Governor has perhaps refused Mr. Crole this appointment, under the impression that, should Mr. Crole join the Council, the quarrel he had had with Mr. Bliss before might recommence. There is no reason to suppose that when the Governor appoints as Councillors those who obey him and act as he directs, the administration will be satisfactory, though he may find himself comfortable; for there is much to be done in the administration and the Governor has no experience of this country. Is it not necessary, therefore, that there should be some one in the Council competent to criticise satisfactorily the views of the Governor? We hope that the Secretary of State will annul the appointment made by the inexperienced Governor and give it to Mr. Crole.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, June 4th, 1898.

Indian military expenditure. How the revenues of India may be improved.

33. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 4th June, in a leading article headed "Indian Military Expenditure" regrets the decision of the Ministry not to make any grant towards the expenses of the frontier wars, in violation of the promise which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made, and remarks as follows:—The disappointment caused by this withholding of the grant has created an impression abroad that the Government is becoming hard and unsympathetic. India has had such an exceptional and unhappy year that a voluntary contribution from England would have been a graceful mark of sympathy at

this time of acute strain and distress, and would have produced the happiest results politically. There is more reason for a home grant because it was a Secretary of State for India that ruined one of the most hopeful efforts to ameliorate the condition of the ryots. When Lord Mayo drew up a scheme for the agricultural improvement of the country, the Secretary of State frustrated the project by ruling that revenue, and not agriculture, should be the main object of the new department, and he directed that the head of it must be chosen for his knowledge of revenue and not agricultural matters. Ever since then the Agriculture department has been starved. It is the more necessary, therefore, to obtain help from other quarters. Land Settlement, Land Records, and Agriculture should no longer be combined. The Director-General of Agriculture should be a Member of the Viceroy's Council. Each province should have a Provincial Director. The first duty should be a careful agricultural survey of the country to see what is good in native methods and what improvements might be introduced. Former attempts largely failed for want of this preliminary inquiry. There should be a similar organisation of a Department of Manufacture and Commerce. Technical colleges, industrial and commercial schools should receive attention. By the judicious rules drawn up by Mr. Nicholson, the ryots might be freed from the meshes of the money-lenders, while an effort was made to promote habits of thrift. The establishment of a special department for advance to ryots, on the lines which prevailed under Hindu and Muhammadan Governments, is desirable. An Emigration department should be organised. A sum of two millions sterling if granted by England would enable a good commencement to be made, and before it was expended the regular revenue would enable the work to be continued.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1898.

Repetition of offences by the Mappila sepoys at Cannanore.

34. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th May, in repeating its complaint against the Mappila sepoys of Cannanore, cites certain instances of their high-handedness and rowdyism of which the following are some:—

(1) Robbing the helpless wayfarers of the articles and money in their possession in broad daylight by using force.

(2) Taking away by force mangoes, sweetmeat, etc., from poor dealers and beating them if they demand the price.

(3) Insulting girls and women if they chance to pass by.

The several cases of theft that occurred in Cannanore lately in which the police could not detect the culprits must, the article believes, have been committed, if not by the Mappila sepoys themselves who are enlisted from the ranks of notorious robbers, at least through their assistance and encouragement. It is unfortunate, the paper says, that Colonel Burton does not bestir himself in the matter. The article concludes with a request to the Collector of Malabar, who has been inquiring into the matter, to do what is necessary for ridding the people of these troublesome sepoys.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, June 4th, 1898.

The education of minors under the Court of Wards unsatisfactory.

35. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th June, referring to the Government order reviewing the report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1306, says that though improvements have been made in collections of revenue to the estates, the education of the minors has not received the attention it demands, and hopes that the Government will take the matter into its consideration.

Manorama, *Calicut*, June 6th, 1898.

The tahsildars and their clerks unable to draw their monthly pay as early as other officers.

36. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 6th June, referring to a recent order of the Accountant-General, Madras, to the effect that the salary of taluk establishment, *i.e.*, of the tahsildar and his clerks, can be paid only after their pay bill had been countersigned by the Divisional officer and checked in the Huzur treasury, complains that this system of payment is unjust on the ground that officers holding appointments of less responsibility and pay are empowered to draw

their salary direct from the treasury because these latter are gazetted officers. The article, therefore, suggests that either the tahsildars should, if possible, be made gazetted officers or they should be allowed to draw their pay bill when countersigned by the Divisional officer.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, June 8th, 1898.

37. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th June, hears from a correspondent to the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator* that the registrar of births and deaths of Calicut municipality lives at Chéváyúr at a distance from the municipal limits, and that the Calicut public are put to great inconvenience.

The Calicut public put to great inconvenience by the registrar of births and deaths living at Chéváyúr.

38. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper complains that the pay of the Calicut Survey office clerks is not regularly disbursed, the salary for April last being disbursed only on the 24th May. This is a source of great hardship to low-paid clerks.

The pay of the Survey office clerks not regularly disbursed.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, May 26th, 1898.

39. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th May, in connection with the Birthday Honours' list, remarks with great surprise that not a single individual in Mysore or in the civil and military station, Bangalore, has been honoured with a title, though there are many capable and deserving men in that province. The *Qasim* hopes that this omission will be supplied when the next opportunity occurs.

Birthday Honours' list.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, June 4th, 1898.

40. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 4th June, mentions that the people of England are strongly against the introduction of gold standard in India. They are also struggling to bring about the re-opening of mints here, but Government persists in its present policy. The editor observes that the closing of the mints has resulted in the production of illicit silver coins.

The Mint question.

## III.—Legislation.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, May 28th, 1898.

41. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th May, while regretting that the Malabar Tenancy Bill was not entrusted to an officer conversant with Malabar and its customs, such, for example, as the Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham, hopes that, in the hands of an able, kind and experienced officer like the Hon'ble Mr. Crole, the people of Malabar have not much to fear. The article suggests that, as the Bill should be fully discussed in the light of every information available on the subject, Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar, B.A., B.L., may be nominated to the seat in the Legislative Council left vacant by the death of the Hon'ble Mr. H. T. Ross.

Suggestion to nominate M.R.Ry. C. Sankaran Nayar Avargal to a seat in the Legislative Council.

## IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, June 2nd, 1898.

42. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd June, regrets that the consumption of arrack has considerably increased within the past few years in the province of Mysore, and urges the Government to close some of the shops as an effective remedy for the increase of drinking habits among the people.

The Abkári department of Mysore.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, June 3rd and 10th, 1898.

43. The *Suryodaya*, of the 3rd and the 10th June, strongly condemns the grant of a bonus of four lakhs of rupees made by Her Highness the Maharani Regent to Diwan Sir Seshadri Iyer on the ground that he has done no good to the province, but has, on the other hand, done a great deal of harm to the people by rigorous exactions of revenue, and employment of foreigners to all important offices in the State. The fact also that he has held office for an unusually lengthened period and has drawn more pay than

The bonus to the Diwan of Mysore on his retirement.

any other single Diwan up to this time renders it highly iniquitous, in the opinion of the editor, that he should claim anything more from the coffers of the State.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

44. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 4th June, writes as follows:—Highhandedness and mischiefs on the part of the British soldiers in India are ever on the increase, and there is nothing to indicate that the authorities bestow due attention on the subject and adopt remedial measures. When a question was raised in the Parliament some days ago in respect of the case of a gunner who had shot a native in Northern India, the Secretary of State spoke in such a manner as to make it appear that the question should be dropped altogether. The more such subjects are hushed up the greater is the mischief on the part of the British soldiers. The fact that a couple of weeks ago two soldiers killed a hospital assistant at Calcutta while he was dressing their wounds is still fresh in the memory of the people. On Saturday last two soldiers in Kasal assaulted the cart-drivers who were taking some barrels of whisky in their cart when they refused to furnish the soldiers with whisky on demand, and took to their heels throwing the cart, the drivers and the bullocks together with the barrels in a large pit. It was reported that on the same day two soldiers of the 16th Lancers assaulted a native and walked away with Rs. 200 and some silver bullions which he was carrying from the treasury at Umballa. Rumour has it that soldiers pelt stones at the carriages and harass the passers-by along the Fort St. George. It is expedient that the authorities should award such soldiers exemplary punishment rather than enable them to escape under some pretext or other.

Indifference of the authorities to the mischiefs caused to the people by the British soldiers.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, June 4th, 1898.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd June, referring to the recent strike at the Perambúr workshop, thinks it highly desirable that the attention of Government as well as that of the public should be drawn to the difference found between the native workmen and their Eurasian and East Indian colleagues in respect of pay, and hopes that the members of the Legislative Council will bestow the necessary attention on the subject.

Remarks on the strike at the Perambúr workshop.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1898.

46. The *Jananukulan*, of the 4th June, reports that fire-treading—a custom which has been strictly prohibited by Government in several Hindu temples on grounds of public safety—was one of the several feats exhibited during the recent Mohurrum, and wishes Government to take steps to put a stop to it even during the Mohurrum, so that Government may not be accused of partiality towards the Muhammadan community.

Advisability of putting a stop to fire-treading during the Mohurrum feast.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, June 4th, 1898.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th June, commenting on the suggestion of the *Hindu Patriot* that in order to prevent popular riots in India more power should be given to the zamindars, says that the zamindars of the present day can by no means be regarded as the leaders of the people. By their neglect of their people, their dissipation and extravagance, and ignorance they have lost all respect which they might have commanded, and it would now be really disastrous to give them more power in the hope that they would exercise that power for the good of the peace of the country.

Who are the natural leaders of the people?

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 6th, 1898.

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## Erratum.

In line 5, para. 14, page 159 of Report No. 10 on Vernacular Newspapers for fortnight ending May 31—

*Insert* the word "and" before the word "remarks."

[Issued 23rd June 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 12 of 1898.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 30th June 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | June 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th June 1898. |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 15th ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Sukha Jivani" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 300 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 5th, 15th and 25th June 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 18th and 25th June 1898. |
| 7 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 13th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th June 1898. |
| 9 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 6th, 13th and 20th June 1898. |
| 10 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 9th June 1898. |
| 11 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,400 | 18th and 25th June 1898. |
| 12 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 10th June 1898. |
| 14 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 28th May and 13th, 20th and 27th June 1898. |
| 15 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 11th, 18th and 25th June 1898. |
| 16 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th and 22nd June 1898. |
| 17 | "Vijayathvajam" .. .. .. | Dévakóttai .. .. | 800 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 11th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st and 23rd June 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | June 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 400 | 18th and 25th June 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th June 1898. |
| 22 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th June 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 20th and 27th June 1898. |
| 24 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 17th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Veerashaivamathadarsha" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 19th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Mysore Star" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 15th June 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 600 | 5th and 15th June 1898. |
| 31 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 11th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 10th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 11th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 11th and 18th June 1898. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 570 | 13th, 20th and 27th June 1898. |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 15th and 22nd June 1898. |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 11th, 18th and 25th June 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th, 20th and 27th June 1898. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 15th and 25th June 1898. |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th June 1898. |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 19th and 26th June 1898. |
| 42 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 18th June 1898. |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 9th ,, ,, |
| 44 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Ain-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | 17th ,, ,, |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Suryodaya*, of the 24th June, says that the Russians have long been desirous of securing a port on the Indian seas, and have now resolved to station their men-of-war at a port in the Persian Gulf with a view to besiege Bombay and Karachee when occasion should arise.

Russian designs with regard to India.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, June 24th, 1898.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th June, mentions that the *Al-Muvaid* of Cairo wishes to know what England means by prolonging her stay in Egypt, and when she will evacuate the country. The *Al-Muvaid* also observes that it was in fact promised by England that she would one day leave it, but as regards the date of evacuation, such terms were attached as made the matter ambiguous. Anyhow, the paper says, England should evacuate the country sooner or later in the same way as the Sultan has commenced to evacuate Thessaly in accordance with the promise made by His Majesty.

Evacuation of Thessaly.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 13th, 1898.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 20th June. The *Chouduim Saddi* (place of publication not mentioned), in proof of the Amir's good feeling towards the British Government, writes that Afridi Jirga, which was on its way to Kabul, has been detained in Jalalabad under instructions from the Amir.

Amir's good feeling towards Government.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 20th, 1898.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th June, mentions that its contemporary the *Hindu* of Madras inserts a speech recently delivered by a German officer named Colonel von Pemberston, in which it is said that should Russia invade India, the Afghans, numbering about 40 lakhs, would possibly side with her if assured of plunder, that the friends of Russia, who live in India, would create another mutiny in this country and that the Muhammadans of India, who are disaffected and who have become daring in consequence of the recent Turkish victories over the Greeks, would probably declare a religious war against the British Government. The *Shams* observes that its contemporary inserted the above without criticism with a view to show its latent enmity against the Muhammadans. It is absurd to think that the Amir, who receives crores of rupees annually, will side with Russia, or that there will be another mutiny in India, while many regular troops are guarding it, or that the Muhammadans are disaffected when they enjoy such peace and happiness under the British Government as they have not seen under any other rulers. The *Shams* concludes with the remark that their keeping aloof from the congress is sufficient proof of the faithfulness of the Muhammadans.

Russian invasion on India.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 27th, 1898.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. The *Jananukulan*, of the 18th June, referring to a number of cases in which the accused were no other than Police officers themselves, regrets to observe as follows:—Constables constituting the Police force are as a rule men who belong to the dregs of the native community possessing little or no education, social position and sense of duty, and do not therefore serve the purpose of guarding the life and property of the people for which they are intended. It is hoped that Government will reorganise the Police department by employing men of good character and educational qualifications on liberal pay. Government may be incapable of introducing the necessary reforms owing to want of funds; but nothing will prevent the authorities from minimising as far as possible the drawbacks of this department. It is a matter for regret that the higher authorities at times encourage the Police officers in the exercise of their arbitrary powers without sympathising with the people at large.

Necessity to reorganise the Police department.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, June 18th, 1898.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, June 17th, 1898.

6. The *Suryodaya*, of the 17th June, in a leading article gives the various ways in which the police oppress the people in the villages. It says that when any householder reports a case of theft he has to supply provisions and other things for the Police officers who come to his house for inquiry, and has thus to spend what has been spared by the thieves. If a rich man has the misfortune to incur the displeasure of any Police officer he is subjected to various indignities and even to vexatious prosecution. If he dares to complain to the higher authorities he can get no evidence against the police who are dreaded by the villagers. When the Police officer goes on circuit the potail and others have to collect supplies for him from the ryots. The powers now conferred on the police by the plague prevention rules are a fresh source of annoyance to the ryots. The few cases of oppression by the police that become public are no index to the large amount of corruption and violence and oppression that is going on in the name of law in the villages. The paper therefore calls upon the superior officers of the department to exercise great vigilance on the doings of their subordinates.

Police oppression in the villages.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1898.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 11th June, complains of the utter inefficiency or rather apathy of the Cannanore police, and attributes it to the fact that more than twenty of the thirty constables in Cannanore are natives of the town and are mutually related by some family connection or other. These constables neither detect culprits nor preserve order and peace in the town. What little is done in the detection of crime is effected by constables newly transferred to the town. The article therefore suggests that those constables who are natives of the town should be transferred from Cannanore, and invites the attention of the District Superintendent and the Inspector-General of Police to the matter.

Suggestion to transfer from Cannanore the police constables of the town.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 15th, 1898.

8. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th June, in renewing its complaints about the irregularities in the District police office, hears that the Reserve police inspector of Calicut, who has recently been found fault with and fined on certain charges brought against him by the Head-quarter inspector, has, in his turn, some complaints to prefer against the latter's irregular proceedings including pecuniary transactions of a private nature with the clerks of the office. The attention of the authorities concerned is invited to the matter which, it is hoped, will receive a thorough investigation. To keep an Head-quarter inspector against whom such charges are made, as the head of a district office in spite of repeated suggestions for a transfer, is, says the article, naturally productive of such irregularities.

Complaints against the Police head-quarter inspector, Calicut.

9. Another leader in the same issue of the paper dwells at length upon the rowdyism and high-handedness of notorious bad characters in the Calicut town. It is remarkable that the police do not bestir themselves in the matter and the article fears that, as a consequence thereof, public safety will be greatly endangered.

Notorious bad characters in Calicut.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1898.

10. A correspondent from Ponnáni writes to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd June, that the local police are found quite inefficient to detect cases of theft which occur very often in the place, and suggests that a transfer should be given to the whole body of the local police.

A suggestion to transfer the men of the Ponnáni police.

11. A Calicut correspondent to the same issue of the paper expresses no surprise at the increase of notorious bad characters in Calicut since they have chosen to make friends with the Police officers and are, therefore, let alone. A transfer of those among the police who have been for a long time in Calicut is, therefore, suggested to be the best means for putting a check upon the said characters.

Some among the Calicut police to be transferred.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 23rd June, strongly disapproves of the posting of Mr. Rahiman Khan as the Police Inspector for Manjéri division, the largest division in the district. The eight police stations of the division are situated at great distances from each other in hilly tracts and the inspection of these stations is therefore attended with great inconvenience and expense to an inspector who is only on probation and draws only a small pay. Besides, Mr. Rahiman Khan is new to Malabar and its people. The article says that an experienced and able inspector of the first or second class should be posted to this important division and calls the attention of the District Superintendent to the matter.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, June 23rd, 1898.

A 1st-class Inspector of Police to be posted to the Manjéri division.

### (b) *Courts.*

13. The *South Indian Mitran*, of the 5th June, regrets to remark that the people of the district of Madura are harassed by criminal tribes known as *Kallars*, to whose depredations are due mischief by fire, killing and lifting of cattle and other atrocious acts, and requests Government to adopt the necessary measures—

SOUTH INDIAN MITRAN, *Dindigul*, June 5th, 1898.

Desirability of adopting the necessary measures for keeping certain criminal tribes of the district of Madura under due control.

(1) for taking a census of the criminal tribes living in the various parts of the district and ascertaining the nature as well as the total extent of land owned by them;

(2) for finding out some means of livelihood for those who do not own lands and live on cultivation;

(3) for opening schools in the villages inhabited by them and giving them the benefit of education;

(4) for suppressing the nefarious act of cattle-lifting in particular and theft of property in general by giving them suitable appointments in the Police and other departments as in the case of the Mappilas of the district of Malabar; and

(5) for directing those who have no occupation among them to appear before the village magistrates every day at 9 P.M. and sign a register to be kept for the purpose.

14. The *Suryodaya*, of the 24th June, gives an account of an attempt to outrage the modesty of a respectable Hindu woman by Gunner Richardson and Private Batraby, who entered the house of the woman and proceeded to examine her person, representing themselves to be plague inspection officers. Gunner Richardson was convicted by the magistrate and was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment, while the other was acquitted. The paper points out that in Calcutta a Hindu who represented himself to be a plague inoculator was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and contrasts the two sentences and remarks that Europeans are generally let off with light punishments however heinous their offences might be.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, June 24th, 1898.

Inadequate punishment of a soldier in Bombay.

15. A Palghat correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th June, mentions that the Head Assistant Magistrate of the place takes objection to clients standing even in the verandah of the court at the time of the hearing of cases. This prohibition is unjust according to the correspondent.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 25th, 1898.

Clients not to stand in the verandah of the Head Assistant Magistrate's Court, Palghat.

### (d) *Education.*

16. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd June, expresses its regret that the result school at Periyapuram in Ponnáni taluk has not been brought under the management of the taluk board. The school stands in great need of a suitable building to hold its classes in, and the article therefore suggests that the local

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1898.

Periyapuram result school to be brought under the taluk board.

travellers' bungalow, which travellers at present rarely resort to, may be utilised for the purpose. Every encouragement should be given to a school of this sort attended by many Mappila boys, and the article therefore invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the President of the District Board to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 25th, 1898.

The 5th-grade teachers also to pass the new Teachers' Grade examination.

17. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th June, disapproves of the recent order of the Director of Public Instruction to the effect that all 5th-grade teachers who had passed their examination prior to the introduction of the present "Written Examination and Practical Test" should likewise qualify themselves in accordance with the new rules. The 5th-grade teachers are village schoolmasters and they had only to pass the present Primary Grade examination to qualify themselves as teachers. Many of these 5th-grade teachers are old and experienced men drawing only a very meagre salary and to require them to pass the new examination is unnecessary. The article hopes that the Director of Public Instruction will re-consider the matter and cancel the order in question.

Non-payment of the result grants to teachers in board schools.

18. A Tellicherry correspondent writes to the same issue of the paper that the result grants due to teachers in board schools in connection with the last annual examination have not yet been disbursed, so that great hardship and pecuniary embarrassment has been caused to these low-paid teachers. The attention of the Municipal authorities is invited to the matter.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 14th, 1898.

Necessity for metallic roads in the South Arcot district.

19. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th June, observes that good and extensive roads are indispensable to the progress of agriculture, and remarks that in spite of about fifty applications from him to the President of the Taluk Board of Tindivanam pointing out the absolute necessity of opening a branch metallic road from Kilputtupattu to the Kiliyanur road in the taluk of Tindivanam, a distance of about 8 miles, on the ground that about twenty-five thousand people living in twenty villages thereabouts, besides millions of other inhabitants on all sides, will be greatly benefited thereby, the authorities have not as yet attended to the want complained of. The correspondent alluding to the remark made by Government that the District Board of South Arcot has not utilised its funds in the satisfactory improvement and extension of roads, concludes by saying that the roads referred to in the memorial recently submitted by the people of the district are absolutely necessary in the interest of agriculture, local industry and trade, and hopes that Government will have the grievances of the memorialists redressed ere long.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 10th, 1898.

Advisability of opening a good road from Tuticorin to Tiruchengódu.

20. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th June, suggests to the authorities the desirability of opening a good road from Tuticorin to Tiruchengódu, a distance of 23 miles, as the latter is a place of great pilgrimage and as there is but one road from Palamcottah, which is as a rule in a bad condition during the rainy season.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, June 18th, 1898.

Remarks on the members of municipal boards.

21. The *Jananukulan*, of the 18th June, observes as follows:—We regret to attribute the insanitary state and the wretched condition of the roads of the district of Tanjore to indifference and neglect of duty on the part of the councillors of the municipal boards, some of whom, who do not enjoy the benefit of higher education, are bent on creating party spirit among the councillors and advancing their own private interest, without bestowing the necessary attention on public matters. It is therefore desirable that Government should approve of the appointment by election of persons

as members of the district and taluk boards, after ascertaining whether they possess the necessary educational qualifications and knowledge of law, and whether they will work hard in the interest of the public.

22. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 20th June, approves of the election rules published by Government, and is glad to note that they will prevent the occurrence of a number of irregularities and fraud during the time of election. The paper, however, remarks that the rule requiring voters to enter a separate room and record their vote is likely to be abused, as the polling officer may induce them to vote for a particular candidate whom he may wish to favour, and hopes that voters will be allowed to record their opinion at a place where they may not be seen by the polling officer. The paper concludes with the remark that rules 24 and 25 do no prescribe the procedure to be adopted in the case of those voters who can neither read nor wrote.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, June 20th, 1898.

Remarks on the election rules.

23. The *Jananukulan*, of the 25th June, referring to the remark of Government on the unsatisfactory working of the Tanjore municipality, mentions the following cases in which some of the municipal councillors themselves are guilty of misconduct:—

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, June 25th, 1898.

Remarks on the conduct of some of the councillors of the Tanjore municipality.

(1) When Mr. K. Kaliyanasundaram Iyer was the chairman of the Tanjore municipality, it was said that he engaged the services of two of the municipal peons to do his private work at home.

(2) Rumour has it that Mr. Pundi Appasawmi Vandayar, who has served the Tanjore municipality as a councillor for a considerable length of time, has not as yet paid his dues to the municipality for the years 1895–96, 1896–97 and 1897–98, in spite of the fact that a warrant was issued against him.

(3) Another councillor by the name of Palani Andi Pillai is reported to have made an unlawful encroachment on Government lands.

The paper says that it is a pity that those men who should by their conduct set a good example to others are found misbehaving in the manner herein referred to. So long as such men continue to be municipal councillors it is impossible for the municipality of Tanjore to earn a good name and be high in the estimation of Government.

24. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 28th June, strongly objects to the new rule that permits women also to vote at the time of the election of a municipal councillor, on the ground that Hindu women are on the whole still wanting in educational qualifications and judgment which are absolutely necessary for the exercise of the privilege of voting. The paper does not approve of the new rule which authorises every person that pays four rupees in the shape of professional tax to exercise the privilege of a voter, inasmuch as many a poor and ignorant person would come forward to vote, and thinks that considerable annoyance and fraud would be the consequence, and suggests the desirability of conferring the privilege of voting on those who pay not less than rupees eight as professional tax, and not less than rupees seven per month in the shape of house rent, in view to prevent the people of lower orders from exercising such an important privilege as that of voting.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, June 28th, 1898.

Certain suggestions regarding the qualifications of municipal voters.

25. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th June, remarks that the Government of Madras deserves the warmest thanks of the people for the efforts it has been making to prevent the outbreak of the plague in this Presidency. But he is afraid that, unless the sanitation of the town were improved, the plague might originate in Madras itself, without being imported from elsewhere. The poor being unable to make the necessary sanitary arrangements for themselves, it is desirable, he remarks, that sanitation should be

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 15th, 1898.

Private scavengering in Madras.

completely left in the hands of the municipality. The scavengers in Madras have to be paid, he says, what they demand, on the first of every month, with all their perqnisites for feasts and festivals. In spite of this, they sometimes fail to attend to their work for four or five days, on the pretext of some death or marriage in their families. He therefore challenges whether there can be any doubt for the development of plague worms in the latrines attached to private houses, generally tenanted by 30 or 40 individuals. Is it not true, he asks, that private houses in Madras contain too many inmates? What can they do, if the scavenger fails to clean the latrine? There is a tacit understanding, he notes, among these scavengers, that a latrine usually attended to by one of them should not be taken charge of by another when transferred to him, though he might be offered a higher fee for his work. Under these circumstances, the occupants of the house, the latrine of which is kept uncleaned, have no alternative but to report the matter to the sanitary inspector or overseer of the division, who generally orders the daffadar to attend to it. The daffadar pleads his inability to the complainants, and, on being cautioned a second time by the sanitary authorities, falsely represents to them that the matter has been set right, while the latrine remains as bad as ever. That a great portion of the city is in this filthy state may be guessed from the fact of very many people approaching in a few minutes the sanitary inspector of their ward with their complaints. This insanitary condition may not be the same throughout the town, and may perhaps be met with in some corner only; but one dirty corner, says the correspondent, is enough to injure the health of the whole population. The Government alone has the power to leave the work of scavengering in the hands of the individual scavengers or to place it under the control of the municipality. Therefore the Government alone has to take measures to remove the inconvenience. The correspondent cannot but think that the way is quite clear for the outbreak of cholera, plague or some severer epidemic in Madras. He believes that the abolition of private scavengering, and the placing of it under the control of the municipality, are absolutely necessary. He also believes that Government will understand the true state of affairs by ascertaining the number of complaints of the kind noted above received by sanitary inspectors during the last one month or so.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1898.

Tax levied in the Cannanore municipality heavy.

26. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th June, hears that a petition is about to be submitted by the municipal inhabitants of Cannanore to the Government of Madras praying against the present municipal rate of taxation which is shown to be not by any means in keeping with the impoverished condition of the town. The reasons embodied in the petition are, some of them, just and real, and are as follow:—

(1) From the year 1867 A.D. in which the Municipal Act came into force in Cannanore to the years 1880–82 A.D., Cannanore was a military cantonment town; one European regiment, two regiments of Native Infantry, and some other regiments being stationed there. All these regiments gave employment of some sort or other to the inhabitants of Cannanore, and their unfortunate removal from the station accounts, in part at least, for the present impoverished state of the town.

(2) Seasonable and timely rain favoured the crops in those years, commerce and traffic were in a flourishing condition, and the outbursts of infectious and epidemic diseases were few and far between.

(3) Even in those years of prosperity municipal tax was levied only at 5 per cent., while at present, under circumstances quite the reverse of those that prevailed formerly, the tax is levied at 7½ per cent.

(4) In many instances municipal expenditure admits of curtailment, and there are also some instances of unnecessary expenditure.

The article, in conclusion, hopes that, in consideration of these grievances of the Cannanore people, the Government will take the necessary steps in the matter.

27. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th June, referring to the recent election and nomination of Mr. Zachariah, B.A., headmaster of the Calicut Mission high school, as the secretary for the local municipal council, hopes that the Government will have no objection to appoint him to the post. Perhaps it may be urged that Mr. Zachariah does not possess the knowledge and experience which a revenue officer has and which may, in the opinion of the Government, be deemed essential for a secretary. But if the divisional officer should continue to be as at present the chairman of the municipal council, it is hoped that the municipal affairs will not suffer in the hands of Mr. Zachariah, although he may lack experience in matters pertaining to revenue.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 15th, 1898.

Recommending that the nomination of Mr. Zachariah as the secretary for Calicut municipality may be confirmed.

### (g) *Forests.*

28. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st June, regrets that the conservation of forests, though intended for the benefit of the ryots, has become one of the many causes of their impoverishment. It remarks that the levying of fees for grazing cattle in forest reserves is felt to be a grievance. For, these reserves are so near as to surround the villages close on the borders with no intervening ground for cattle to graze on and, when the cattle stray into the reserves, they are thrown into the pounds and kept there until certain fees are paid by the owners. Ninety-five per cent. of the ryots in this country being too poor to pay grazing fees, they are obliged to keep and feed their cattle at home, which consequently grow lean and unhealthy for want of sufficient exercise and fodder. The ryots are further prohibited from cutting firewood and gathering wild fruits and leaves in reserved forests. The Government is frequently misled by the district officers with their plausible arguments, in spite of its determination not to interfere with the rights of the villagers. Noting that within the last five years the Government revenues from grazing fees have increased from Rs. 1,05,000 to Rs. 3,40,500, the paper remarks that the ryots have become proportionately poor. It adds that the administration of forests should only be to conserve them, and not to obtain money by making the ryots suffer. Government servants employed in the Forest department seek to obtain promotion and titles by showing an increase in the revenues. But the Government should be cautious not to be misguided by them, but to safeguard the interests of the ryots.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 21st, 1898.

Forest administration.

### (h) *Railways.*

29. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 6th June, is of opinion that the opening of a branch railway line from Trichinopoly to Dondi through Pudukkóttai and Dévakóttai would not be so lucrative to the railway company and advantageous to the public as the opening of a line from Tanjore to Sivaganga through Pudukkóttai, inasmuch as the latter line recommended would connect the three important centres, such as Tanjore, Madura and Pudukkóttai, and prove highly beneficial to the public at large.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, June 6th, 1898.

Advisability of opening a branch railway line from Tanjore to Sivaganga through Pudukkóttai.

30. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th June, bitterly complains that many of the porters of the South Indian Railway, instead of serving the purpose for which they are intended by the Railway authorities, form a great nuisance to the passengers in that they thrust rashly into the compartments already filled up such of the passengers as grease their palms with an anna or so and their goods to the inconvenience of the other passengers, and that the stationmasters whose duty it is to attend to such irregularities while away the short time during which the trains halt at their stations in saluting the Government officials and European

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 10th, 1898.

Certain defects of the South Indian Railway requiring the adoption of remedial measures.

officers who happen to be in the train, and in ingratiating themselves into their favour, and concludes with the remark that stationmasters should not be allowed to stay in one and the same station for more than three years and that they should be strictly directed to see that no compartment is overcrowded, that the Brahmins engaged for the purpose of supplying the passengers with water discharge their duty properly, and that unwholesome articles of food and other eatables are not allowed to be sold at the station premises, as such a practice is the cause of the outbreak of cholera.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 25th, 1898.

Disregarded accommodation of 3rd-class passengers.

31. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th June, complains that the 3rd-class compartments attached to the "local train" of the Madras Railway Company subject passengers to very great inconvenience owing to abundant excessive leakage in the rainy season, and calls the attention of the authorities concerned to the matter. The article hopes that the complaint of the people will at last rouse the Railway authorities to pay proper attention to the comfortable accommodation of passengers who travel by the 3rd class and who are by far the greatest number of passengers of all classes.

### (i) *Public Works.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, June 18th, 1898.

Desirability of diverting the courses of certain rivers southwards to ward off famine.

32. The *Jananukulan*, of the 18th June, endorses the opinion of an engineer that if the courses of the Ganges, the Indus, and the Brahmaputra, which now discharge their contents into the sea, be diverted in such a way as to make them flow southwards as far as the Cape Comorin by digging a big canal in the centre of the peninsula, India would never suffer from drought, and thinks that if Government should stand as a surety, many a capitalist of this country and of England would come forward to be the shareholders of a large company and execute the work with success.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, May 28th, 1898.

Remarks on the encouragement of arrack vendors on the part of Government.

33. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 28th May, referring to the facts that the Legislative Council of the Government of Ceylon has levied duty on arrack exported from Colombo and that the arrack shopkeepers of Madras petitioned the Board of Revenue representing the loss they sustain in consequence, regrets to observe that Government sent a reply to the aggrieved petitioners stating that the liquors of Calicut and Palghat are as strong as that of Colombo, and that it would adopt the necessary measures to afford the arrack vendors of Madras all possible facilities in securing liquor from those places. The paper concludes with the remark that Government is not justified in encouraging arrack vendors by adopting the necessary measures to prevent them from sustaining loss in the sale of liquors, unmindful of the horrible consequences of the use of liquor which is not only unnecessary for the people of such a hot country as India, but which is also positively injurious to them in many ways. The paper earnestly hopes that the members of the Legislative Council will spare no pains in pointing out to Government the necessity of levying duty on the arrack imported to Madras from Calicut, and assures that many a family which is now smarting under the abominable effects of liquor will cherish with feelings of gratitude such a benevolent act on the part of the Madras Legislative Council.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 18th, 1898.

Unjust disposal of property for arrears of abkári kist.

34. A correspondent writes to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th June, that the amounts for which certain revenue inspectors and adhikaries dispose of the moveable property of defaulters by auction for arrears of abkári kist are much lower than the real value, the said revenue inspectors and adhikaries being themselves the buyers thereof.

35. A Tanúr correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd June, complains that, in consequence of the salt sub-inspector of the place not being conversant with the Malayalam language, the persons of the local fish-curing yard are put to great inconvenience in submitting their grievances to him.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1898.

Inconvenience caused by the Tanúr sub-inspector's non-acquaintance with the Malayalam language.

(*k*) *General.*

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th June, speaks of the high-handedness of the Anglo-Indian papers as follows:—We are sorry to hear that the *Englishman* and the *Capital*, which are Anglo-Indian papers published in Calcutta, have induced Government to bring the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* into trouble and behave in such a manner as to make it appear that either Government is partial to them or the new Act—the law of sedition—does not apply to them as well. We wonder at the story regarding the interview of His Excellency the Viceroy with a *yogi* near the Himalayas trumped up by the *Englishman* in respect of the origin of the bubonic plague. Even granting for sake of argument that such a story finds credence among the masses, is it logical to infer therefrom that the knowledge imparted to the Hindus by the British Government all along has been of no avail? All that we can infer from the story in question is that the British Government has yet to do, in the matter of education, a great deal more than what it has already done. We may even proceed so far as to say that the indifference on the part of Government in educating and civilizing the masses is a sinful act. It is a thousand pities that the vernacular papers, which are the only means of educating the masses in these days when the schools already in existence are abolished and those of indigenous growth are not aided with liberal grant, are discouraged. If Government really wishes that the ignorance of the masses should be dispelled it should, as we remarked on a previous occasion, encourage the native newspapers in all possible ways—particularly by reducing their postal charges. It is only then that Government will acquire sufficient stability. The statement that native newspapers are mischief-makers is a groundless denunciation and is not worthy of belief.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 14th, 1898.

Reflections on the attitude of the Anglo-Indian papers towards the Native press.

37. The same paper does not approve of the several appointments made by His Excellency the Governor in consequence of the demise of the Hon'ble Mr. Grose, and remarks as follows:—The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel as a Member of the Executive Council in preference to the Hon'ble Mr. Crole is unjust, as the latter is the senior in point of service, possessing vast experience and administrative skill and as he spared no pains in making an excellent use of the money sent from England during the recent famine. It is a pity that His Excellency the Governor, who has hitherto won a good name for impartiality, should have erred in overlooking the legitimate claims of the Hon'ble Mr. Crole, which is a sore disappointment to the people at large. Rumour has it that His Excellency the Governor contemplates certain arrangements in respect of the question of settlement in this Presidency. Had Mr. Crole been appointed a Councillor, he would have rendered His Excellency the Governor timely help in regard to the question of settlement. The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes as Chief Secretary is also open to objection. At the time when he was the Collector of Salem he was guilty of a number of scandals which tended to tarnish the reputation of Government. Although he is the younger brother of Sir Henry Stokes he does not possess even one-hundredth portion of his good qualities. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, who has succeeded the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, is no doubt an able and laborious officer; but we hear that he is hasty and wanting in government of tongue. Mr. Tremenheere, who has succeeded the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, is a useless officer as he has a proneness to pick quarrels wherever he goes, nor does he possess the necessary ability

Remarks on the several appointments made by His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in consequence of the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Grose.

and good character. In these circumstances, we deeply regret to notice the appointment of these officers by our good Governor on this occasion.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 18th, 1898.

Certain irregularities in respect of the Madras tram-cars.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th June, complains that the passengers arriving at the Periamet bridge by the tram-cars from Mylapore and Royapet with the intention of going to Egmore have to wait for a considerable length of time before they can enter the cars going to Egmore, which at times do not stop at the Periamet station to take such passengers, and that the passengers wishing to go to Mylapore and Royapet from Egmore experience the same difficulty near the Periamet bridge, and hopes that the necessary instructions will be given to the drivers to stop their cars at the Periamet station when they see the cars of the other sections arrive there.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, June 28th, 1898.

Agricultural banks.

39. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th June, observes that the Government is aware how the ryots of the several districts borrow money at a high rate of interest and become virtual slaves to the money-lenders. Hearing that the Mysore Government has started agricultural banks, His Excellency Lord Wenlock nominated Mr. F. A. Nicholson, the Collector of Anantapur, to work out a scheme for opening such banks. He travelled through Germany, Switzerland and Italy to study the subject, and embodied his observations in two volumes and submitted them to the Government. The Secretary of State also has been for the last two years thinking of establishing such banks. From time immemorial the ryots have been in the habit of borrowing at 12 or 24 per cent. *per annum* from sowcars and paying kist to the Government. Now if the Government should start such banks, it would be possible for the ryots to mortgage their lands and cattle at low rates of interest and redeem them.

The Government claims the ownership of the land. There need be no fear of the ryots running away to foreign lands with the lands here on their heads. If such banks are instituted there will be rather an equitable distribution of wealth, for the trade of the avaricious sowcars will suffer, and the ryots and others will prosper. Also those who have funds may invest them securely in the banks and rid themselves of all anxiety from robbers, etc. It is on account of possessing such banks that the ryots of France, Germany and Switzerland are enjoying happy lives.

It is not understandable what prevents the Government from embracing a scheme so salutary to the ryots, while it spends crores of rupees yearly without restraint in waging wars and constructing railways. It is doubtful whether the Secretary of State will in the end succeed in instituting such banks, or will silently shelve the whole matter.

Mr. F. A. Nicholson has not only book-knowledge of such banks but also practical experience, he being an eye-witness of the working of such banks in Europe. Why could not Government, asks the paper, appoint him on special duty and see that such banks are established and worked in the several districts before the time for his retirement should come, thus avoiding the necessity of another officer beginning to learn the A B C of the scheme hereafter. The Madras authorities are losing confidence in, and respect for, competent officers. They treat with regard only such as have a smattering knowledge. It does not therefore seem probable that the Madras Government will introduce the agricultural banks. It is hoped the India Government at least will take some interest in the matter and appoint Mr. Nicholson to establish such banks. The paper wishes to see the scheme enforced during the administration of Sir Arthur Havelock, as he is well acquainted with the condition of the ryots.

Kerala Chandrika, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1898.

Employment of peons and constables on works of a private and domestic nature.

40. A paragraph in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 11th June, referring to a suggestion of the *Mysore Standard* that it is advisable to forbid the high native officials under the Mysore Government to employ the constables and peons under them on menial work of a private and domestic nature, says that this practice is not without its parallel in this Presidency, and condemns it in strong language.

41. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th June, dwells upon the extreme desirability of opening a poor house in Calicut for the benefit of the lame and the blind whose number increases in almost the same proportion as the increase of poverty in Malabar. If the Government would take the initiative in the matter, the rich and generous among the Malayalis, says the article, will come forward and support the measure with liberal donations. In this connection the article regrets that effect has not been given to the contemplated establishment of a leper hospital in Calicut. It is hoped that the Government will bestow its attention upon the opening of a poor house in Calicut at an early date.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1898.

The desirability of opening a poor house in Calicut.

42. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 20th June, dwells at some length upon the inadvisability of allowing the situation of adhikaries (village munsifs) to continue as a sort of heritage in certain tarwads in Malabar, and attributes the prevailing irregularities in the mode of revenue collection to this system of appointing village munsifs. The adhikari is an important functionary in the village administration and must, therefore, possess tact, intelligence and some knowledge of law which the present incumbents, as a rule, have not. The article, therefore, concludes with a request that, before the new settlement rules come into force, orders may be issued that educational or other qualification, and not caste and hereditary claim alone, should be considered in appointing adhikaries.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 20th, 1898.

Suggestions regarding the appointment of village munsifs.

43. A correspondent to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 23rd June, writes to it from Neeleeshwaram in the Kasaragod taluk to say that the grievances of the Malayali inhabitants of the place can be redressed by the appointment, as Pudiakotta magistrate, Huzur sheristadar or head clerk, of either Malayalis or of persons well conversant with the Malayalam language. The Government, it is hoped, will give its due consideration to the matter.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, June 23rd, 1898.

The Pudiakotta magistrate, Huzur sheristadar or head clerk to be Malayalis or persons well conversant with the Malayalam language.

44. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd June, referring to the question put in the House of Commons whether it is not advisable to place some restrictions upon the treatment of the sick in India by native physicians, concurs with the Secretary of State for India in his reply given thereto. The article only regrets the want of an institution in this country for imparting instruction in native pharmacy, and suggests that the Government will do well either to establish such an institution in the country or encourage others to do it.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1898.

How to improve native medical treatment in India.

45. A correspondent to the same paper writes to it from Retutpudiyangadi that the postmaster of Tirúr, instead of delivering letters to addressees, directs them, after a day or two, to the Tanúr post office, or hands them over for delivery to village postmen. Great inconvenience is caused hereby and the attention of the authorities concerned is invited to the matter.

Complaints against the postmaster of Tirúr.

46. A traveller in Malabar writes to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 23rd June, that, owing to the apathy shown by the boatmen in conveying passengers across the many ferries in Malabar, travellers are put to great inconvenience. The boatmen are not adequately paid by the ferry contractors and hence arises the difficulty. It is therefore suggested that boatmen should, hereafter, be paid for their work by the taluk treasury.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, June 23rd, 1898.

Inconvenience of ferry-crossing in Malabar.

47. A Tirúr correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th June, makes mention of a certain officer of the place who is also an agriculturist. He employs the peons under him to work in the fields as well and put others to inconvenience.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 25th, 1898.

A certain Tirúr officer devoting his energies to cultivation.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 18th, 1898.

48. A correspondent named Ghulam Muhiuddin Farooqi, of Madras, writing to the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th June, about the plague, says that hundreds of thousands of rupees have been spent by Government for stamping out the plague but to no purpose, as doctors have not been able to treat their patients successfully. The correspondent admits that European doctors are perfect in surgery, but says they are not properly acquainted with the principles of treatment. In many instances in which these doctors have failed, native hakims have succeeded. Hence he suggests to Government the advisability of consulting native hakims in this matter and the issue of orders to the Collectors of districts to this effect.

Suggesting the advisability of consulting native hakims as regards plague preventive measures.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SOUTH INDIAN MITRAN, *Dindigul*, June 5th, 1898.

49. The *South Indian Mitran*, of the 5th June, attributes wholesale corruption among officers of all grades to the fact that the giver as well as the receiver of bribes is punished under the Act, and hopes that the authorities will adopt such measures as may seem best to them in view to enable the person who is forced to bribe an officer to bring to light the immoral character of the officer, without himself being brought into trouble later on.

Remarks on bribery.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 16th, 1898.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th June, referring to the committee appointed for reporting on the Madras Tenancy Bill and the refusal of some of the native non-official members to stay at Ootacamund to attend the meetings of the Council and to the resolution of Government that official members should, nevertheless, submit their report on the Bill, remarks that the procedure on the part of His Excellency the Governor is very unjust, and exhorts the people to bestir themselves to memorialize the Parliament in view to have a redress of the grievance.

Remarks on the appointment of a committee to report on the Madras Tenancy Bill.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1898.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd June, thinks it highly desirable that the Madras Government should follow the example of the Bombay and Bengal Governments in prohibiting by an enactment the wholesale adulteration of articles of food on the part of the merchants of this Presidency, some of whom do not scruple to mix the fat of the pig with ghee and sell milk diluted with water to an enormous extent.

Desirability of preventing by an enactment adulteration of articles of food.

52. The same paper observes as follows:—The Madras Tenancy Bill has been referred for opinion to the Hon'ble Messrs. Bliss, Arundel, Crole and Forbes, who are all official members. How can the report submitted by these gentlemen be conducive to the good of the tenants and the zemindars? If a law is to be made as dictated by these gentlemen, why should Government take the trouble to bring the subject before the Legislative Council? We never dreamt that matters would take such a turn during the *régime* of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock. Even Sir Grant Duff would not have ventured to do such things. What an evil time is this! Alas! this state of things is unprecedented in the history of the Legislative Council! Cannot the official members of the Legislative Council come down to Madras to enable the four non-official native members who cannot afford to stay at Ootacamund to help them in their deliberations? It is necessary tha twe should telegraph to the British public each and every irregularity the Madras Government is guilty of, inasmuch as the Bill will cut short the rights and privileges of the zemindars. It is a pity that God has not blessed the zemindars with moral courage and patriotism while He has showered on them riches.

Remarks on the Madras Tenancy Bill being referred to a Select Committee consisting of official members only.

53. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 28th May, writes as follows:—It is highly desirable that the second Appellate Court should consider propositions of fact as well as those of law to meet the ends of justice. It is much better to make the judgment of the Munsif's Court final instead of that of the first Appellate Court in respect of questions of fact, inasmuch as the Munsif's Court examines the parties in person and is therefore capable of deciding cases on their merits better than the first Appellate Court. It is a pity that section 584 of the Code of Civil Procedure tempts the first Appellate Court to abstain from framing issues of law in view to avoid its decision being reversed by the second Appellate Court. It is therefore earnestly hoped that the Viceregal Legislative Council at Calcutta will bestow due attention on this subject and so amend section 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure as to make it obligatory on the part of the second Appellate Court to take into consideration issues of fact as well.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, May 28th, 1898.

A suggestion to amend section 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

54. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th June, speaking of the condition of the zemindari ryots in this Presidency, opines that the Tenancy Bill now under the consideration of the Government will prove a success, if provision be made for the occupancy right of the ryot, for the recovery of rent by the landlord without the necessity of resorting to law courts, for the free and unfettered exercise of rights of ownership by the landlord and for bringing about a feeling of good understanding between the landlord and the tenant.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 25th, 1898.

"Condition of zemindari ryots."

55. The *Sasilekha*, of the 24th June, says that it has been resolved that the "Government Members"—the Hon'ble Messrs. Bliss, Crole, Arundel and Forbes—should meet, consult and draft the report on the Tenancy Bill without any assistance from the representatives of the people or of the zemindars. There is not the least chance of the report being favourable to the zemindars and the ryots. If Government is to pass Acts disregarding altogether the opinions of the representatives of the people, the intelligent people may infer for themselves what little good there is from the Legislative Council and from the representative members. The people would never have thought even in their dreams that such a great injustice would have taken place in the *régime* of "our Governor" Sir Arthur Havelock. The passing of an Act on the report dawn by a Select Committee with not even a single representative of the people, is unprecedented in the administration of the British Government. It is only now in the *régime* of this "our Governor" Sir Arthur Havelock that such a thing as this has commenced. The paper trusts that all the zemindars in the Presidency would convene a large meeting at Madras on the subject of this unjust course of action contemplated by the Government in respect to the Bill that is being framed to annihilate their rights and communicate their opinions to Parliament and thus save themselves. Though our zemindars are wealthy, their lack of knowledge and patriotism brings all these calamities upon them. The zemindars should hasten to explain to Parliament and obtain from it an order postponing the consideration of the draft Bill till the return of the Government from the Nilgiris.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 24th, 1898.

The Legislative Council.

56. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd June, desires that, in amending the Madras Tenancy Bill, the Government will welcome the objections of the various classes whose interests are thereby affected, by referring the Bill to such gentlemen as have got experience in the matter, or ask the non-official members of the Legislative Council to meet and submit, before the Select Committee sends in its report, a memorandum of amendments, proposed and passed at their meetings. If neither of the proposals be acceptable to Government, nothing is so good as to quietly submit to what the Government may do at its pleasure, inasmuch as there is no use in discussing the measure in writing. But as there are no circumstances calling for a hurried legislation of the sort and

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1898.

The Madras Tenancy Bill.

as Government has given promises in certain places to deeply and leisurely consider the representations of the people and then pass the Bill, it prays that Government will consider the Bill more leisurely before passing it.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 20th, 1898.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th June, requests Government to pass the Tenancy Bill into law after a careful and due consideration, otherwise, it says, the relations between landlords and tenants will suffer because of conflicting interests.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, June 23rd, 1898.

Reflections on the Madras Tenancy Bill.

57. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 23rd June, regrets that, owing to the inability of the four non-official members to attend the meetings, at Ootacamund, of the Select Committee in connection with the Madras Tenancy Bill, the people of the country, for whose benefit the Bill is intended, have not been properly represented. The article deems it very unfortunate that the Government did not think it necessary to discuss such an important Bill in Madras.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 11th, 1898.

Remarks on the Legislative Council of the Native State of Travancore.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th June, writes:—It is to be regretted that the Legislative Council of the Native State of Travancore is not what it ought to be. We have noticed many a case in which the members of the Legislative Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore were utterly incapable of legislating in such a way as to dispel the gloom of superstition that envelops that Native State. Nothing seems to be more anomalous to us than a new amendment of the Indian Penal Code proposed by Mr. Thanu Pillai, the Chief Secretary to the Native State of Travancore, that Brahmins should be exempted from capital punishment even when they are convicted of the heinous offence of murder, on the score that they are holy. It is an admitted fact that capital punishment was not inflicted on Brahmins in times of yore, inasmuch as they were not as a rule found guilty of murder. This was due more or less to the circumstance that Brahmins of former days were of high order and possessed tender feelings. So long as the Brahmins of the present day are not the Brahmins of the by-gone days, it is but just and proper that the same law should apply to all the classes alike in these days. As no civilized nation will ever pardon a murderer, it is earnestly hoped that the Government of Madras will step in to set matters right in the State of Travancore, which seems to be subject to the shackles of superstition.

VIJAYATHVAJAM, *Devakóttai*, June 16th, 1898.

Advisability of encouraging the vernaculars in the several Native States.

59. The *Vijayathvajam*, of the 16th June, dwelling at length on the pitiable plight to which the several vernaculars of this country have been reduced in consequence of English being the language of the British Government, exhorts the princes and chiefs of the various Native States to transact their business in their own vernaculars and confer high appointments on men that possess creditable attainments in the vernaculars in view to prevent the gradual extinction of those languages.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, June 15th, 1898.

The Mysore Government found fault with for not encouraging native medicine.

60. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th June, complains that in these days of English education no encouragement is given to the practice of native medicine, and thinks that it is the duty of Native States to see that the ancient science of India is not lost altogether. Mr. Ramachendra Iyer, a Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, established an hospital for the practice of native medicine in Bangalore and maintained it for upwards of three years at his own cost, but as the Government of the State did not lend him a helping hand to make it a permanent institution, he has thought fit to withdraw his help and the institution, which had been doing immense good to the suffering people, has been allowed to die.

61. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th June, finds fault with the heads of offices in Mysore for disregarding the claims of the men already in their establishments in filling up vacancies that occur from time to time in their offices. These officials, the paper says, generally import outsiders sometimes to please their superiors by entertaining men recommended by them, at other times to induce their brother officials to admit their own relatives in return for giving places to men recommended by those gentlemen. No one is actuated by considerations of justice or impartiality or the requirements of Government service in the distribution of patronage. In some places are to be found men ignorant of Canarese as Canarese munshis, and men who know nothing of revenue matters doing the work of revenue munshis. Such anomalies, the paper says, ought to be put an end to.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 27th, 1898.

Favouritism and jobbery in Mysore Government offices.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th June, observes as follows:—We regret to hear that the House of Commons has sanctioned the grant of a loan of 100 millions of pounds at the instance of the Financial Member of the Government of India, with the avowed object of enabling the Government of India to liquidate the debt already contracted, to open additional railways in India and to have in reserve a certain sum for the purpose of meeting emergent expenses. It is indeed very strange to note that the Financial Member, who six months ago spoke with vehemence on the prosperity of India and asserted that there was no necessity for England to help India with loan, should speak now in a different strain. Had money been spent more economically in respect of the Frontier wars there would not have been this necessity for borrowing 100 millions of pounds on this occasion. The more Government borrows the greater is the suffering on the part of the people. Government has levied ever so many new taxes and raised the old ones, has had no time to adopt the necessary measures to redress the grievances of its subjects, and has reduced to a considerable extent the sums used to be spent on the spread of education and sanitary reforms. It is a pity that in spite of such a disagreeable state of things Lord George Hamilton and Sir Henry Fowler are of opinion that a time of prosperity for India has set in. It is to be regretted that, since the acquisition of Burma, Government has enhanced the tax on salt, kerosine-oil and piece-goods, and that it has raised land-tax to the extent of five crores within a space of twenty years. No one who has correctly understood the real condition of India can agree with Lord George Hamilton in his opinion about the condition of this country. That a portion of the amount to be borrowed will be utilised in the extension of railways is certain. We earnestly hope that the amount intended to be utilised in that direction will be spent in the improvement of canals, tanks, rivers and wells, which would be of substantial help to the ryots, who form the bulk of the population of this country, and at the same time a timely relief to the poor labourers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 11th, 1898.

Reflections on the contemplated loan for the benefit of India.

63. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th June, suggests to Government the desirability of translating into various vernacular languages and publishing for general information the recent order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that any soldier found guilty of hunting without the necessary permit shall be tried before a court-martial and deservedly punished on conviction, and thinks that such a publication will restore to the masses peace of mind regarding the conduct of the soldiers. The paper adds that it is absolutely necessary to publish also the kind of punishment awarded to the soldiers concerned in the serious cases which reached the ears of Parliament.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 16th, 1898.

Desirability of publishing an order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the kind of punishment awarded to the soldiers concerned in the cases which reached the ears of Parliament.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, June 21st, 1898.

"The Government of India borrowing."

64. The *Sasilekha*, of the 21st June, notes that the Secretary of State for India has obtained the sanction of Parliament for raising, on behalf of the India Government, a loan of one crore (ten millions) of pounds sterling. The discharge of certain standing debts shortly to fall due, the extension of railways and the holding of a reserve fund against contingencies, were stated to be the threefold object of this enormous loan. In moving for the loan, Lord George Hamilton said in the Parliament—and he was supported by Sir Henry Fowler—that the present condition of India was prosperous, owing to the favourable rate of exchange and increased revenue collections. On another occasion, notes the paper, Lord George represented that India had boundless wealth and that there was no necessity for a subsidy, which Parliament was prepared to vote for India. But he now says that certain old debts have to be discharged by contracting a new one. Lord George Hamilton is thus constantly at variance with himself on Indian affairs in Parliament. How could a man be said to be rich, asks the paper, if he had to contract new debts to pay off old ones. If the Indian minister had accepted the Parliamentary grant three months ago, there would have been no necessity now for raising this loan. It observes that the Government of India has been carrying on the administration with borrowed money only and that it has been unable for want of funds to carry out measures for the benefit of schools, and public works, and for the improvement of sanitation. It regrets that it has been a regular programme with the Government to plead poverty when works of public utility have to be undertaken, to waste millions of money on useless and unnecessary wars, and thereupon to raise enormous loans in England. Various kinds of taxes have been imposed within the last 15 years, but they have in no way been conducive to the welfare of the people. The taxes levied, says the paper, on the very necessaries of human existence, salt, cotton goods and kerosine oil for instance, are wasted on wars waged in hills and dens. The condition of the country being such, it prays that a portion at least of the ten million pounds now to be borrowed might be utilised for works calculated to promote the welfare of the people of India.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, June 15th, 1898.

Precautions against plague.

65. The *Mysore Star*, of the 15th June, after recounting the various drastic measures adopted in Sholapur last year to stamp out the plague, thinks that the measures adopted by the Government to prevent the invasion of plague in any city are all intended for the good of the people, and concludes by saying that no city need fear the plague except those where cow-killing is extensively carried on.

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 13 of 1898.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th July 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Gnana Chandrika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,200 | May 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Sukha Jivani" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 300 | 1st and 15th July 1898. |
| 3 | "Gnanodayam" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st July 1898. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 5th July 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd, 9th and 16th July 1898. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 2nd and 9th July 1898. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 24th and 30th June and 8th July 1898. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 500 | 4th and 11th July 1898. |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st July 1898. |
| 14 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 27th June and 4th July 1898. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 26th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 25th, 28th and 30th June and 2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 12th July 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 384 | June 1898. |
| 18 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | July ,, |
| 19 | "Dheeranjani" .. .. .. | Atmakur .. .. .. | 100 | ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 2nd and 9th July 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 470 | 1st, 5th, 8th and 12th July 1898. |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 2nd, 6th, 9th and 13th ,, ,, |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 4th and 11th July 1898. |
| 24 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 25 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 1st, 8th and 15th July 1898. |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 30th June and 7th and 14th July 1898. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 29th ,, ,, 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Karnataka Kesari" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | .. | 8th and 11th July 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 600 | 25th June 1898. |
| 30 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 3rd July ,, |
| 31 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th June ,, |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 1st July ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 25th June and 2nd July 1898. |
| 34 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 570 | 4th July 1898. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 29th June and 6th July 1898. |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 2nd and 9th July 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 4th, 8th and 11th July 1898. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 2nd July 1898. |
| 39 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 3rd and 11th July 1898. |
| 40 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 5th July 1898. |
| 41 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 11th and 20th July 1898. |
| 42 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 19th March and 8th July 1898. |
| 43 | "Mukhannin-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 300 | April and May 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th July, after giving an account of the debate on the frontier wars in Simla following the lecture by Colonel Hutchinson, says:—Every word uttered by Mr. Thorburn was true. Money has been thrown away on the frontier that was badly wanted in India, money wrung from the ryots, and all for nothing. The tribesmen are as troublesome as ever, and the campaign has been of no use whatever. They would be ready to fight again should the occasion present itself, and thus it would be seen how foolishly the Government had acted. We feel sure the debate would do much good. It will show the people at home that not only do the mass of the people think that these frontier wars are useless, but that high officials of Government are of the same opinion.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 4th, 1898.

The late wars on the frontiers.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th July, says:—Herat is the key to India, and the English seeing its importance made war with the Amir twelve years ago and having extorted permission from him fortified the place after their own fashion, and since then have been making unwearied efforts to subdue the frontier tribes in the hope of making Afghanistan instead of India the battle-field with the Russians. But they have not yet succeeded in making a safe passage through the mountainous country between India and Afghanistan, while the Russians have come dangerously close to Herat. If for some cause or other hostilities should break out between Russia and England, the Russians can easily take Herat, and it would be very difficult to dislodge them from it. The Russian influence is increasing in Persia, and should they succeed in getting a sea-port in that country, their power would become irresistible. Their recent acquisitions in China have made the English beg for more territory from the Chinese Government for the safety of Hongkong. France, Germany and Russia are all looking for an opportunity to grapple with the English for the possession of their Eastern dominion.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 11th, 1898.

The probabilities of a Russian invasion of India.

3. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th July, characterises Mr. Thorburn's speech at Simla as fully representing the views of the people at large as evidenced by the cheers and applause with which the speech was received. The speech dwelt upon the omission on the part of Colonel Hutchinson to discuss the unnecessary expenditure to the Government entailed by the frontier war. The impressment of men and cattle from the Punjab, the consequent injury to the crops and the still defiant attitude of the Afridis are all touched upon. The article hopes that this discussion of the Government policy with respect to the frontier war and the Tirah expedition will not prove unavailing and declares that the gratitude of the people is due to Mr. Thorburn.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 9th, 1898.

Remarks on Mr. Thorburn's speech at Simla.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th July, inserts translation of a letter alleged to be written by a native of Pondicherry in condemnation of the forward policy and published in the *Crescent* of Liverpool, of which the following is an excerpt:—

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, July 4th, 1898.

The forward policy.

It is always the habit of the British to cross swords with their weak and imbecile foes, and they have sent their forces against the brave frontier tribesmen. This action has produced very serious results. The British lost money and precious lives. Many gallant soldiers were hacked to pieces and many European soldiers, Ghurkas and Sikhs were killed. Where now are the followers of Gladstone, who have been boasting of the invincibility of the British army? Now everybody knows its real worth. The Jirghas did not surrender their rifles to the British, but the British lost their rifles and paid money to the clans to keep peace.

With reference to the above letter, the *Shams* observes that it is ridiculous and is worthy of no credence. All the statements it contains are entirely unfounded. Had the clans been victorious they would not have fled from their native land of Tirah and left room for the British forces. In short, had the writer of the above letter passed some of his days in the British dominions, he would have then known the character of the British rule.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, July 7th, 1898.

5. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 7th July, mentions that though many thousands of rupees have been spent and many valuable lives lost in the late frontier war, yet the people of India have gained many advantages thereby. The Tirah campaign has proved to the British Government that if the Indian sepoys are not superior in bravery to the British soldiers, they are not inferior in this respect, and that they are not only brave but also faithful. These facts have raised them in the estimation of the people of England, who are now beginning to think about sending the Indian sepoys on an expedition to Africa and also to China for garrisoning Wai-hai-wai. A fund, called the Indian Heroes' Fund, has already been established for the benefit of the families of those sepoys who were killed on the frontier.

The frontier war and the Indian troops.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, July 9th, 1898.

6. Concerning the resolution of the conference on the subject of police administration, the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 9th July, says:—The resolution contains excellent suggestions for a practical reform of the police administration of the Southern Presidency, and we think they merit the consideration of the Government.

The resolution of the Vizagapatam conference concerning police administration.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 30th, 1898.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th June, regrets to observe that the parties are put to no small inconvenience in consequence of the judgments of the Lower Courts being often reversed by the Appellate Courts owing to the highly elastic nature of the existing enactments, and suggests the desirability of having an Appellate Court to revise the judgments of the Lower Courts in all criminal cases, as the existence of such a court is felt to be absolutely necessary in the interest of the poor accused.

Desirability of having an Appellate Court to review the judgments of the Lower Courts in all criminal cases.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1898.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th July, referring to the case in which a bricklayer named Periathambi Nayakan was punished by the Chief Presidency Magistrate with a fine of Rs. 100 or rigorous imprisonment for two months for the death of a child of six years old, caused by the fall of a door-frame which it was alleged he had carelessly fixed, suggests a comparison of this case with the Poona Bund Garden case, and remarks that the sentence pronounced upon the bricklayer is excessively severe. It further opines that the fall of the door-frame should be adjudged a mere accident, especially so, when in the other case the European accused was acquitted by a majority of European jurors, pronouncing the grave offence, he was charged with, an accident. As the sentence is too severe, the paper thinks that the High Court should send for the records of the case and take it up in revision.

"A negligent act."

### (*c*) *Jails.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 5th, 1898.

9. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th July, noting that certain changes were introduced into the administration of jails by Mr. A. G. Cardew, the Inspector-General of Jails, refers to his observation that when rains fail and the price of food-grains rises, the poor of the people by stealing or committing other offences

The administration of jails.

find their way into jails in greater proportions than at other times, and asserts that in India there are more people who would like to live by honest labour than those who do by robbing others. It invokes the Government and the rich zamindars of the country to establish cotton mills and other industries, and thus procure work for the people all the year long so that crime may be checked.

Irregularities in the Cannanore jail.

10. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th June, disapproves of the manner in which certain irregularities on the part of some of the warders of the Cannanore Central Jail were dealt with. The departmental punishment inflicted by the Superintendent of the jail on the warders in question was based on the evidence of a certain convict of Mangalore which was supplemented by that of certain other prisoners, some warders and the registered letter, from Mangalore, written by a relation of the convict who is alleged to have given the bribe to the warders. These warders appealed to the Inspector-General of Prisons against the Superintendent's order with the result that their punishment was cancelled and that those who gave evidence were punished. The article says that the action of the Superintendent in letting off the bribe-giver, who is also liable to punishment, and in awarding only departmental punishments to the guilty warders is objectionable. The article hears that the transfer of all the warders is under consideration which, if true, is very unjust. A re-consideration of the whole matter is therefore recommended, so that the guilty may properly be punished.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1898.

The innocent among the warders of the Cannanore Central Jail not to be transferred.

11. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 4th July, disapproves of the proposed wholesale transfer of the Cannanore Central Jail warders as such a measure is a great hardship to the innocent among them. The irregularities complained of have been found to be due to a want of careful supervision on the part of the Jail officers. It was on this ground that the punishment inflicted on the head warder by the Jail Superintendent was cancelled by the Inspector-General of Prisons. The proposed transfer, therefore, is sure to entail much misery upon the poor innocent low-salaried warders and it is hoped that they will not be punished along with the guilty.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 4th, 1898.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Remarks on the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification by the Revenue officer, Madras Municipal Commission.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd July, referring to the notification of the Revenue officer, Madras Municipal Commission, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* to the effect that no appeal against the valuation and assessment of buildings and lands for the year 1898–99 will be received after the 18th July 1898, observes that the publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* is not enough to make it known to all the rate-payers of the city of Madras, as most of them are not likely to have access to and understand the notification published in English, and suggests the desirability of giving the notification sufficient publicity by getting it read out in the various vernacular languages by beat of tom-tom.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1898.

Some objections to the appointment of Mr. Appasawmi Vandayar as chairman of the Tanjore municipality.

13. The *Jananukulan*, of the 2nd July, strongly objects to the appointment of Mr. V. Appasawmi Vandayar as chairman of the Tanjore municipality on the grounds that he generally resides in the village of Pundi, which is outside the limits of the Tanjore municipality, that he is too young to be entrusted with the onerous duties of a chairman, that he is involved in debt, that he was found guilty of a malpractice some years ago at the Matriculation examination of the University of Madras, that he has been a defaulter in the payment of his dues to the Tanjore municipality, and that he deliberately permitted encroachments on public lands. The paper requests Government to bear in mind these facts before it proceeds to approve of the appointment of Mr. Appasawmi Vandayar as chairman made by the councillors.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, July 2nd, 1898.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, July 9th, 1898.

14. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 9th July, regrets to remark that the public health in the city of Madras has been impaired very much of late, and gives out the following as being the main reasons for such a state of things:—

Remarks on the unsatisfactory state of the public health in the city of Madras.

(1) Municipal servants are negligent in the discharge of their duties.
(2) The various localities in which the poor live in cottages are devoid of drainage.
(3) Public latrines are not kept sufficiently clean.
(4) Dust-bins are placed close to the doorways of dwelling-houses.

The paper hopes that the Municipal authorities of the city of Madras will bestow the necessary attention on these points.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, July 9th, 1898.

15. The *Jananukulan*, of the 9th July, alluding to the circumstance that fourteen councillors of the Tanjore municipality voted in favour of Mr. V. Appasawmi Vandayar's appointment as chairman, regrets to remark that ten among them are ignorant of the English language and of the Municipal Act, and refers to a number of instances in which Mr. Appasawmi Vandayar was found guilty of misconduct and neglect of duty in his transactions with one C. V. R. M. Raman Chetti, a toll-gate contractor of the municipality. The paper requests Government to bestow the necessary attention on the subject.

Remarks on the appointment of Mr. V. Appasawmi Vandayar as chairman of the Tanjore municipality by the councillors.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, July 9th, 1898.

16. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 9th July, in giving an account of the proceedings of the Vizagapatam District Conference, approves of all the resolutions and specially commends to the attention of Government the resolutions concerning local self-government, the Tenancy Bill, and police administration. On the first of these the paper mentions the following as the defects of the present system in the constitution and working of the district boards, viz., (1) that a disproportionately large number of seats on the board is filled by Europeans to the exclusion of the representatives of the cess-payers; (2) that the systematic re-nomination of the same persons has led to the practical exclusion of persons better qualified to take part in local administration; (3) that the proportion of the official element is unduly raised by the election of revenue officials as members; (4) that the provisions in the Act regarding the introduction of the elective system have remained a dead letter; (5) that the district as well as taluk boards have no vice-presidents. The paper then goes on to remark thus:—The provisions of an enactment which has now been in force for seventeen years have been ignored or set aside in a manner which does but little credit to the administration of the Presidency during the long period the Act has been in force. It would have been all the same had there been no enactment in existence. Again the matter of elementary education in the mofussil districts is neglected by the devoting of half the revenue to the opening out and maintenance of communications to the utter exclusion of any aid to education.

The resolutions of the Vizagapatam District Conference concerning local self-government.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 11th, 1898.

17. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th July, speaking first of local self-government in general, remarks that local self-government has not hitherto made any great headway in India, and assigns as the cause of this the reluctance of the officials to allow any power to go out of their own hands. They think, says the editor, that it detracts from their dignity to allow the representatives of the rate-payers to have any voice in the affairs of the place in which they reside and which it is their interest to keep in good condition sanitarily and in other ways. The article then goes on to speak of the state of things in the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, where, it says, the President, a Civil Servant, is determined to keep all power to himself. At the last meeting a resolution was brought forward to have a full-time President instead of one with a number of other duties. The municipality is quite prepared to pay the salary of such an official. One would have thought that the President would have welcomed

The unsatisfactory condition of the municipality of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore.

the change as it would have relieved him of such responsibility, but he did not see the matter in this light. The majority voted with him, for they were afraid to vote against him because he was a Magistrate and Collector, and they were, some of them, brewers whose licenses could be cancelled by the Collector, others were lawyers who had to appear before him in his capacity as District Magistrate. The article then points out that the sanitation of the city is very bad, and in parts of it the death-rate is 71 per thousand. All sorts of schemes have been devised from patent latrines to new fangled rat-traps, but the place instead of improving is steadily deteriorating. Half the income of the municipality is spent on sanitation and yet no good result is seen. It is therefore plain that a large portion of the money is wasted. The public works are starved. The editor therefore calls upon the Resident to interfere and send away the President and appoint another who can devote all his time to his duties.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th June, referring to the administration report of the Forest department for the year 1897, regrets to observe that the cases preferred against the inhabitants by the officers of the Forest department and the income under that head during the year under report were much in excess of those during the year preceding, and that the Board of Revenue has not explained to Government the cause of the excess, and is surprised to note that no substantial good has resulted from the order of Government that in dealing with the offences under the Forest Act great sympathy should be shown. The paper is sorry to observe that the income derived from the levy of fees on grazing grounds during the year under review by far exceeded that of the previous year in spite of the order of Government that the authorities should allow the use of forest lands as grazing grounds *gratis* in consideration of drought, and concludes with the remark that it is unjust on the part of the authorities to have levied excessive fees on grazing grounds against the distinct order of Government to the contrary.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 25th, 1898.

Remarks on the Forest administration report of 1897.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

19. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th June, suggests to the Railway authorities the desirability of beginning to issue tickets half an hour, instead of five minutes, before the time for the arrival of trains, in view to enable the passengers to buy their tickets at the booking office leisurely without any inconvenience to themselves, as the Railway authorities lose little or nothing by such an arrangement, while it is highly advantageous to the public.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 30th, 1898.

Desirability of issuing tickets half an hour before the arrival of the train.

20. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th June, makes the suggestion that, in consideration of the slow progress in the work of acquisition of land for railway purposes, another Deputy Collector may be appointed in addition to Mr. Rama Rao who is unable to cope with the work, notwithstanding his conscientious discharge of duties, his regular supervision of the revenue inspector's work and his hard-working habits.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1898.

Another Deputy Collector also to be appointed for land acquisition for railway purposes.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th June, writes as follows:—The water of the branch canal locally known as the Singappan channel, which has been irrigating fields to the extent of 450 acres of land in the taluk of Satyamangalam, Coimbatore district, has been utilised by the ryots for raising nunjai crops. As the ryots have been paying irrigation cess as well as land assessment and village cess in respect of the lands irrigated by the water of the said channel, Government is in duty bound to have the necessary repairs of the channel

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 28th, 1898.

Grievances of the ryots of the taluk of Satyamangalam, Coimbatore district.

effected at its own cost. It is to be regretted that the acting tahsildar of the taluk issued a notice to the ryots requiring them to build troughs, apparently at their own cost, in front of the sluice of the said channel as directed by the maniyamdar or some other officer appointed for the purpose, and giving them to understand that water would not be let out for purposes of cultivation before the completion of such works. It is a piece of injustice to saddle the poor ryots with this work which ought to be done by Government itself. The difficulties attending the execution of such a work when petty officers on low salary are entrusted with it can be better imagined than described, while the tahsildar himself without the aid of an engineer is incapable of getting the work completed satisfactorily, inasmuch as many a dispute will arise among the ryots during the construction of the troughs. Are not the ryots who do not obey the directions of the tahsildar entitled to the use of the water of the channel? Look at the wretched plight to which the ryots have been reduced. It is earnestly hoped that the Collector and the higher authorities will redress the grievances of the poor ryots ere long, as the seedlings are fading away without supply of water, and as the season for cultivation is fast expiring.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1898.

Remarks on the miserable condition of the petty village officers.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd July, observes as follows:—The difficulties undergone by the petty village officers employed for the purpose of collecting the Circar dues can be better imagined than described. Their pay ranges only from Rs. 2 to 5, whereas their duties are onerous. They have to submit innumerable reports, and supply themselves at their own cost with the necessary stationery articles. They are obliged to go to the taluk cutcherries at least twice a month, and to supply the tahsildars and other revenue officers with the necessary articles of food when they visit their villages, and must pay the cost of such articles from out of their poor earnings if the revenue officers do not pay for them. It is but just and proper that the pay of these village officers should be raised, that they should be supplied with the necessary stationery articles, that they should not be required to attend the taluk cutcherries too often, that they should be paid batta whenever they are required to do so, and that the revenue officers while they are on circuit should be directed to supply themselves with the necessary articles at their own cost, money being paid in advance.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, July 9th, 1898.

A suggestion to reform the present money order system.

23. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 9th July, condemns the present money order system by which small amounts of money orders such as four annas and eight annas are charged at the rate of two annas the commission for a money order for Rs. 10, and regrets to remark that persons wishing to remit sums below Rs. 10 enclose in their letters, at their risk, stamps against the rules of the Postal department, in view to avoid payment of a commission of two annas for such petty sums. The paper suggests the desirability of adopting the money order system that obtains in Italy, by which a person wishing to remit four annas to some one elsewhere is allowed to purchase stamps for four annas and paste them on a post-card and hand it over to the postal authorities, and the postal authority of the place to which the card is directed has to send four annas to the addressee while delivering the card to him.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 1st, 1898.

The Treasury Deputy Collector, Cocanada.

24. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 1st July, referring to the sanction given by the Treasury Deputy Collector at Cocanada to Messrs. Ibrahim Suliman & Co. for the exportation of 20,000 bags of rice from their own wharf allowing the Superintendent of Sea Customs to examine the same there instead of the bags being weighed and exported from the customs house, and to the subsequent refusal of the same privilege to Mr. V. Ramaraju to export 15,000 bags of paddy in the same way, asks

whether it is not unjust to give such privilege only to those who buy grain of Messrs. Innes & Co., and not to those who buy of others. He is at a loss to understand the cause of such procedure on the part of the Treasury Deputy Collector, and wishes that the higher authorities will inquire into the matter.

The post office.

25. A correspondent to the same paper, alluding to the custom of requiring all the servants of the post office drawing Rs. 10 and above a month to pay one rupee and all those drawing less than Rs. 10 to pay 8 annas in the month of July every year, in order to make good any loss the public may sustain through any postal servants, asks whether it is lawful to wrench money from all servants of the office indiscriminately, disregarding their innocence, instead of trying to realise it all from those who have actually caused such damage. He opines that in case the culprit pleads inability to make good the loss, it would be greatly becoming if the Government which takes commission should make it good instead of making all the honest servants suffer for the dishonesty of one.

Water-supply and sanitation, Simla.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 9th, 1898.

26. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th July, says that the people of Simla propose that the India Government should grant 20 lakhs of rupees, the estimated cost of the water-supply for, and sanitary arrangements in, Simla, and remarks that, though it is easy to note that the intellect of the residents of the cool climate in Simla is dulled, it is inscrutable with what right they make such a heavy demand, and with what justice they want to make an indent of 20 lakhs of rupees on the India Government which in sooth is the Indian public. When the people's money has already been so much wasted over Simla, it is quite unjust that 20 lakhs more should be demanded from out of the public treasury. The paper suggests that if money is urgently needed a loan should be raised and a tax imposed on the Simla people for its liquidation, instead of throwing such an enormous weight of debt on the Indian public.

Jamabandi.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 5th, 1898.

27. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th July, says that Mr. Vaughan as Collector conducted the jamabandi of Kadiri, himself staying with his family at Madanapalle but keeping the Huzur servants at Kadiri. The jamabandi of Kadiri taluk itself continued for three months and there was no remonstrance from the Revenue Board or from the Government. The paper has no doubt that if a Deputy Collector conducted his work similarly he could not have escaped with such impunity. It further notes that the jamabandi of Madanapalle and Kadiri taluks gave much dissatisfaction to the people.

Delivery of letters by village postmen to be better regulated.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 25th, 1898.

28. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th June, complains that the delivery as a rule of letters, newspapers, etc., in amsams is not carried out by village postmen, only such communications and articles sent by post as require the signature of the addressees being delivered by them. Even letters sent by "Bearing" post are destroyed by these postmen who, to avoid the trouble of going to the amsams, pay out the postages due from the addressees, from their own pocket. The article considers it necessary to entertain more hands than there are at present and to sanction, at an early date, the much-needed addition to their pay. A suggestion is also made that signatures of the addressees or other competent persons of their household must be obtained in a tappal book by village postmen as evidence of the delivery of letters, newspapers, etc. The authenticity of these signatures must be verified by comparison of the signatures by postmasters once a week and by the inspector once a month. The attention of the Postal authorities and the Government is invited to the matter.

Village officers and their petition.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 6th, 1898.

29. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th July, concurs with the *Hindu* in the latter's disapproval of the Malabar Collector's remarks that changes in the salaries of village officers can be conveniently made

only at the close of the new settlement. The village officers are, all of them, low paid men and have to discharge many onerous duties; they have to go round and collect revenue from amsams, prepare different statements, present themselves twice or thrice a month in cutcherries at a distance of about 20 or 30 miles without any travelling allowance being given to them. They are not provided with stationery for their writing work; they are called upon to procure supplies for officers on circuit in the amsams. Adhikaries (village munsifs) are appointed in accordance with hereditary right, irrespective of the fact that old and affluent tarwads have now dwindled into poverty and insignificance. In these circumstances the editor thinks that some salutary changes in regard to the matter should be made at an early date.

Clerks on pay of 15 rupees per month not allowed travelling allowance.

30. A leader in the same paper strongly disapproves of the Acting Malabar Collector's order that travelling allowance should not be given to clerks, on circuit, receiving a salary of 15 rupees a month. While sufficiently high-paid officials are granted travelling allowance, it is very unjust to withhold this concession from low-salaried clerks whose small pay is only just enough to maintain them. If the Collector is of opinion that such clerks should not draw extra and unnecessary allowance, it would only be fair that they be exempted from accompanying officers on circuit.

Unjust and inexplicable transfers of hospital assistants.

31. A leader in the same paper does not understand how the transfer of hospital assistants presents striking points of difference when compared with transfers in other departments of the service. Sometimes a hospital assistant posted in Cuddapah in January is transferred in February to Cannanore, to Belgaum in the next March, and to Madura in the next April. A hospital assistant who is put to great inconvenience thus has only to go to Madras once to obtain a permanent posting in a desired place. How this is effected the article is unable to see. Instances also are not few in which hospital assistants are not transferred from places in which they have been working for many years although, in accordance with a certain Government order on the subject, such permanent retention is not to be allowed. The article expresses its surprise that the attention of the authorities concerned has not as yet been directed to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 9th, 1898.

The camp bazaar stamp vendor remiss in his duties.

32. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th July, complains that owing to the absence from his shop of the stamp vendor near the camp bazaar, the people living in the neighbouring amsams are put to great inconvenience and invites the attention of the tahsildar and the other authorities concerned to the matter.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, July 3rd, 1898.

Carelessness of postmen.

33. A paragraph in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 3rd July, hears that complaints against postmen in petty interior towns are often justly made and invites, therefore, the attention of the inspectors of post offices to the matter.

The postmen of Chowghat remiss in their duties.

34. A correspondent writes to the same issue of the paper from Chowghat that owing to the negligence of the postmen of the place in the matter of delivering letters and money orders, people are put to great inconvenience. The postmaster of the place not being well conversant with the Malayalam language, the postman attached to the office is enabled to have his own way in the delivery of letters and articles by post to the people at large.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 9th, 1898.

The bad condition of roads in Cannanore.

35. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th July, makes mention of the evil effects of the "A system" contract on roads in Cannanore, and hopes that the bad condition of the road leading *vid* Chalat to Baliapatam—for the repairs of which a sum of Rs. 300 has been sanctioned—will receive the attention of the contractor in time.

36. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th July, writes that the manager of Messrs. Thacker & Co., booksellers, has been brought to book for having sold obscene works, and observes that the destruction of such books and pictures is indispensable, for all (whether males or females) are likely to be demoralized by possessing them.

Sale of obscene books.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, July 4th, 1898.

37. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th June, quotes an article from a local English contemporary in which the attention of the Government of India is directed towards the absolute necessity of passing such a measure as would facilitate the redemption of the mortgaged property, and observes that the present system of mortgage is ruinous, inasmuch as dishonest sowcars, who lend money, sell mortgaged jewels or moveable property at half their real value, whenever any mortgagor fails to pay either the principal or interest for some months, and sometimes it so happens that sowcars give articles of less value in return for the mortgaged articles. The *Qasim* appeals strongly to Government to pass such a measure as would compel the sowcars to acknowledge receipt of the articles mortgaged in a document specifying their weight and their approximate value.

Sowcars and mortgagors.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, June 20th, 1898.

38. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 7th July, writing of the estimation in which Mr. Gladstone was held by the British Government, says that at the funeral ceremony of Admiral Lord Nelson, forty thousand pounds sterling were spent by the British Government. His coffin, which was made of the mast of a French ship taken in war, was followed by the seven sons of the then King of England. Even greater honour was shown to the body of the Duke of Wellington, for whose funeral ceremony nearly one hundred thousand pounds were spent. Whereas only two thousand pounds were spent in the funeral ceremony of Mr. Gladstone. This shows the estimation in which he was held by the Government.

Mr. Gladstone's funeral.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, July 7th, 1898.

## III.—Legislation.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th July, referring to the stout refusal on the part of the official members of the Select Committee appointed to report on the Local Boards Bill to grant the people the privilege of electing members to the union, taluk and district boards, when it was claimed by the Hon'ble Messrs. Jambulinga Mudaliyar and Ratnasabapathy Pillai, earnestly hopes that His Excellency the Governor will be graciously pleased to grant the privilege in question, when the Bill is to be brought before the Legislative Council for disposal, in consideration of the fact that Government is on the whole pleased with the municipal administration of this Presidency and that the Hindus are capable of managing with success a gigantic institution like the Mahajana Sabha.

Advisability of conferring on the people the privilege of electing members to the union, taluk and district boards.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 5th, 1898.

40. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th July, says that the cotton merchants in the district of Bellary are imposing upon their customers by mixing sand and grits with cotton before pressing it into bales. If such dishonesty is to continue, the safety of the cotton trade of this Presidency will be endangered. It recommends that Government should pass an Act to suppress such dishonesty.

Cotton trade in Bellary.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 5th, 1898.

41. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th June, referring to the Testamentary Bill passed at the last sitting of the Madras Legislative Council, finds it difficult to reconcile the provision of the said Bill authorising any Malayali to leave all his property by will to whomsoever he likes, with that of the Marriage Registration Act which requires that one half of a person's self-acquired property should fall to the share of his wife and children and that the other half should go to the tarwad. The article declares its opinion that a clause should be inserted in the Marriage Registration Act

Reflections on the Malabar Testamentary Act.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, June 25th, 1898.

that, in cases in which no will has been written, the self-acquired property should be equally shared by wife and children on the one hand and the tarwad on the other.

The suggestion is also made that competent and responsible persons only should be allowed to attest a will as witnesses.

The attention of the Government is invited to these matters.

## IV.—Native States

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 4th, 1898.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th July, points out certain defects in the administration of the water-supply in Bangalore, and thinks that the management should be taken away from the hands of the Public Works Department and entrusted to the President of the municipality.

The Bangalore water-supply.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 30th, 1898.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th June, condemns the Hon'ble Sir George Moore, President, Madras Municipal Commission, for his having disturbed the procession in connection with the Garudochavam of the Alagasingaswami at Triplicane on the morning of the 29th June, by directing his coachman to disperse the crowd of devotees that assembled there for the purpose of worship, and is surprised to note that the gentleman behaved in such an offensive manner in spite of the fact that he has been in this country for a considerable length of time. The paper concludes with the remark that the gentleman was guilty of the same offence during the recent Brahmochavam at Mylapore, which wounded the feelings of the people. The paper hopes that His Excellency the Governor will bestow the necessary attention on the subject.

Remarks on the conduct of the Hon'ble Sir George Moore, President, Municipal Commission, Madras.

Sajjana Patrika, *Negapatam*, July 4th, 1898.

44. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 4th July, endorses the opinion of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that the plague-affected persons should be allowed to be treated after the native custom in the same manner in which the patients affected with small-pox are, in consideration of the fact that the various measures adopted by the natives in their treatment of persons suffering from small-pox are more or less calculated to serve the purpose for which the segregation sheds are intended, and concludes with the remark that the best way to stamp out the plague is to leave the people to take care of themselves, after referring to the circumstance that the plague has considerably subsided in Bombay ever since the Bombay Government allowed the people to adopt the necessary precautions and remedial measures.

Desirability of allowing the people to adopt the necessary measures to ward off the plague.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, July 9th, 1898.

45. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 9th July, eulogising the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals organized by Native and European gentlemen in view to relieve the sufferings of the dumb creatures, suggests to the society the desirability of engaging as its agents men who are found to possess tender heart abhorring any the least cruelty to animals, and of adopting the necessary measures to put a stop to the killing of dogs brought up in dwelling houses as pets in the presence of their masters. The paper draws the attention of the society to the rumour that its agents at times harass the owners of even healthy animals by getting them fined and thus abuse the principles of the society.

Certain suggestions to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 1st, 1898.

46. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st July, writes thus:—Anglo-Indian journalists are unreasonably charging the Native journalists of Northern India with sedition and are eagerly proposing their prosecution. It is at the instance of the Bombay *Times of India* a year ago that Mr. Tilak

The intrigues of Anglo-Indian journalists.

was placed in this plight. Now the Calcutta paper, the *Englishman*, is complaining against the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, while the Allahabad *Pioneer* charges the *Gujirat* with sedition; they demand their prosecution. After all, this kind of writing has become the livelihood of the English journalists. They want to feather their fortunes by doing evil to the Native journalists.

47. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th June, calls upon the people of Malabar to use every effort in their power in view to making the next meeting of the Indian National Congress to be held in Madras a success. The people are requested to contribute money towards the purpose.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 25th, 1898.

Exhorting the people of Malabar to contribute towards the Congress fund.

Referring to the same subject, a leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th June, says that Mr. Ryru Nambiar, a High Court vakil and the Secretary to the Madras Congress Committee, had exhorted some of the rich landlords of North Malabar to collect public subscriptions besides contributing themselves towards the funds necessary for the expenses in connection with the congress.

48. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th July, reports that a certain Krishnan Vydien of a respectable family in Calicut had some time ago intimated to the Collector his desire to embrace the Muhammadan religion. The paper now hears that the man, at present, is in Coimbatore and that, from some of his letters, it is evident he has not been converted. The Mappilas, on the other hand, say that he went to Coimbatore after being converted. Opinion seems to be divided among his old-caste men. The Mappilas, especially those of the Ernad taluk, are fanatics and are easily provoked to a revolt. The attention of the Collector is invited to the matter with a view to warding off any riot that may possibly occur.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 9th, 1898.

A case of doubtful conversion to Muhammadanism.

49. A leader in the same paper raises the question as to who is to be the next Governor-General of India, now that Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Cromer have declined the offer. The present unsatisfactory financial condition of India might presumably have been the reason of their declining to accept the high position. However, the article hopes that the next person on whom the choice falls will be sufficiently able as a financier to successfully cope with the present impoverished state of the country.

Our next Governor-General.

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ERRATA.

In the third line from the last in para. 22, page 189 of Report No. 12 on Vernacular Newspapers for fortnight ending June 30—

*For* the word "no" *read* "not", and in the last line of the same paragraph *for* the word "wrote" *read* "write".

[Issued 23rd July 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 14 of 1898.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 31st July 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vidya Varthamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | May 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 15th July 1898. |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. | 600 | 1st and 15th July 1898. |
| 4 | "Gnanodayam" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th July 1898. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "South India Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 15th and 25th July 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 23rd and 30th July 1898. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 4th, 11th and 18th July 1898. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 18th and 25th July 1898. |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 16th, 23rd and 30th July 1898. |
| 14 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th and 22nd July 1898. |
| 15 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 60 | 11th, 18th and 25th July 1898. |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 17th and 24th July 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th and 28th July 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 16th and 23rd July 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 470 | 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th July 1898. |
| 20 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 16th, 20th and 23rd July 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Karnataka Prakasika .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 18th and 25th July 1898. |
| 22 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 16th, 22nd and 30th July 1898. |
| 23 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 22nd and 29th July 1898. |
| 24 | "Karnataka Kesari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 25th July 1898. |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 21st and 28th July 1898. |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 20th ,, 27th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 600 | 5th and 15th July 1898. |
| 28 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 13th ,, 24th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 11th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 11th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 9th and 16th July 1898. |
| 32 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 570 | 11th ,, 18th ,, ,, |
| 33 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 6th, 13th and 20th July 1898. |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 16th and 23rd July 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 18th and 25th July 1898. |
| 36 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 12th ,, 19th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 15th ,, 20th ,, ,, |
| 38 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 15th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| 40 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 8th, 15th, and 20th July 1898. |
| 41 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 15th and 22nd July 1898. |
| 42 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 21st July 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th July, speaking of the revolt of the people in China, says that it is a great pity that just when a great many of its towns have already been seized by the various European powers, the people of the country should rise in revolt of a very serious kind. From what is going on in the empire, the paper thinks that its downfall and dismemberment is not far off.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, July 18th, 1898.

Disturbances in China.

2. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th July, has an article under the heading "Who is entitled to the aid of England—Spain or America?" to the effect that it is true that Spain has been pursuing a very extraordinary policy for the last three centuries acceptable to some but irritating to others, yet England is not so despicable as she is described by American historians. During the late Peninsular war, the Spanish leaders showed great friendship towards England, and helped Wellington to reach Waterloo safely at a time when America, of whose alleged staunch friendship England now boasts, created fresh difficulties for England, by declaring hostilities against her. This being the case, the editor says it does not become England from selfish motives to conclude a treaty with America.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, July 14th, 1898.

Spain, America and England.

3. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th July. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (place of publication not given), writing of the relations between the British and Turkish Government, says the British Ambassador at Constantinople has recently written to the Porte in an authoritative manner to say that if passports are not granted to British subjects intending to travel through Turkey, who now experience great difficulty in getting them, they will travel without passports in His Majesty's territories, and that he (the Ambassador) will himself make arrangements for their safety.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, July 15th, 1898.

England and Turkey.

Again, as regards the temporary increase by the Turkish Government of wharfage and resulting refusal to pay of certain English merchants, who were prevented from landing goods at Constantinople, the British Government has, through its Ambassador, demanded compensation from the Porte for the loss sustained by the English merchants in consequence of the prohibition, and has also informed the Porte that the amount received from other English merchants in excess of the usual rate will be deducted from the tribute of Cyprus. The *Anjuman* regrets that the British Government instead of asking for the settlement of these petty matters amicably, uses unnecessarily so authoritative a tone.

4. The *Alhami* of the 25th July. The *Times* (place of publication not mentioned), referring to the proposed visit of the Emperor of Germany to Jerusalem, Egypt, etc., says the Emperor after personally seeing the progress made in Egypt, in all directions, will acknowledge the necessity for the continuance of the British occupation. The *Alhami* refutes the above statement and observes that the result of the visit will be of quite a contrary character as the policy of the Kaiser is not less hostile to England than that of Russia. It is even possible that this visit will tend to the final settlement of the evacuation question.

Alhami, *Madras*, July 25th, 1898.

The proposed visit of the Emperor of Germany to Jerusalem, Egypt, etc.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th July, referring to the agitation in England about the re-formation of the Police department of this country, remarks that it is absolutely necessary on the part of Government to adopt such measures as will ameliorate the condition of the Police department, in that the reputation of the British Government is tarnished by the high-handedness of the officers of that department.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 19th, 1898.

Necessity to reform the Police department.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 16th, 1898.

6. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th July, writes from Tirúr that one Koyassankutti, adhikari of Vallikkunnamsam, was arrested and kept under custody by the police, according to popular report, out of sheer personal spite. It is reported that the evidence to justify the arrest was collected after the adhikari had already been kept in confinement. If the popular report turns out to be true, the high-handedness of the police ought to be visited with suitable punishment from the authorities. It is hoped that the inspector who investigates into the matter will do the needful.

Alleged high-handedness of the police in Tirúr.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, July 13th, 1898.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 13th July, expresses the hope that, in consideration of the growing importance of the "Pudiyara" division of Calicut where the Mission Tile factory and the centres of coir manufacture are situate, the system of "police beat" by constables would be introduced there. The rowdyism and the frequent occurrence of theft there render such a measure highly desirable.

Police beat to be introduced in Pudiyara division of the town of Calicut.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 23rd, 1898.

8. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd July, reports that the Cannanore correspondent of the paper complains of the pickpockets and petty thieves that roam about in camp bazaar. The attention of the police is invited to the matter. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper complains of a similar state of things in the Calicut big bazaar.

Petty thieves and pickpockets in camp bazaar, Cannanore, and in big bazaar, Calicut.

*(b) Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 16th, 1898.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th July, referring to a criminal appeal preferred to the Madras High Court against a decision of Mr. Gopala Nayar, the Deputy Magistrate of Salem, observes as follows:—The complaint preferred by the District Magistrate against Mr. Gopala Nayar, the Deputy Magistrate, is that the latter upsets cases without recording in detail his judgment. District Magistrates used to find fault with their Deputy Magistrates, being prevailed upon by the Police Superintendents. The case under reference is one of that nature. Mr. Gopala Nayar is an honest person to the best of our knowledge and will not allow himself to be guided by the whims of his higher authorities, and is not therefore liked by the District Magistrate, although he is high in the estimation of the people. We are far from saying that Mr. Gopala Nayar is infallible. The appeal under reference seems to have been preferred in view to honour the police which is prone to fabricate cases and to get the poor innocent punished when it is incapable of bringing to book the real offenders, which Mr. Justice Davies who heard the appeal did not seem to ignore.

Remarks on a criminal appeal preferred to the Madras High Court against a decision of Mr. Gopala Nayar, the Deputy Magistrate of Salem.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1898.

10. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 22nd July, referring to the order issued by the Sub-Magistrate of Uttamapálaiyam, Periyakulam taluk, in the district of Madura, prohibiting private vakils from practising in his court, regrets to remark that the poor inhabitants of Uttamapálaiyam are put to unnecessary expense and trouble by being driven to the necessity of having recourse to vakils possessing sannads, of whom there are only two or three in the said village, and hopes that the sub-magistrate will withdraw his order ere long in consideration of the facts that Government has not amended the section of the Criminal Procedure Code which authorises private vakils to practice, and that the State of Travancore also thought it inadvisable to dispense with the services of private vakils, on the ground that the poor people in petty cases cannot afford to engage the services of vakils holding sannads who should be paid liberally in criminal cases and in consideration

Remarks on an order of the Sub-Magistrate of Uttamapálaiyam prohibiting private vakils from pleading in his court.

of the fact that the High Court recently rejected the memorial submitted by a number of vakils holding sannads, praying for the abolition of the system of allowing private vakils to plead.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th July, while commenting on a case noted in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in which Mr. J. T. McIntyre, a railway engineer at Madoodabad, was fined Rs. 800 for firing at a marriage procession and causing grievous hurt to seven people, killing one of them, observes that it is evident that the magistrate was convinced of the death of the person, but he did not inflict an adequate punishment on the engineer. Refuting McIntyre's allegations advanced in his defence that he fired in the air only to threaten the people and that his second charge from the rifle was due to his fall by accident while going in a hurry to stop the beating of the drums, the paper says that it is at a loss to know why he should have used shot if his motive were only to threaten the people. The presiding magistrate would have inflicted, it further says, a suitable punishment so as to produce a deterrent effect had not nationality and religion stood in his way. Such "accidents" by shooting are daily increasing and the magistrate not only failed to inflict a proper punishment but also, by subjecting the accused to a fine of Rs. 800, gave room for the surmise that the engineer was practically acquitted.

"Killed by accident again."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 20th, 1898.

12. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd July, referring to the Barrackpore murder case, observes that in this country frequent reports of murders by Englishmen are heard of. It is also a well known fact that the Judges are not able to punish them as English juries on some plea or other do not find them guilty. Under these circumstances it should be considered that the proceedings in the said murder case had a satisfactory termination. In this case three soldiers were charged with the murder of Dr. Sircar. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Sir Francis Maclean, assisted by nine jurymen, patiently tried the case. As the jury found the soldiers guilty of only causing grievous hurt and not of murder, the Judge was obliged to agree with them. However he sentenced the soldiers to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, the highest penalty prescribed in the Indian Penal Code for grievous hurt. This decision of the Judge has to a certain extent tended to remove the reproach attaching to the Courts of Justice. The paper regrets to note that the jury was kind to the soldiers, their countrymen, but it never pitied Dr. Sircar, an innocent old man who was an honorary magistrate and the chairman of the Barrackpore municipality. But Sir Francis Maclean in explaining to the jury the facts of the case exhorted the jury to note that there was a widespread impression that the British jury does not find an Englishman guilty, and also said that the life of the poorest Indian was as precious as the life of any Englishman in this country. It is this exhortation that led the jury to find the soldiers guilty at least of the minor charge. If there are many such upright Judges there would be no obloquy on the British justice. There would then be an increased appreciation of British rule and a closer union between the Englishmen and the Indians.

The Barrackpore murder case.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1898.

### (*d*) *Education.*

13. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th July, refers to the opinion expressed by the Rev. Dr. Miller in the late issue of "The Madras Christian College Magazine" that the effect of requiring young boys to pass the Lower Secondary examination before they can appear for the Matriculation examination is far from being a wholesome one. The system of educating young lads by encouraging "cram" for the purpose of pushing these lads through the Lower Secondary examination, is mischievous in its working and has the effect of producing in the minds of boys an impression that the passing of an examination is the sole end of education. In England, before students can appear for the examination corresponding to the Matriculation of this University,

Dr. Miller's opinion that the Lower Secondary examination should be abolished.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 20th, 1898.

they are not required to pass any intermediate examination and even in Madras in Dr. Miller's College, boys are not prepared for the Lower Secondary examination. The article quite concurs in Dr. Miller's views and recommends that either the Lower Secondary examination may be abolished or that certain salutary changes may be made in the mode in which it is conducted.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1898.

Moyan Training school, Calicut.

14. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th July, protests against the appointment of Miss Harris as the headmistress of the Moyan Training school for girls at Calicut, and the injustice done to the 2nd mistress, Mrs. Mathews, who is in every way qualified for the post of headmistress of the institution, and whose only disqualification, if colour is a disqualification, is that she is a native. The school was established to commemorate the name of Moyan Kunhi Raman Nair, and the institution was meant to encourage education among native girls. The exclusive employment of Eurasian or English ladies as headmistresses is not quite just and is contrary to the original intention of its founder.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, July 16th, 1898.

Remarks on the appointment of Mr. P. V. Appasami Vandayar as chairman of the Tanjore municipality.

15. The *Jananukulan*, of the 16th July, writes as follows:—Mr. P. V. Appasami Vandayar should not be appointed chairman of the Tanjore municipality on the ground that he resides neither within the municipality nor within two miles of the limits thereof. It is hoped that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to take into consideration the circumstance that Mr. P. V. Appasami Vandayar is not qualified to be appointed chairman under sections 10-A and 19 (1) (iv) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tanjore*, July 15th, 1898.

Desirability of appointing Mr. P. V. A. Vandayar as the chairman of the Tanjore municipality.

16. The *India Mitran*, of the 15th July, observes that of the two candidates—Mr. P. V. A. Vandayar and Dr. Nailer, M.B.—for the chairmanship of the Tanjore municipality, the former is the fittest person, as he can devote all his time and attention to the municipal administration of Tanjore, redressing the grievances of the people, as he is a wealthy gentleman pursuing no occupation to earn his livelihood, and that Dr. Nailer is not likely to do justice to his work as chairman as he has to attend to a number of other onerous duties and as he may be transferred by Government all on a sudden to some other district. The paper hopes that, in consideration of these circumstances, Government will be pleased to confirm the nomination of Mr. Vandayar as the chairman of the Tanjore municipality.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1898.

Certain suggestions in regard to the municipal return of births and deaths.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd July, complains that the weekly return of births and deaths, which is now prepared for each week ending with Friday, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the following Wednesday, does not serve the purpose for which it is intended owing to the delay of four days in the interval, and requests the Municipal authorities to prepare the return in future for each week ending with Tuesday, so that the return will appear in the Gazette without any delay. The paper suggests the desirability of furnishing the editors of newspapers with copies of such returns to enable them to inform their readers of the state of public health, even as season reports are placed on the editors' table for the information of the public at large.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, July 23rd, 1898.

Remarks on the chairman of the Tanjore municipality.

18. The *Jananukulan*, of the 23rd July, referring to the question put by Mr. Muttukumarappa Muppanar—"Is it a fact that two municipal peons on municipal pay were doing private service in the house of M.R.Ry. K. Kaliyanasundaram Iyer Avargal, a councillor?"—and to the

silence maintained by the chairman of the Tanjore municipality, observes that the public at large are not pleased with the reticence of the chairman on the subject and his omission to insert the question under reference in the agenda accompanying the notice convening a meeting of the councillors.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 13th, 1898.

19. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th July, reports that an inhabitant of Wynaad has given a detailed account to the *Madras Mail* of the extremely bad condition of the Malabar-Wynaad road and attributed the high famine price of rice in Wynaad to the difficulties of traffic experienced in consequence of the unsatisfactory, nay, miserable, condition of the road mentioned. The Malabar district board pleads want of funds. The Government does not sanction any provincial grant for the purpose. The condition of the road will be worse next year. The editor of the *Mail* endorses the remarks and the article therefore hopes that the Government will bestow some consideration on the matter.

The miserable condition of the Malabar-Wynaad road.

20. A leader in the same paper expresses its regret that the Government did not approve of the suggestion made by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras to appoint in each district an additional sanitary inspector in view to improving the sanitary condition of the different towns. The Government not only refused to sanction the proposal, but has also declared it unnecessary to set apart in the district board budget the annual allotment of about 4,000 rupees for purposes of sanitation, the removal of filth, etc., from the towns and the various other sanitary needs of towns. The towns of Tanúr and Ponnáni are inhabited, for the most part, by Mappilas and are in a very filthy condition and are thus liable to be attacked by epidemic diseases. To look after the internal sanitary condition of the towns and villages is as important as, if not more so than, the plague examination and quarantine system obtaining at certain stations, and the article therefore calls upon the taluk boards to bring the question again before the Government.

The insanitary condition of the different towns in Malabar to be brought before the Government.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 20th, 1898.

21. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th July, invites the attention of the Calicut municipal council to the inconvenience and, very often, the danger to which the public are exposed owing to the present state of the "Captain's tank" in Calicut. Only the other day that a lad was rescued from being drowned in the tank.

The "Captain's tank" in Calicut doing more evil than good.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1898.

22. A correspondent writes to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th June, that the petition submitted to the Government regarding the proposed railway line from Calicut to Cannanore passing close by the "Daivathar Matam" temple of the Tiruvangad amsam, Tellicherry, has been sent to the Kóttayam tahsildar for report. The temple in question comes under the definition of the term "Kshetram" (temple) as given in the Railway Act, and Mr. Strange, the engineer deputed in connection with the railway extension work, was of the same opinion. It is therefore hoped that the Government will decide the matter in such a manner as not to wound the religious feelings of the people.

Grievances caused by the proposed Calicut-Cannanore Railway line trespassing upon the precincts of a temple in Tiruvangad, Tellicherry.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

INDIA MITRAN, *Tanjore*, July 16th, 1898.

23. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 15th July, writes as follows:—It is to be regretted that the Government of Mysore has begun to utilise to the largest extent possible the waters of the Cauvery for the agricultural purposes of that State. It is a pity that the Government of Madras is contemplating the

Certain suggestions in regard to the water-course of the river Cauvery.

desirability of opening a number of channels and constructing dams on both sides of the Cauvery and of carrying its waters far into the interior so as to irrigate the nanjai lands. This measure will, no doubt, seriously interfere with the unmolested enjoyment of the waters of the Cauvery on the part of the inhabitants living from time immemorial on the banks of the river. As Government has erected large embankments in view to prevent inundation in the months of Auni and Audi, the free water-course of the river will, in the space of a few years, be often obstructed here and there by mounds of sand. The inevitable consequence of such an action on the part of Government must be that in course of time the bed of the river would rise much higher than that of the adjoining villages and that the river itself would be little more than a channel. Even when there is a small current in the river we notice innumerable breaches everywhere and serious loss to the ryots and Government in consequence. The mounds of sand and the inconveniences arising therefrom may be avoided if the current of the Cauvery be not obstructed and if the anicuts be so adjusted as to allow the water to pass below freely whenever it is required.

### (*k*) *General.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 15th, 1898.

A suggestion to minimise the expenditure under the head "Travelling allowance."

24. The *Lokopakari*, of the 15th July, complains that some of the officials do not scruple to draw travelling allowance by false diaries, and hopes that the higher authorities will be on the alert and detect such unscrupulous characters and award them the exemplary punishment of dismissal instead of merely transferring them from one place to another, as such a severe measure will tend to reduce the expenditure of Government under the head "Travelling allowance" to a considerable extent.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 26th, 1898.

Desirability of revising the list of Government holidays.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th July, rejoicing at the intention of Government to revise the list of Government holidays for its Muhammadan servants, hopes that the list of holidays intended for the Hindu servants will also be revised after a reference to the non-official gentlemen of the Hindu community, as the present list of holidays meant for the Hindus is not satisfactory.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1898.

Income-tax.

26. A Penukonda correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 15th July, says that the revenue officers are causing much grief to the poor in assessing and collecting income-tax. There are no definite rules for the imposition of this tax. The authorities are assessing it as it suits their fancy. The will of the revenue inspectors and the village officers—karnams and munsifs—is law in the villages. Their reports are confidential. Though the people complain against the unreasonable imposition of the tax, there is none to hear them. The rich merchants in cities keep accounts of their income and expenditure and are thus able to get the tax reduced by producing them for inspection, while the petty traders and the poor husbandmen in villages, being unable to write, do not keep any such accounts. Their profits never come up to Rs. 500 a year, and much less do they exceed that amount. It is not possible to describe the sufferings which the poor people undergo from the imposition of this tax, when they do not get enough even to eat, on account of the failure of crops, in consequence of the failure of rains. Now the tax is being levied even on the income of the coolies who drive goods-carts between the railway station and the merchants' godowns in Hindupur. Is it possible for them to earn an income of Rs. 500 a year? Is it possible for them to meet the interest on the loans raised for the purchase of carts and bullocks, to maintain themselves and their families and also to pay this tax—all these from their income? The Government should carefully inquire into this matter.

27. The same paper says that the Mysore Government has sanctioned the opening of a bank, with a capital of Rs. 15,000, at Chicknayakkanhalli, at the request of the people. The ryots there own 140 acres and 34 cents of land worth Rs. 42,785, with debts to the extent of Rs. 5,064. The paper is confident that this bank will be productive of much good to the ryots, and asks why the Madras Government should not follow the example set by the Mysore State and institute such banks at least in a few districts, and thus save the poor ryots from falling into the hands of the sowcars. In this respect the people's prayers are mere cries in the wilderness.

Agricultural banks.

28. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 11th July, hears that a sum of about five lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts for the whole Presidency for the current year, but regrets that Malabar has not been allowed to profit, in any way, by the concession. Malabar very often suffers from want of rain and the construction of anicuts has been rendered a necessity. The construction of anicuts in Native Cochin and Chittoor has produced good and satisfactory results as regards crops. The article therefore invites the attention of the Government to this matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 11th, 1898.

Remarks on the irrigation of fields in Malabar.

A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 18th July, invites the attention of the Government also to the question of advising and encouraging cultivators in providing themselves with suitable contrivances, such as, for example, the "Chicago air-motor pump," which will facilitate the irrigation of fields in cases of failure of rain.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 18th, 1898.

29. A correspondent writes to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 13th July, from Tanúr that the sanitation of the place has, since 1st July, been neglected. The place is usually in a very filthy condition and the unfortunate neglect of its sanitation at this time is sure to pave the way for the spread of cholera. The attention of the Collector is therefore invited to the matter.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, July 13th, 1898.

Sanitation neglected in Tanúr.

30. A leader in the same paper notices that a very great majority of the inhabitants of the Kasaragod taluk, south of the river Chandragiri, are Malayalees and therefore the proposed entertainment of a Malayalee clerk in the Mangalore District Court is a very desirable step. A Malayalee clerk is also necessary in the Huzur cutcherry. The present Sub-Judge of the place, M.R.Ry. U. Achutan Nayar Avargal, who is a Malayalee, is trying, the paper hears, to obtain a transfer to some place in Malabar; if the transfer is granted, it is requested that another Sub-Judge, well conversant with the Malayalam language, may be posted in his stead. The article further requests that the Kasaragod taluk munsif and the Hosdrug sub-magistrate may, for the same reason, be appointed either from among the Malayalees or from those well conversant with the Malayalam language. If it be not found feasible either to transfer that portion of the Kasaragod taluk which lies south of the Chandragiri river to the jurisdiction of the Malabar district, or to make Malayalam the court language of that portion of the taluk, the article hopes that the Government would, at least, approve of the suggestion already made, viz., to appoint Malayalees or others conversant with the Malayalam language to responsible offices in courts in that taluk.

Suggestion regarding appointments in the Kasaragod taluk.

31. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th July, writes from Tirúr that the dead body of a man of the Chetti caste, not belonging to those parts, was found near the railway station, the body exhibiting no signs of death from illness. Occasionally such corpses are seen on the Tirúr railway bridge and in the river below; but how such deaths came about has always remained a mystery. Murders are perpetrated in these parts with greater impunity than in the Mappila-inhabited Ernad taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 20th, 1898.

Dead body near Tirúr railway station.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 23rd, 1898.

The conviction of the accused in the Barrackpore murder case.

32. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd July, referring to the trial and conviction of the three soldiers concerned in the Barrackpore murder case, says that the jury could not but return a verdict of guilty as having, at least, caused grievous hurt, owing to the impartial and able summing up of the Judge to the jury. There have been instances in which natives had been shot dead by Europeans, but in which the accused Europeans were let off on a verdict of "not guilty" by the jury. It is in view of such instances that the question of abolishing trial by jury in India should be raised. It is hoped that in such cases the Judge will pay particular attention to the facts before him.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1898.

Suggestions regarding post office in Calicut.

33. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th July, suggests that, in consideration of the increase of work in the Calicut post office, some additional clerks may be appointed and increase of pay awarded to the existing clerks. It is also suggested that a commodious building may be utilised for office purposes. The attention of the Postmaster-General is invited to these suggestions.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1898.

The proposed sanitary arrangements at Simla.

34. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th July, mentions news from Simla to the effect that 20 lakhs of rupees are required for sanitary purposes there, and that the people of the place are of opinion that this amount should form a charge on the Government of India. The editor does not know why the Government of India should alone bear such charges, when the Government of the Punjab also enjoys the cool climate of Simla. The people of India have already been burdened with the charges incurred by Government owing to the annual exodus and by the construction of buildings at Simla. It is therefore inadvisable that they should be further burdened with these sanitary charges.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1898.

Necessity for an enactment regulating the conduct of the Judges while they address the jury.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th July, observes:—It is to be regretted that in criminal cases the Judges while addressing the jury prejudice their mind against the accused, the result of which is miscarriage of justice. The Judges instead of merely explaining to the jury the facts recorded in the case, go at times beyond their bounds and mention a number of irrelevant things which are calculated to mislead the jury as in the case of Mr. Tilak. We are of opinion that a Judge is not justified even in referring to a number of cases previously disposed of and in explaining certain clauses of the Act to the jury, for such a procedure on the part of a Judge is tantamount to his suggesting to the jury the kind of verdict they should pronounce in the case. It is therefore highly desirable that there should be an enactment prescribing certain conditions which the Judges should abide by while they address the jurymen, as the absence of an enactment regulating the attitude of the Judges towards the jury is productive of manifold evils.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 19th, 1898.

Necessity to legislate against exorbitant rates of interest.

36. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th July, dwelling at length on the various circumstances which drive the poor ryots of this country to the painful necessity of running into debt, requests Government to pass an enactment vitiating exorbitant rates of interest demanded by the money-lenders whom the ryots resort to when coercive measures are adopted by the Revenue authorities for recovering the kist even in times of total failure of harvest.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 16th, 1898.

"The plight of zamindari ryots."

37. B. Seshagiri Rao, B.A., a correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th July, in criticising the statement made by the Raja of Bobbili in the Legislative Council that the zamindari ryots are much better off than the jerayati ryots, and that their love and attachment to their proprietors are stronger than

those of the other ryots, refers to the very poor condition of the Vizianagram ryots. And in further support of his criticism he takes up the Punganúru estate in the North Arcot district and depicts the oppressed condition of the ryots and employés there. The Samsthanam imposes taxes that were never known before and that are even against rules, and energetically collects them by threats and tricks, but they never interest themselves in the welfare of the ryot. Heaven knows when and by whom the tanks were dug. Not a single pie has been spent on their repairs. In their present condition, even though they get full supply twice or thrice a year, they do not contain sufficient water for the irrigation of the lands under them. In addition to these circumstances the greedy zamindar has been for the last two or three years taxing the waste lands lying fallow from time immemorial to the great annoyance of the ryot. It is impossible to describe the misery of the ryot, his helplessness to protest against such injustice and his inability to pay the taxes imposed. When some of the ryots boldly declined to pay such unwarranted taxes they were most unjustly deprived of their appointments as headmen or monigars. The correspondent desires to know how the zamindar has obtained such authority. For the expenses of the ensuing marriage in the Raja's family, not only the Raja's servants but many others state that, as a matter of fact, four annas were collected from the ryot on every rupee of the sist. It is known throughout that the Raja with his Diwan and Tahsildar went round the estate. The Almighty Being knows the immense difficulty to which the helpless ryots were put on this account. Stating that such is the miserable condition of the ryots, the correspondent narrates a case of oppression to the servants. A newly-appointed clerk was sent to examine the accounts of a village accountant and having found that a ryot, who from his own exertions had turned a portion of his inam dry land into wet land, was charged under both heads, the immemorial custom being to charge only for wet cultivation, he set right the accounts obtaining the sanction of the head clerk of the office. For this supposed offence—it was perhaps regarded as treason—he was dismissed from service, the head clerk was fined a rupee for sanctioning it and the sheristadar who approved of it was suspended for three months. The correspondent concludes his sketch with the hope that the Tenancy Bill will prove to be a great boon to the ryots.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, July 30th, 1898.

The Madras Tenancy Bill. Ryots and tenants.

38. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 30th July, remarks as follows on the Madras Tenancy Bill:—The great anxiety of Government is to place ryots on proprietary estates on the same footing as ryots in ryotwari tracts. The Bill introduces a body of rules and regulations which it will take a long time for proprietors and their tenants to reconcile themselves to. In the face of the divergent views expressed on the matter and the strong opposition and conflicting opinions evoked by an almost identical measure prepared by the committee appointed by Government in 1888, we cannot expect that this measure, whatever may be the care bestowed on it by the special officer deputed by Government, will be passed into law with any undue hurry. Notwithstanding all the correspondence which had been going on for the past several years, no attempt has been made to ascertain by actual inquiry the conditions of the Presidency calling for reform. It has been assumed that what is good for Bengal is good for Madras. The object of the Bill is to define the status of the ryot in proprietary tracts. But what is the status given him by the Bill? Apparently it is an occupancy right in the land held by him. A ryot is defined as a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or grazing. This is all that the Bill gives the ryot, notwithstanding the various proceedings recorded by Government and the Board of Revenue, declaring that the ryot in proprietary tracts held a status analogous to his neighbour in the ryotwari tracts, and that he was proprietor of the soil. The Bill therefore instead of improving the status of the zamindari ryot lowers it. The Bill confers on the ryot surface rights only and not any right to the minerals. It is faulty in its definition of the term ryot, describing him as holding land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture or grazing, against all previous declarations of Government. In regard to the provisions regarding

enhancement and reduction of rents, the substance of all the rules relating to this matter is that the Collector is to fix a fair and equitable rent. Except in cases when enhancement is claimed on the ground of increase of productive capacity of the soil by fluvial action, no limit is fixed, as in Government tracts, that the proprietor should not take more than one half of the net produce. The jurisdiction given to the Revenue authorities is not satisfactory and there is no reason why the procedure laid down in the Rent Recovery Act should be altered. The Government of India lays down as a condition that non-occupancy rights should be declared non-transferable except with the consent of the proprietor, but it is absurd that the Government of India should impose conditions affecting the people of the Madras Presidency. The year 1871 is taken as the starting point for upsetting the relations and setting aside the practice that had come to exist between the proprietor and his tenants, during this period of more than a quarter of a century. The Bill affects interests vast, ancient and most vital. The discussion of a measure of such a magnitude should be free from prejudice, and the balance be held fairly between all parties concerned.

## IV.—Native States.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 28th, 1898.

Inadvisability of engaging Government servants for the improvement of Native States.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th July, referring to the contemplated settlement of lands in the Native State of Cochin, observes as follows:—It is not desirable that this State should engage highly-paid servants whose services are lent by Government to cope with the increase of work, since there are already in the State many who hold high offices, whose services may be utilised by slightly increasing their present pay; and the persons who are already employed in the State should be directed to go to the British territories and acquire a technical knowledge of the special work they are required to do. During the *régime* of Sir T. Madhava Rau the State of Travancore never sought the help of Government servants even for a temporary period.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, June 20th, 1898.

Appointment of youngsters as magistrates and munsifs.

40. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th July, points out that the appointment of young men, who have just passed out of their colleges by cramming and who have no experience of the world, as amildars, assistant commissioners and munsifs is a cause of great annoyance to the people who resort to their courts, because these young men treat them with insolence and harshness. The paper therefore suggests that the youngsters so appointed must be made to work at head-quarters for some time until they get some experience.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, July 20th, 1898.

The impropriety of getting a bride for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore from Northern India.

41. The *Suryodaya*, of the 29th July, says that the idea of getting a bride for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore from some of the Northern States of India originated with the Diwan and other Madrasis, who perhaps have an ultimate object in doing so. The late Maharaja expressed a wish that the daughter of Dalavoy Deva Raj Urs should be received into the royal family as the consort of the Prince, and with this view the girl was educated with the Princesses. The editor thinks that as Mysore is a unique country and stands far above all other Native States in India in every respect, it is not proper to look for a bride for the young Maharaja in any other Native State.

Manorama, *Calicut*, July 11th, 1898.

A certain munsif of Travancore has received a bribe of 500 rupees in appointing a copyist.

42. The *Manorama*, of the 11th July, has inserted, in its issue of the said date, under the heading "Certain Munsifs of Travancore," a paragraph taken from an issue of the *Malayala Manorama*, which says that a certain munsif has conferred the vacant situation of a copyist under him upon one who cannot write even the Malayalam language well, although candidates of superior claim and qualification had applied for the same. The munsif received a bribe of 500 rupees in return for the favour. The attention of the High Court of the country is invited to the matter.

43. A paragraph in the *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 11th July, writes that, among the many English and Vernacular newspapers that have discussed the amendment of the Penal Code for the Travancore State exculpating Brahman culprits, guilty of murder, from the extreme penalty of the law, only the *Manorama* of Calicut has given its opinion in favour of the amendment.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Kottayam*, July 11th, 1898.

Only the *Manorama* of Calicut in favour of the amended Penal Code for Travancore regarding Brahman culprits.

44. A correspondent to the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the sanitary officers to the very objectionable practice of vagrant beggars who suffer from loathsome diseases hanging about the roads and streets in Kóttayam on market days dressed in filthy stinking rags and begging alms from the passers-by.

Beggars suffering from loathsome diseases hanging about the streets in Kóttayam on market days.

45. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 16th July, in complimenting Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Diwan of Cochin, upon the suppression of bribery in different branches of the service in the Cochin State, regrets that the corruption of the Police department of the State has not received the Diwan's proper attention. The high-handedness and irregularities of the Police officers receive no check whatever from the unsuspecting and inefficient Superintendent. Reforms and innovations in this department of the Cochin service are imperatively necessary and the attention, therefore, of His Highness the Raja and the Acting Diwan of Cochin is invited to the matter.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, July 16th, 1898.

Police corruption in the Native Cochin State.

46. A correspondent to the same issue of the paper, in reviewing the criticism of the Diwan's administration of the Cochin State, published in the *Madras Standard*, writes that the actions of the Diwan, complained against by the critic, have proved in almost all the instances beneficial to the State and that the Diwanship of Mr. Rajagopalachari has been so far a success. The suppression of bribery is instanced as a very important and salutary measure. The appointment of a Brahman teacher in the Ernakulam College, who was for some time tutor to the Acting Diwan's sons, is disapproved of.

Administration of the Cochin State by the Diwan.

47. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th July, reports that oppression of the people and dacoities of a daring nature are rife in Peringottukara and other parts of the Native State of Cochin; cattle-lifting and other thefts are of frequent occurrence. The investigation and trial of these criminal acts are conducted in a very unsatisfactory and suspicious manner and, but recently, the accused concerned in a case of timber-lifting were acquitted for reasons which are not very clear. The complainant in this case was Ramachandra Iyer, the Trichur Zillah Judge's brother. It is strange that the perpetration of such daring crimes has not roused the head of the Police department from his apathy, but the article hopes that the Cochin Government will devote its attention to the matter and rid the people at an early date of these turbulent and oppressive gang of robbers.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 20th, 1898.

Dacoity and oppression in Native Cochin State.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. The *Lokopakari*, of the 15th July, condemns the system of appointing Europeans to be the tutors of minor zamindars, on the ground that the minors who are taken by their European tutors to the hills for a period of six months in a year imitate their tutors in acquiring the habit of hunting and drinking, and that on their attaining the majority they do not scruple to give up the religion and caste observances of the Hindus.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 15th, 1898.

Inadvisability of appointing Europeans to be the tutors of minor zamindars.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, *Tiruchengódu*, July 17th, 1898.

49. The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 17th July, regrets to observe that the lives of the people are at stake in consequence of the medical practice on the part of a large number of native quacks, and hopes that the Viceregal Legislative Council will pass an enactment prescribing a certain standard of proficiency to be acquired by men who come out as medical practitioners.

Remarks on the medical practice by quacks.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1898.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd July, writes as follows:—It is to be regretted that the Secretary of State for India betrays ignorance of the real state of things whenever he has to speak about India. His exaggerated account of the prosperous condition of this country is as ridiculous as the expression of a buffoon on the stage. His assertion that the natives of India are wanting in administrative skill and acumen to manage political affairs with success, and that the people living in the territories subject to native administration are in a wretched plight is a striking instance of his ignorance. It is surprising to note that the Secretary of State ignores the condition of pauperism to which the people of this country have been reduced in consequence of the British administration of the country during the past forty years and the indebtedness of the Government of India in spite of the boasted administrative skill on the part of the English. The Secretary of State would have heard of the rule of this country by 'Akbar' and of his able minister 'Todar Mall,' and of such men as 'Nana Farnavis,' 'Raja Chandu Lal,' 'Poorniah,' 'Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau,' and 'Sir Salar Jung' whose sagacity in politics contributed to the prosperity of this country to no small extent. The Government of Mysore was involved in debt to the extent of eighty lakhs of rupees as the result of its management by the British Government for the space of a century, whereas under the native rule the Government of Mysore during the past seventeen years liquidated the whole debt and brought about several changes for the better. It is a pity that in spite of such astounding facts the Secretary of State gives expression to such notions as make us feel sorry for his ignorance.

Remarks on the opinion of the Secretary of State about India.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, July 22nd, 1898.

51. The *Suryodaya*, of the 22nd July, has a leader to the following effect:—The politicians of India are crying themselves hoarse to bring to the notice of the people of England that India is suffering from poverty, while the Anglo-Indians who govern India are trying as much to make it out that India is rolling in wealth. Some of the far-seeing friends of India asked the Ministry to appoint a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the condition of India, but the present Government is too powerful to listen to such a request. Nothing is as yet known as to the decision that the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure appointed some time ago has come to. Somehow or other the people of Great Britain are kept in the dark as to the real state of this country.

Poverty of India.

We who are born here and obliged to live on insufficient food, and decimated by famine every two or three years, do not require any statesman to tell us that we are poor. How poor India is we know, because we can see the people starving when for want of sufficient rain in any year the price of food rises ever so little.

What is the cause of this poverty? Our missionary friends say that it is due to increase of population and to reckless expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies of the Hindus and to the fondness of our women for ornaments. But let us see how far they are right.

In England the population has increased fourfold within the last few years, but the people are not poor for that reason. We never spend so much on marriage and other things as the Western people do. In fact we are a remarkably economical people, although we spend a little more than usual on festive occasions. So this cannot be the cause of our poverty.

In every country women are fond of ornaments. Our women like to have silver and gold ornaments, but the women of the West spend their money on dress, which, of course, when once used becomes almost valueless when compared with silver and gold jewels.

There is no doubt that the people of the West spend more on ornamentation than the people of India.

Nor can expenditure on marriages be the cause of India's poverty. The rich and the poor here spend an amount on such ceremonies which is proportionate to their incomes. We therefore think that the causes of poverty must be sought for elsewhere.

To us it seems these causes are two, viz., the Mussalmans who conquered India settled here and gave the high appointments to the natives of India. But the English people look upon India merely as a field for acquiring the means for their happiness, and retain the highest appointments for themselves. They come to India and when they have amassed sufficient wealth or earned a comfortable pension go back to England and pose as authorities on Indian questions and abuse the land which gave them the wealth on which they fatten.

Another cause of the poverty of India is the maintenance of an army larger than her needs demand, to meet a possible Russian invasion. To maintain this useless army we are kept in a state of semi-starvation. The fear of a Russian invasion is put forward whenever the people are to be silenced like the "Goggaya" with which we frighten children whenever they are restive. Even supposing this fear of the Russians is a real fear, why should not native troops be employed? Did not the native regiments show as much bravery as, if not more than, the British troops in the frontier wars? The employment of Indian soldiers would involve much less expenditure while the efficiency would not be less. But this is not done partly because our rulers have no confidence in us and partly because such a course would conflict with the interests of the ruling race.

Since such a vast army cannot be kept in idleness, opportunities are sought to give it work by picking quarrels with the neighbouring tribes. It is only this desire to give the idle army some work and to extend English dominions that Lord Dufferin conquered Burma and Manipur, and the recent war on the frontiers was undertaken. Notwithstanding the fact that the country is groaning under the burden of famine and pestilence, money is wrung from it and thrown on the barren hills on the Afghan frontier. The people of England would not pay a pie towards the expenses of these wars. Such is Christian charity! Our resources are thus wasted on unproductive enterprises without our consent, and yet the missionaries overlook these important causes of India's poverty and taunt us with the little expenses which we occasionally incur for a little diversion from our sufferings.

52: The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th July, has a leading article in which it remarks:—It is a matter of regret that of late there have been numerous attacks of natives by Europeans. So common have these become that we scarcely see a week pass without reading an account of one or more in the newspapers. These outrages are no less than a scandal to the ruling race, and something should be done to stop them.

Outrages on natives.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 25th, 1898.

The article then tries to assign reasons for the frequency of these outrages and says that they are due to the fact that in these days more Europeans come to India than was the case formerly; Europeans, too, who, unlike those who come to enter the service of Government permanently, have no interest in the country and in the people. There is more travelling among them now and they scarcely stick to one place and have no character to maintain among their neighbours, and are removed from the influence of their own countrymen. Most of the outrages are committed by soldiers who become lawless as soon as they are out of their barracks. Another cause of these outrages is, in the opinion of the editor, the light punishment dealt out to the offenders, if at all any punishment is inflicted. In many cases the offenders go scot-free, the Judges and juries thinking, or professing to think, they were not guilty.

The article therefore thinks that if nothing else will put a stop to these outrages, a special Act ought to be passed by the legislature to provide a sufficient remedy, as otherwise they bring the European name and the Government into disrepute together with the law.

[Issued 8th August 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 15 of 1898.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th August 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | July 1898. |
| 2 | "Pariyan" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 28th July 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 1st Aug. 1898. |
| 4 | "Sukhajivani" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 250 | 1st and 15th Aug. 1898. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 5th Aug. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 6th and 13th Aug. 1898. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 30th July and 6th and 13th Aug. 1898. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1898. |
| 9 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 29th July and 5th and 12th Aug. 1898. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 25th July and 1st and 8th Aug. 1898. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 400 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1898. |
| 12 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 2,600 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 700 | 8th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 20th and 27th July and 3rd and 10th Aug. 1898. |
| 16 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 6th and 13th Aug. 1898. |
| 17 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 7th Aug. 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 30th July and 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 13th Aug. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Satva Sadhani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 250 | 30th July 1898. |
| 20 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Aug. 1898. |
| 21 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 384 | July ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 30th July and 6th Aug. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 30th July and 3rd, 10th and 13th Aug. 1898. |
| 24 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 2nd, 6th and 9th Aug. 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 1st and 8th Aug. 1898. |
| 26 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 4th ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Bangalore .. .. | 80 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Karnataka Kesari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 800 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 600 | 25th July 1898. |
| 32 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 860 | 24th ,, and 3rd Aug. 1898. |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 3 th ,, 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 23rd and 30th July and 6th Aug. 1898. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 550 | 25th July and 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, 10th ,, 1898. |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 30th ,, ,, 6th Aug. 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 23rd and 30th July and 8th Aug. 1898. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 31st July 1898. |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 31st ,, and 7th Aug. 1898. |
| 42 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Royapet, Madras .. | 550 | 4th Aug. 1898. |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th July and 1st Aug. 1898. |
| 44 | "Munshur i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 7th May 1898. |
| 45 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 31st July ,, |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 11th August, says:—The Government is engaged in constructing a road in the Tochi Valley on the North-Western Frontier of India. Last week a party of Muhammadans attacked the gang of coolies that were working on the road, killed seven of them and seriously wounded twelve. Besides this several other tribes are amassing troops and making other preparations for war. All this makes us fear that Government may have to send another expedition to the frontier for further subduing the tribes.

Fresh rising on the frontiers.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Aug. 11th, 1898.

2. The same paper says:—The British and Russian Governments are contending with each other as to who should advance money to China for constructing a railway across the country. Once when the Shah of Persia wanted to raise a loan in the British market, the Russian Government prevented him from doing so, and he had to give up the attempt. Now the Russians have acquired a port in the Persian Gulf, and are trying to make it a station for the Russian navy. The people in England therefore apprehend that ere long England may have to declare war with Russia.

Probabilities of a war between England and Russia.

3. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 25th July, gives an account of the Spanish-American war, and, in commenting upon the same, expresses its opinion that though Spain engaged in the war, in defence of its right, the United States of America were actuated by the laudable and generous motive of granting a republic to Cuba. The article gives a warning to other Governments not to place restrictions upon the liberty of their subjects.

Comment upon the war between Spain and the United States.

Manorama, *Calicut*, July 25th, 1898.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Jananukulan*, of the 6th August, writes as follows:—When Mr. Kasivisvalingam Pillay, the present sub-magistrate of Tiruvadamarudúr, was the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi, he convicted one Arunachellam under sections 380 and 450, I.P.C. (calendar No. 77 of 1898) and sentenced him on the 1st March 1898 to rigorous imprisonment for four months, giving him the option of either paying a fine of Rs. 2 or continuing to be in the jail for a month and-a-half more. The prisoner was immediately sent to the jail at Tanjore and, owing to want of sufficient accommodation there, he was subsequently taken to the jail at Trichinopoly. In the mean while, the police at Tiruvádi recovered the said fine of Rs. 2 by attaching some property of the accused found in his house and remitted the sum to the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi. The prisoner should have been released on the 1st July 1898 after the lapse of four months as his fine had been recovered. As the Superintendent of the Jail at Trichinopoly was not informed of the recovery of the fine, the prisoner was not let off on the 1st July 1898. When the father of the accused reported the matter to Mr. Rangachariar, the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi, no attention was paid to it. He thereupon paid to the Superintendent of the Jail at Trichinopoly Rs. 2, the amount of fine imposed on the prisoner, and obtained the release of his son. Twenty days elapsed in the interval. Who is responsible for the unlawful imprisonment of the prisoner for a space of twenty days! What has become of Rs. 2 recovered on the first occasion? We hope that the higher authorities will take due notice of this subject.

A grievance of a prisoner.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th August, complains that the police establishment of Tiruvarur is culpably negligent in the discharge of its duty and that in consequence wicked characters harass the people with impunity and some of the local merchants do not scruple to hoodwink the poor people

Remarks on the Tiruvarur police.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

of the place by using false weights and measures. The correspondent hopes that the higher authorities of the Police department will increase the number of constables to be posted at this place in view to enable the people to lead a comfortable life.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 27th, 1898.

Changes to be made in the constitution and working of the Police training school at Vellore.

6. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th July, is of opinion that the training which Police officers have to undergo in the Vellore police school is not very efficient. The pupils in the school are for the most part either graduates in arts or experienced and efficient head constables. Instruction is imparted in the Evidence Act, Medical Jurisprudence and other legal studies, besides exercises in drill, gymnastics, measuring places and drawing plans thereof, etc.; the training in all these has to be completed in a course of three months. It is as difficult for the head constables to study the Evidence Act, Medical Jurisprudence, etc., as it is for the graduates fresh from the college to practically acquaint themselves in such a short time with police work and regulations and, therefore, to instruct both these sets of officers in the same class does not seem to be a very efficient measure. The article, therefore, suggests that some salutary changes should be made in the matter.

*(b) Courts.*

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1898.

Unjust transfer of a case from the file of the stationary magistrate, Calicut.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th July, reports that, in compliance with the request of one Madathil Avulla, the complainant in a certain case before the stationary magistrate of Calicut, the said case was posted for hearing before the deputy magistrate of the town and that this transfer from the file of the former court was made in accordance with a false representation against Mr. Subramanya Iyer, pleader and the stationary magistrate, by the said complainant. Mr. Subramanya Iyer obtained sanction to prosecute the complainant, but the latter was let off on tendering an apology. The article considers it unjust that the transfer of the case from the file of the stationary magistrate should have been granted by the deputy magistrate under the circumstances detailed above, and that the complainant should have been thus let off.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 27th, 1898.

The vagaries of the District Judge of Tellicherry.

8. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th July, makes some remarks against the hasty and unsatisfactory disposal, by the District Judge of Tellicherry, of original and small cause suits which come for hearing before him. He does not sift evidence, but admits as true whatever karanavars of tarawad may depose to. The appearance and features of witnesses are not at all observed, no trouble is taken to ascertain the social and local customs and manners, and cases are disposed of at the rate of not less than thirty within three hours, to the great hardship and sorrow of the clients. Extraordinary value is attached in the disposal of cases to receipts of all kinds, regardless of their authenticity or otherwise. The attention of the High Court is invited to these vagaries of the District Judge.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 3rd, 1898.

Inconvenience of holding courts in amsams.

9. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 3rd August, dwells upon the inconvenience and increased expenses caused to the clients by the magistrates holding courts in amsams, when out on circuit in connection with revenue affairs. The article suggests that some arrangements should be made by the magistrates in order to minimise the inconvenience, etc., above mentioned.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1898.

Dr. Suresh Chandar Sircar's murder.

10. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 4th August, refers to the punishment awarded to the murderer of Suresh Chandar Sircar at Calcutta, and observes that full justice has been done in the case. The *Mukhbir*

hopes that this will serve as an example to the wicked-hearted "red-coats" who will in future abstain from committing acts likely to cast a slur on the fair name of their own community and that of their just and equitable Government, and winds up with a prayer that the name of the British Government may not be eclipsed.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1898.

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th August, mentions that the Chingleput district police has requested the military authorities to make over the European soldier named Knight of the 19th Hussars, who shot a native lad on the 30th July, to them for trial, and observes that the accused will not meet with his deserts by whatever court he may be tried. These European oppressors regard natives as mere birds or animals. They are generally let off scot-free on some pretext or other or escape with slight punishment.

European murderers.

### (*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1898.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th August, referring to an article written by the Principal of the Mannárgudi College published in the *Madras Mail*, suggesting the desirability of introducing an intermediate class for the students of the 3rd form on the score that they are not able to complete the prescribed portions of the text-books in the course of a year in the 3rd form, observes that a student in these days has to spend a period of 14 years before he passes the B.A. degree examination, whereas in former days a period of 12 years was enough to complete his scholastic learning, and that it is painful to note that the Principal of the Mannárgudi College is trying to make matters worse. The paper is of opinion that in spite of the costly and toilsome learning received by the young men of the present day, they find it extremely difficult to secure employment, and doubts whether so much of expense and so many years of study are absolutely necessary to acquire the knowledge required of a Bachelor of Arts. The paper concludes with the remark that unless the present system of education is reformed, no good is likely to result from it in the long run.

Reflections on the present system of education.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

13. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th August, writes from Tanúr that nearly the whole of the local Mappila community are uneducated and illiterate and likely, therefore, to cause trouble to the Government by their predisposition to commit riots, murders, robbery, etc., like the Mappilas of Ernad. It is, therefore, desirable that a board Mappila school should be permanently established in Tanúr. The Mappila janmies are in favour of such an institution, and the Government, it is hoped, will bestow its consideration on the matter.

The desirability of a board Mappila school in Tanúr.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

14. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 6th August, bitterly complains that the use of a piece of land adjoining the Public Workshop near Seven Wells as municipal conservancy cart-stand subjects the large number of workmen employed in the workshop and the large number of devotees resorting to the Dakshinamurthi Mutt in the neighbourhood to difficulties which can be better imagined than described, and is surprised to note that the Madras municipality has not taken the necessary steps for the removal of conservancy carts from the spot in question, although its attention was drawn to the nuisance complained of.

Inconvenience caused by the use of a spot in Madras as municipal conservancy cart-stand.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Aug. 10th, 1898.

15. The *Desabhimani*, of the 10th August, is surprised to see some of the overseers of the municipality of Cuddalore stationed in one and the same place for a period of about 15 years, whereas such revenue officers as the kurnams and the maniyamdars are often transferred from place to place, and concludes with the remark that

Desirability of transferring municipal overseers from place to place.

allowing municipal overseers to remain in one and the same place for a considerable length of time is not calculated to promote the interests of the divisions they are in charge of.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1898.

Latrines in Cocanada.

16. A "patriot" in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th August, draws the attention of the municipal authorities to the great inconvenience felt by the poor townsfolk and the visitors (on business) of Cocanada and Jagannathapore for want of sufficient number of public latrines of good size. The municipality sold away the vacant open lands on the outskirts of those towns to people other than the resident inhabitants, and houses were built there to the discomfort of the old residents. More than 4,000 people live in those parts and the latrines there are hardly sufficient for their requirements. While this is so, the police under the pretence that they are directed by the higher authorities to report two cases of nuisance a day, go about every nook and corner and indiscriminately charge all people, whether old or infirm people, ignorant children or strangers, instead of warning them of the would-be consequences of a breach of the law and thus preventing the nuisance. He concludes with the prayer that the authorities would take pity upon the suffering people and stop the police nuisance and construct more latrines of larger size on the western side of these towns.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

A branch hospital to be opened in Calicut.

17. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th August, expresses the desirability of opening a branch hospital in Calicut in consideration of the large increase of persons that resort, both as in-patients and out-patients, to the existing local municipal hospital. The medical officer and his staff find it very difficult to cope with the work of the hospital and many patients are obliged to go away without being attended to. The opening of a new branch hospital at some desirable distance from the present hospital is as important as that of the poor-house, the necessity for which was advocated in the columns of this paper a few weeks ago. The article says that both these proposals demand the serious consideration of the municipal council and hopes to see them soon carried out.

Drawbacks of the public works department of the Calicut municipality.

18. A leader in the same paper dwells, at some length, upon the very unsatisfactory condition of the roads, drains, etc., in the municipality of Calicut, and regrets that the annual allotment of not less than 1,000 rupees made by the municipal council is injudiciously and unfairly spent. The article is of opinion that the overseer is to blame in the matter. The way in which the repairs of roads, drains, etc., are made leaves very much to be desired; in fact, it is doubtful whether any good is done to the roads, drains, etc., by the work executed by the municipality in connection therewith. The public works department of the municipality demands better attention and the article hopes that the council will bestow its consideration on the matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 8th, 1898.

Late embezzlement of the Malabar district board money.

19. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 8th August, in commenting upon the late conviction of Assistant Engineer Donaghue, remarks that the large sum of 15,000 rupees, including pleaders' fees, has been lost to the district board of Malabar in connection with the said affair. Out of 15,000 rupees, the sum of 10,000 rupees, which is found to have been embezzled by the Assistant Engineer, together with another sum of 1,000 rupees recently found missing by the auditing officer, had been paid from the treasury on the authority of the cheque issued by the District Board Engineer. It was the District Engineer's duty to have seen that the money was properly spent. That he should not have been held responsible for the embezzlement of such a large sum seems to be strange. The article, in conclusion, hopes that, in future, expenditure on district board account will be duly supervised and regulated.

20. Another leader in the same issue of the paper reports that the results of the "A system" contract are far from being satisfactory, and that the continued practice of giving the road-repair contract to one man when the sum spent on the business amounts to over 2 lakhs of rupees is not advisable. Good results and gain to the municipality have resulted from calling for tenders from different persons for the execution of municipal work, and the article, therefore, suggests that the contract for the repair of roads in interior parts should be given to more persons than one. If the President of the district board does not take the necessary steps in the matter, the article hopes that the attention of the Government will be directed to it.

The "A system" contract to be superseded by contracts given severally to many.

21. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th August, complains of the inconvenience caused to the public by the delay in appointing a secretary to the Calicut municipal council and invites the attention of the Government to the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 10th, 1898.

A secretary to be soon appointed to the Calicut municipality.

22. Another leader in the same issue of the paper endorses the remarks of the *Kerala Patrika* in connection with the unsatisfactory condition of the Calicut municipal public works and invites the attention of the chairman to the matter.

The Calicut municipal public works to be better executed.

23. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st August, refers to the repeated complaints made by the inhabitants of Mylapore to the effect that the water of the Buckingham canal percolates into the well water used by the inhabitants for drinking purposes and thus brings on elephantiasis. The *Shams* expresses concurrence with these views and requests Government to depute a qualified medical officer for inquiry.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1898.

The water of the Buckingham canal in Mylapore.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

24. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th July, regrets to note that the passengers of the Karikal-Peralam Railway are at a loss to know the person to whom they are to submit their grievances, as the railway in question is subject to the control of both the French and the English Governments, and hopes that some responsible officer will be appointed to be in charge of the said railway in view to redress the grievances of the poor passengers.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 29th, 1898.

Necessity for the appointment of a responsible officer to be in charge of the Karikal-Peralam Railway.

25. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 13th August, regrets to observe that the South Indian Railway Company makes it a point to appoint as station masters Europeans and Eurasians in preference to natives and that such a policy is not commendable, seeing that European passengers on the South Indian Railway are comparatively very few in number and that the native passengers contribute largely to the enormous income of the company. The paper regrets also to remark that the signallers of the Telegraph department attached to the South Indian Railway are paid at the outset only 5 rupees which is but a pittance, whereas the signallers of the Madras Railway Company start with a pay of Rs. 17½. The paper concludes with the remark that the South Indian Railway Company does not provide the passengers during festivals with a sufficient number of carriages, and hopes that the authorities concerned will see their way to mend the matters here complained of.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

Complaints against the South Indian Railway Company.

26. The *Jananukulan*, of the 13th August, referring to a case in which the South Indian Railway Company declined to accept liability in respect of the loss of a portion of a consignment of paddy handed over to the servants of the company on the

JANANUKULAN, *Tuticorin*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

Indifference of the South Indian Railway Company to cases of theft.

Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway line, regrets to remark that it is unjust on the part of the company to be indifferent to thefts committed on the railway without caring to bring to book the culprits with the aid of the railway police, and hopes that Government will bestow the necessary attention on the subject.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 25th, 1898.

Recommending postponement of disputed cases in the remuneration for land acquired for railway purposes.

27. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 25th July, urges the necessity of postponing, for at least three months, all cases of remuneration for land acquired for purposes of the railway line from Calicut to Cannanore, in which there is disagreement between the karanavars and the successors so as to enable them to settle in a competent court their claims for the acceptance of remuneration.

### (i) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

Scarcity of water in Virudupatti and certain suggestions to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th August, bitterly complaining about scarcity of water in Virudupatti, which has a population of about 16,000 inhabitants, says that, in consequence of scarcity of water the project of establishing cotton mills, which would have been the means of helping the poor in the town, was given up, and that the sufferings of the people are indeed very great. The correspondent suggests the desirability of supplying the town with sufficient water either by diverting the course of the water that used to flow through the forest to the north of the town, or by conveying to the town the water of the river Periyár through channels or pipes or by pumping out water from the sources of fresh water-supply in some of the places adjacent to the town.

### (k) *General.*

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, July 25th, 1898.

Remarks on the tours of Governors and Viceroys.

29. The *Nilalochani*, of the 25th July, speaking of the manifold advantages resulting from the tours made by Governors and Viceroys, observes that they will produce the desired effect only when the inhabitants are afforded all possible facilities to enable them to submit their grievances in person, and when the authorities making the tour travel in company with their Private Secretaries alone ten or fifteen miles into the interior on all sides of the places they choose to halt at and personally acquaint themselves with the real condition of the ryots, and that of their cattle, sources of water-supply, crops, etc., without being satisfied with visiting some public places here and there which are decorated in view to honour them. The paper concludes with the hope that His Excellency the Governor of this Presidency will be graciously pleased to find out the real wants of the people during his intended tour.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1898.

"Exchange compensation allowance."

30. The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd August, mentions that the Secretary of State for India has ruled that the Members of the Viceroy's Council and of the Legislative Councils of Bombay and Madras are not entitled to the exchange compensation allowance. As a recompense for this the salaries of the Members of the Governor-General's Council are increased from Rs. 6,400 to Rs. 6,666, and those of the Councils of Bombay and Madras from Rs. 5,120 to Rs. 5,333. The paper observes that, while large portions of the population of this country are painfully suffering for not being able to pay the cist and while a multitude of people are starving for want of food, the salaries of the English officials are nevertheless raised.

Recent Postal Regulations.

31. The same paper characterises the attitude of the Government towards the vernacular press as uncharitable and arbitrary. It observes that the Government revised its Acts to repress the so-called seditious tone of the press in Northern

India, and that the Bombay Government appointed a committee of censors to watch the press there. Fortunately for us, says the paper, there is not the least ground for suspicion of sedition among us, but yet the Government by its recent changes furthered the convenience of the English papers and curtailed the privileges of the vernacular papers. It was hitherto usual to charge on newspapers an half-anna for ten tolas and one quarter of an anna for less than three tolas. By the recent modification six pies are charged for twenty tolas and three pies for four tolas. It exposes the disproportion involved in charging three pies for four tolas, while only six pies are charged for twenty tolas, and surmises that it is perhaps the intention of the Government that the vernacular papers should be of the present small size and that these papers should never be able to use better paper or secure more advertisements and thereby become prosperous.

Speaking of another alteration, that is, the abolition of the "privilege system," the paper criticises the reflection of the *Madras Mail* that the vernacular papers played false in giving the postal authorities wrong information as to the number of subscribers at the end of the month and then in actually posting more papers than the given number of subscribers. It flatly denies the statement and argues that before the beginning of the month the proprietor reports to the head office that a certain number of papers will be posted and this information is transmitted to the sub-offices which receive the papers not exceeding what is mentioned in the report. How can any fraud occur? Fraud is possible only when the subordinate and superior officers of the post office conspire with the proprietors of papers, taking bribes from them. It concludes with an appeal to the editors of the vernacular papers that they should send in a joint memorial to the Government on this subject. Otherwise the Indian National Congress should take up the question and communicate its resolution thereon to the Government of India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1898.

**The Zamindari of Vizianagram.**

32. The *Sasilekha*, of the 9th August, says that though some general good has resulted from the appointment of Mr. Willock as Collector in charge of the Vizianagram estate, yet the poor have suffered seriously. He has dismissed 200 petty officials in the service of the estate. These unfortunates, being at a loss to find a means of livelihood elsewhere, are loudly lamenting. Besides these, a number of others had their salaries cut short. This misfortune has fallen to the lot of only those getting Rs. 30 and less. Many are paid now less than Rs. 10. It is a practice of the Government to reduce the allowances of sweepers and other menial servants, whenever expenditure is required to be cut short. Mr. Willock has just followed the example of the Government in this respect. The zamindari annually yields about 22 lakhs of rupees. Deducting 10 lakhs for peshcush and other expenses, there is left a balance of 12 lakhs. While the highly paid idlers are left to themselves, the unfortunate wretches living from hand-to-mouth, maintaining themselves and their families with a paltry sum of four annas a day, are at once ruined. This is the beneficial result of Mr. Willock's administration! It is certainly a sad disappointment. The paper prays that Her Highness, the mother of the late Maharaja, may interfere and protect the many miserable families!

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 25th, 1898.

**Nambudiris not necessary to perform certain religious rites in Benares.**

33. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 25th July, remarks that the order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces to the effect that other Brahmans than the Nambudiris of Malabar may well be allowed to perform the religious rites of the "Badaryashram" temple of Benares is rather unjust, and suggests that the Nambudiris should submit a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the matter. If their prayer is not granted by him, the article suggests that the Government of India may be petitioned in respect of the matter, and hopes that the necessary inquiry will be made by that Government through the Government of Madras.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 30th, 1898.

34. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th July, makes the suggestion that the Collector of Malabar and the District Superintendent of Police will do well to cause a proclamation to be made by the religious heads of the Mappila community that, in their opinion, any person may be allowed the liberty of forsaking their religion when, after embracing it, he loses his faith in it. A notice to this effect must also be put up in the Mappila mosques. The article is of opinion that such a step will act as a preventive against any fanatical outbursts consequent upon the recent conversion of one Krishnan Vydier to the Mappila religion and his subsequent apostasy therefrom.

To cause a certain proclamation to be made by the religious heads of the Mappila community.

35. A leader in the same paper suggests that in view to the improvement of the unsatisfactory working of the branch post offices, competent persons should be employed as postmasters on an increased salary, with a definite understanding that they should not have other business also to attend to.

Recommending increase of salary to branch postmasters.

36. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the tahsildar to the inconvenience caused to the people by the Chéváyúr stamp-vendor not residing there, and suggests that either a new stamp-vendor should be appointed at Thondayatt, an important locality of Chéváyúr, or that the Chéváyúr stamp-vendor be transferred to Thondayatt.

Suggestion regarding Chéváyúr stamp-vendor.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1898.

37. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st August, complains that though under the Police Act kite-flying is penal, yet this offence is committed in Madras. People of all ages fly kites even on public roads and in front of police constables with impunity and cause great inconvenience and trouble to passers-by as well as injury to telegraph and tramway wires. The *Shams* suggests the advisability of putting a stop to the sale of kites by declaring sellers of kites punishable.

Kite-flying in Madras.

38. The same paper says:—The 12th of Rabi-ul-Aval, which is the birthday of the prophet, is as sacred with Muhammadans as Christmas day is with Christians, and requests Government to include it in the list of gazetted holidays granted to Muhammadans.

The 12th of Rabi-ul-Aval, the third month of the Muhammadan year.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, July 31st, 1898.

39. The *Alhami*, of the 31st July, has an extract from the *Paisa Akhbar*, of Lahore, to the effect that indebtedness of India has reached such an extent that a step further in this direction will reduce that country to bankruptcy. If the method of the present administration is not thoroughly amended, famine and frontier war will invariably recur every fifth and second year respectively, necessitating the contraction of further loans. How long will bankers advance money and on what terms? If the increase in the national debt keeps on progressing in the present rates, India will surely become unable to pay even the interest. The *Paisa* winds up the article with a remark that the idea of contracting loans should be given up and savings should be effected for liquidating the present debt. Otherwise the prestige of Government will suffer.

Indebtedness of India.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1898.

40. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 4th August, notes with great pleasure the appointment of Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan, of the Provincial Civil Service, as a pukka Collector, and observes that the native community owes a deep debt of gratitude to His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock for making this appointment.

Appointment of Muhammad Raza Khan as a permanent District Collector.

## III.—Legislation.

41. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 13th August, deprecates the idea of codifying the Hindu and Muhammadan laws on the ground that such a codification would tend to stereotype the existing evil customs and will hinder the silent influence of social and political changes from bringing about a wholesome reform. On the other hand to embody the changes that are silently taking place in these two societies in the code would give a shock to the feelings of the orthodox who always form the majority of a community.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, *Bangalore*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

Codification of the personal laws of natives of India.

## IV.—Native States.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th August, says that the Nizam commanded the minister some weeks ago to relieve certain high officials of their appointments, but that for reasons best known to himself the minister has not carried out the orders of His Highness. The paper wonders how the Nizam could brook such disobedience in his minister and thinks that the minister might have the support of the Resident.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 8th, 1898.

The Nizam's Minister disobeying the orders of the Nizam.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st August, raises several objections to the proposed selection of a bride for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore from among the Rajput princesses. In the first place, it says, there will be a difference of religion which is a serious matter. Then there is the question of language, the Maharaja's mother-tongue being Canarese, and that of a Rajput princess, the Hindustani. There can be no common means of communication until the princess learns Canarese or English or the Maharaja himself becomes able to converse in Hindustani. Then again the customs of Northern India are different from those prevailing in this part of the country, and the people of the north are not so far advanced as those of Mysore. For these reasons the paper thinks it would be better for the happiness of His Highness that a bride should be selected from Mysore itself.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 1st, 1898.

Objections against the selection of a bride from the north for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

44. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 4th August, says that the amount of money expended on the Maharani's girls' school, Mysore, is disproportionately large owing to the maintenance of an F.A. class for three girls who are induced to continue their studies by means of large scholarships, and thinks that it is a great mistake to maintain a costly staff of teachers for such a meagre F.A. class, the students of which do not seem to have sufficiently advanced to successfully pass such a difficult examination as the F.A. of the Madras University.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Aug. 4th, 1898.

Maharani's girls' school, Mysore.

45. The *Suryodaya*, of the 12th August, says that in view of the fact that the people of Mysore are becoming poorer year after year, owing to various kinds of taxes, and also seeing that the country is rich in minerals, it is highly desirable that a mining school should be established in the province to teach the people to utilize this mineral wealth and also to give useful occupation to a portion of the population.

Suryodaya, *Bangalore*, Aug. 12th, 1898.

Desirability of establishing a mining school in Mysore.

46. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 23rd July, disapproves of the proposed measure to constitute the land extending to the east of Muthalapura and to the west of Puthenvalikkara, to a distance of a mile and having a breadth of a mile and-a-half, into a Government reserved forest, on the ground that many tenants have built houses there and laid the land under cultivation; besides the proposed tract of land affords pasture to cattle. The article, therefore, appeals to the present Diwan not to constitute the land into a reserved forest merely for the sake of the few teak trees that grow there.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, July 23rd, 1898.

Praying that a certain tract of land may not be constituted a reserved forest.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam* Aug. 6th, 1898.

47. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 6th August, invites the attention of the Government of Madras to the wholesale and unfair employment, in the Cochin service, of not less than thirty Brahmans from outside the Cochin State, and to the fact that the Brahman influence in the Cochin Huzur Cutcherry has very much increased since Mr. Swaminatha Iyer's appointment as Acting Diwan.

Wholesale employment of Brahmans in the Cochin service.

## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SOUTH INDIAN MITRAN, *Dindigul*, Aug. 5th, 1898.

48. The *South Indian Mitran*, of the 5th August, comparing at length the present poor condition of the soil with its fertility in the past, observes that agriculture suffers in the main in consequence of the facts that in certain places only a limited quantity of water is allowed to flow into wet lands, that dry lands are irrigated at the expense of wet lands, that cattle become emaciated and die for want of sufficient fodder as they are not allowed to enter forests even in places where there are no grazing grounds, that manure has become very dear and costly owing to the severity of Forest laws, and that ryots, under the present system, find it very difficult to get loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts. The paper requests Government to arrange for the better irrigation of wet lands, to allow in the forests certain grazing grounds for cattle, to permit the ryots to get leaves, etc., from the forests for purposes of manure, to adopt the necessary measures for breeding good oxen and to empower the village munsifs themselves to grant loans to the ryots in view to enable the latter to carry on their agricultural operations with success.

Certain suggestions to Government for alleviating the sufferings of the ryots.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1898.

49. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 1st August, reports that there is no prospect of good crops in Malabar this year owing to the failure of rain when it was needed and its excess when it was not required. The cultivators sink into debt and the opinion that the crops of Malabar are in a flourishing condition is not warranted by fact. It is hoped that the Government will take the trouble to ascertain the real state of the crops.

The crops of Malabar in no flourishing condition.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1898.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, observes as follows:—It is an undoubted fact that the Hindus entertain a very low opinion of Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, inasmuch as his attitude towards India and her children is anything but satisfactory. It is to be regretted that he has done nothing to deserve the gratitude of the Hindus, and that he never forgets to eulogise the merits of the European members of the Indian Civil Service and to speak disparagingly of the Hindus whenever there is any opportunity for him to do so. Respectable men in England have begun to hate him in consequence of his having condemned Lord Ripon whose meritorious services to India are embalmed in the memory of the Hindus to this day. His statement that sedition has been thoroughly rooted out of India presupposes that the Hindus from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin were disloyal and that he and the Government of India endeavoured to cause to disappear such a mischievous element. No one who has correctly understood the condition of this country and the character of its inhabitants can never be led to believe that the Hindus are disloyal. It is Sir George Hamilton that is answerable for any discontent on the part of the people of this country caused by the irregularities of the Government of India. In fine, the words and actions of the Secretary of State for India are unbecoming the dignity of the position he holds. In these circumstances, the people of this country are of opinion that a great blunder was committed in appointing Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State for India in preference to a number of competent persons liked by the Hindus.

Remarks on Lord George Hamilton.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th August, says that lepers in Madras prove to be a great nuisance to the public inasmuch as they resort to public places freely either begging or otherwise engaged. The paper suggests to Government the desirability of detaining them in the Government Lepers' Hospital and remarks that they do not seem to care for the police. The paper hopes that the Madras public will erect a building for lepers and adopt measures for detaining therein forcibly such of the lepers as are found straying about in public places, after obtaining the necessary permission from Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

Advisability of compulsory segregation of lepers in Madras.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th August, hears that some of the people of Trichinopoly intend to spend the amount of subscription collected to accord a fitting reception to His Excellency the Governor on fireworks and other diversions, and hopes that His Excellency would discourage such waste of money on things which are calculated to give only a temporary sensuous pleasure.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 8th, 1898.

Waste of money on fireworks, etc., on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's tour.

53. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st August, expresses satisfaction that Mr. A. M. Bose has been invited to preside at the next meeting of the National Congress and that the public of Madras have already commenced work in connection with the meeting. It then points out the various questions that are pressing on the attention of the people, which should be discussed at the coming congress meeting, and remarks thus—

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 1st, 1898.

Work for the next meeting of the National Congress.

(1) There is the frontier policy which brought about the war, and cost a large sum of money and many valuable lives and was quite uncalled for. The congress should insist upon a definite policy being laid down which the Government should be bound to follow.

(2) Then there is the currency question. The present haphazard way in which monetary matters are managed is a disgrace to the rulers and to the country.

(3) Then the plague regulations will have to be discussed. These have given much annoyance to the people.

(4) In the next place the restrictions put upon the press require to be considered, and the absurd meddling with the press should be rectified.

(5) Then as regards Madras the Tenancy Bill, which in its present form does not seem to please the people, should be modified.

54. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th August, is very glad to observe that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has conveyed to the Sultan Ali Raja of Cannanore, through the Secretary of State for India, her special thanks for the address and casket sent by the Raja as a mark of loyalty to Her Majesty. The article says that dissatisfaction is expressed by the people, in general, owing to the island of Laccadives not being restored to the Sultan.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 10th, 1898.

The Laccadives to be restored to Sultan Ali Raja of Cannanore.

ERRATA.

In the Report on Vernacular Newspapers for fortnight ending 31st July 1898—

Page 217, paragraph 5, line 2—*for* the word "re-formation" *read* "reformation."

Page 218, paragraph 10, line 4—*for* the word "practising" *read* "practicing."

Issued 23rd August 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 16 of 1898.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 31st August 1898.

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| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vidya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 150 | June and July 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 1st Aug. 1898. |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th " " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "South India Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 15th and 25th Aug. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 20th and 27th Aug. 1898. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 20th " 27th " " |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th " 24th " " |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 21st Aug. 1898. |
| 9 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 20th and 27th Aug. 1898. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 17th " 24th " " |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 15th " 29th " " |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 400 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug. 1898. |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 20th Aug. 1898. |
| 14 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 15th " " |
| 15 | "Varavarthamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 450 | 13th and 20th Aug. 1898. |
| 16 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 2,600 | 15th " 22nd " " |
| 17 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 31st July and 14th and 28th Aug. 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 30th Aug. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | July and Aug. 1898. |
| 20 | "Satva Sadhani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | 31st Aug. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | 1st March 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 13th and 20th Aug. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 470 | 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Aug. 1898. |
| 24 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Aug. 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug. 1898. |
| 26 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 20th and 27th Aug. 1898. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 18th " 25th " " |
| 28 | "Karnataka Kesari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 15th " 29th " " |
| 29 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 400 | 26th Aug. 1898. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 800 | 17th and 24th Aug. 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasséri .. .. | 600 | 5th and 15th Aug. 1898. |
| 32 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 13th Aug. 1898. |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 400 | 10th and 20th Aug. 1898. |
| 34 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 1st, 11th and 21st Aug. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 13th and 20th Aug. 1898. |
| 36 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 570 | 15th " 22nd " " |
| 37 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 17th " 24th " " |
| 38 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 740 | 13th, 20th and 27th Aug. 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 15th and 22nd Aug. 1898. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 6th, 13th and 20th Aug. 1898. |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 15th and 15th Aug. 1898. |
| 42 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 14th " 21st " " |
| 43 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 18th " 25th " " |
| 44 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th Aug. 1898. |
| 45 | "Munshur-i-Muhammadi" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 400 | 17th May 1898. |
| 46 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 5th and 20th Aug. 1898. |
| 47 | "Ain-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | July 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th August, speaking of the situation in China, says that the rivalry between Russia and England is likely to lead to a war, and thinks that the object of England in China should be to train the native Chinese to withstand any attacks from the outside. It believes that the Chinese would make good soldiers if properly trained and led. But it is hoped that a settlement would be made of the disputes in the Far East without resort to war, although the outlook at present is gloomy.

The situation in China.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 16th, 1898.

2. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 18th August, in discussing at great length the appointment of Mr. Curzon, M.P., to the Viceroyalty of India, writes that it is evident from the new Viceroy's views expressed on different occasions that he is an advocate of the Forward Policy, but that in consideration of the present financial crisis in India, it is possible that he will give up that policy. It is hoped that he will act in such a way as to make himself popular and that he will look to the comfort of the poor Indian ryot.

The new Viceroy of India.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

3. The same paper quotes an article from the *Habl-ul-Matun*, of Calcutta, of which the following is an excerpt:—The Amir, with a view to become absolutely independent, wants to have an ambassador of his in London, and to carry out this project he is about to send letters on the subject with a special embassy to London. But the Amir's success in this direction is doubtful, inasmuch as the English Cabinet generally and the Secretary of State in particular are against such an arrangement. It is alleged that the frontier war is the outcome of the Amir's displeasure at not having hitherto succeeded in his attempts. If the Amir does not succeed in his present mission to London, there is a probability that some new war will take place on the frontier. There will be no peace on the frontier unless the Amir attains his object of becoming an independent sovereign, though he is in some respects independent still in foreign affairs he is not so, for he cannot communicate with other powers except with the permission of the British Government.

The Amir of Kabul.

4. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 25th August, in regard to the Far Eastern question, writes that, in consequence of the line of policy adopted by China and of the state of her ministers, her corrupt and improvident officers and of her ill-disciplined and disorganized military force, there is every probability that the country will be broken up and distributed amongst several European powers. The conquest of Persia and of the Persian Gulf was the great aim of Peter the Great and other succeeding Emperors of Russia. Russia has to some extent been successful in her attempts and has conquered a greater portion of the Persian Empire. England is by herself a single power. She is matchless in her naval power but her land force is not equally good. The frontier wars are just ended. There has been a great loss of lives and money in this operation. It is now advisable for England to strengthen her land force.

The Far Eastern question.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1898.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. A correspondent to the *Satya Vartamani*, of the 15th August, bitterly complains that at public fairs held at Tirumangalam, Usilampatti, Chekkanúttu and other places, Police officers do not scruple to receive bribes from merchants and connive at their using false weights and measures, and concludes with the remark that the higher officers do not attend such fairs and exercise due control over their subordinate officials. The

A complaint against Police officers at public fairs.

Satya Vartamani, *Pasumalai*, Aug. 15th, 1898.

correspondent hopes that the authorities will bestow due attention on this subject and redress the grievance of the poor people that resort to such public fairs.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

Rowdyism of Mappilas in Calicut.

6. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th August, reports that the people of the Vella and Natakkavu Deshoms of Calicut are troubled much by the notorious bad characters among the Mappilas of those places and invites the attention of the police to the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 24th, 1898.

Suggestion to check police high-handedness in rural parts.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th August, dwells at great length upon the abuse of power by head constables in remote rural parts in their dealings with the innocent and illiterate people of those parts and suggests, as a partial check to their high-handedness, the creation of wealthy, honest and respectable bench-magistrates in those places. The successful working of the Panchayat system in rural parts warrants the adoption of some such course. The attention of the authorities concerned is invited to the matter.

Unjust decision of the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, in the matter of certain police irregularities.

8. A leader in the same issue of the paper referring to the decision that was arrived at by the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, in the matter of certain irregularities which prevailed in his office and which were recently brought to light, says that the decision of the Superintendent, which resulted in the transfer of the Reserve Police Inspector Mr. Walter to Cuddapah, was unjust and unsatisfactory; and attributes it to his incapacity and inefficiency. It appears that Mr. Walter had brought certain serious charges against the Head-quarter Inspector, but the Superintendent without either examining the records or persons referred to in the charges disposed of the matter on the strength of the explanation given by the Head-quarter Inspector. The article while commenting upon the subject makes the suggestion that at this juncture an able and strict Superintendent of Police is required in Malabar.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1898.

A complaint against the district munsif of Tiruvarur.

9. The *Lokopakari*, of the 21st August, complains that parties are put to no small inconvenience and difficulties in obtaining copies of judgments in the District Munsif's Court at Tiruvarur, and referring to an instance in which a party was not, even till the month of August, furnished with a copy of the judgment delivered in a certain case in January last, asks —"What can the parties wishing to prefer appeals do, if there is such an inordinate delay in furnishing them with copies of judgments?" The paper hopes that the district munsif of Tiruvarur will set matters right in the interest of the poor parties that resort to his court.

A complaint against most of the existing village munsifs and magistrates.

10. The same paper complains that many of the village munsifs and magistrates at present are utterly incapable of discharging the duties they are entrusted with and possess little or no knowledge of even their own vernaculars, and that, in consequence of such a state of things, the poor villagers are subject to great inconvenience and the higher officers to unnecessary trouble, and hopes that Government will bestow its much-needed attention on the subject and adopt the necessary measures for appointing as village munsifs and magistrates competent men possessing a fair knowledge of their vernaculars and of law.

SOUTH INDIA MITRAN, *Dindigul*, Aug. 25th, 1898.

A complaint against the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court at Periyakulam.

11. The *South India Mitran*, of the 25th August, complains that the authorities have included within the jurisdiction of the new District Munsif's Court at Periyakulam the Revenue circle of Nilakkóttai and a portion of Kannivádi, which is a source

of great inconvenience to the parties coming from those places, as Periyakulam is far away from them, and suggests the desirability of including them within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court at Dindigul. The paper hopes that the legal practitioners, the zamindars, the mittadars and the people will memorialize the Sessions Judge on the subject pointing out the blunder committed by the authorities in fixing the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court under reference.

A remark on the Honourable Mr. Justice J. A. Davies.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th August, referring to the poignant remark passed by the Honourable Mr. Justice J. A. Davies a few days ago regarding an advocate of the Madras High Court, observes that the remark refers not only to the particular vakil who erred in the opinion of the Judge but also to the whole class of vakils. The paper thinks that such a sweeping remark reflecting discredit upon the bar as a whole, while only a particular individual is deserving of censure, is unjustifiable, and asks —"Would the Judge have behaved in this manner if he were in England?"

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1898.

A remark on the Madras High Court.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th August, observes as follows:—We regret to hear that the Honourable Mr. Justice Davies of the Madras High Court foams at the mouth with rage particularly during the afternoon and ill-treats the members of the bar. He put to disgrace an advocate of the Madras High Court by remarking that everything that fell from his lips was a lie. This was not the first instance in which the Judge lost his temper in this manner. On a former occasion he was unusually angry with a vakil named Mr. Desika Charriar while the latter was reading certain records and remarked that he would suspend him. Is the Judge empowered to do so? We know of a time when the late Justice Sir Muthusawmy Iyer and others were Judges they behaved nobly and never lost their temper. It is a pity that the dignity of the Madras High Court is gradually disappearing in consequence of want of patience on the part of the Honourable Mr. Justice Davies. It is desirable that all the members of the Madras High Court Bar —Vakils and Barristers—should co-operate in adopting the necessary measures to set matters right.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1898.

Acquittal of Europeans who shoot natives.

14. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd August, says that a new reason has been found out for acquitting Europeans who shoot Indians, and that is the "faulty construction of the gun."

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

Rude behaviour of the second-class magistrate of British Cochin.

15. A leader in the *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 20th August, remarks that the second-class magistrate of British Cochin behaves rather rudely towards the clients, specially Christians, and warns him not to continue the practice.

[NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Mannanam*, Aug. 20th, 1898.

District munsif of Panur unacquainted with Malayalam.

16. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th August, writes that the parties in the Panur Munsif's Court are put to great inconvenience owing to the munsif being unacquainted with the Malayalam language.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 27th, 1898.

### (*d*) *Education.*

Mappila education.

17. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 15th August, while approving, in general, of the measures for improving the system of Mappila education adopted by the Government on consideration of the reports on the subject, submitted by the Collector of Malabar and the Director of Public Instruction, remarks that it is not very desirable to teach Mappila boys in Primary schools exclusively intended for them. It will afford an additional incentive to an industrious application to their studies, and will create in them a healthy spirit of rivalry and emulation, if they be taught in schools along with their Hindu brethren.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 15th, 1898.

The article also takes objection to the proposal not to appoint Malayali Hindus as inspectors of Mappila schools, and it considers it unnecessary to appoint separate persons as inspectors of ordinary schools and Mappila schools. An inspector who has charge of both kinds of school is able to find out, on comparison, the drawbacks of a particular sort and is therefore in a position to remove them accordingly.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 13th August, referring to the same subject, remarks that the proposed system of Mappila education is well calculated to accomplish the object aimed at.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1898.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th August, in connection with the same subject, says that it does not see what purpose is served by the reservation that Hindus other than Malayalis are eligible to be appointed as inspectors of Mappila schools.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1898.

18. The *Alhami*, of the 21st August, in writing that an important resolution has been, at the suggestion of Mr. Ranade, passed by the Senate of the Bombay University to the effect that candidates who fail in an examination shall be allowed to appear again for examination in those subjects only in which they fail, observes that this change will tend to the development of education and increase the number of qualified candidates.

The passing of a resolution in the Senate of the Bombay University.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

19. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd August, in regard to the measures recommended by the Director of Public Instruction for the education of Mappilas, states that the Mappilas will be much benefited and that Government will be relieved of any apprehensions as to further outbreaks, if the above suggestions take practical shape.

Education of Mappilas.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Aug. 15th, 1898.

20. The *Nilalochani*, of the 15th August, bitterly complains that the sufferings of the people of Negapatam can be better imagined than described owing to want of good water-supply, although there exist in the town very many tanks most of which are absolutely useless for drinking purposes. The paper observes that the municipality of Negapatam is not prepared to undertake water-works as they are likely to cost about ten lakhs of rupees, and concludes with the remark that the municipality, which seems to spare no pains in preparing good and smooth roads for the use of coaches and bicycles, will do well to turn its attention to the improvement of the existing tanks some of which will meet the pressing demands of the public, provided that the people are prevented from bathing in them and that they are duly supplied with fresh water from time to time by opening feeder channels and adopting other necessary measures.

Certain suggestions to the Negapatam municipality.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1898.

21. The *Lokopakari*, of the 21st August, draws the attention of the President of the Negapatam taluk board to the wretched condition of road No. 35 on the frontier of Mudikondan, Nannilam taluk, and hopes that an *amin* will be appointed to see if the cocoanut and other trees standing on the said road are properly supplied with water and are in good condition.

A suggestion to the taluk board of Negapatam.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1898.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd August, observes as follows:—It is the Madras municipality that is responsible for the sanitation of the city specially at this time when cholera has made its appearance and increased doubly the rate of mortality. It is a pity that while the Madras municipality is very careful in taking to task those who violate the provisions of the Municipal Act, it does not exercise sufficient supervision over its own servants. It is desirable that the municipality should keep the streets clean and thus teach the inmates of dwelling houses the necessity of observing the

A suggestion to the Madras municipality.

laws of sanitation in the interior of their places of residence. We do not see the reason why the municipality should keep the lanes and alleys unclean, while it is overcareful in keeping the Beach Road as clean as possible. It is to be regretted that the city is sadly wanting in public latrines. It is expedient that a public latrine should be constructed on the bank of the Cooum river near the Sub-Registrar's office on the Mount Road at any rate.

23. The *South India Mitran*, of the 25th August, bitterly complains that the difficulties experienced by the people of Dindigul to secure a sufficient supply of good water can be better imagined than described, in spite of the facts that Government has spent to the extent of Rs. 85,00,000 on water-works and that a separate water-tax is being levied. The paper also remarks that the Police authorities of the place are not able to detect and bring to book the wicked characters who do not scruple to stop the service pipes with pegs and deprive the people of the use they may have of even the little water that is available there, and hopes that the Chairman of the Dindigul municipality will bestow the necessary attention on the subject.

South India Mitran, *Dindigul*, Aug. 25th, 1898.

Complaint about the unsatisfactory nature of water-supply at Dindigul.

24. A correspondent from Anantapur to the *Sasilekha*, of the 26th August, says that the people of the town, having heard of three deaths from plague at Guntakal, are alarmed, and that the Ceded districts on the borders of the Presidency of Bombay being generally insanitary, the authorities should direct their special attention to them. The very word *mari* (plague) is striking terror into the hearts of the people there.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1898.

Plague-panic at Anantapur.

25. A correspondent to the same paper says that the fear of the epidemic has, as everywhere else, been harassing the minds of the people in Bellary. The Collector has directed the municipality to let him know whether it would be advisable to appoint civil officers or military officers to detect persons attacked by the disease. Dr. Williams, the medical officer, has proposed, Mr. Abraham seconding him, at a meeting of the municipal council, that military officers should be appointed. While two of the members were neutral, Mr. V. Ramachandra Rau, the Revenue officer, and the remaining councillors declared it would be prudent to appoint only civil officers, stating that the very presence of, and the hubbub created by, military officers might cause terror to the people. It was, therefore, the opinion of the meeting that plague measures would be better carried out if civil officers were appointed and a few Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen were asked to assist them. If Mr. J. T. Lever, the present Treasury Deputy Collector of the place, who is able to speak Telugu well, were delegated to this duty, it would be possible for him to satisfy the people and take them peaceably to the distant hospitals. The misfortunes and troubles of Bombay were all due to the appointment of the military officers. The correspondent concludes with the prayer that the Government would appoint only civil officers and not others.

Plague-panic in Bellary.

26. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th August, finds fault with the plague authorities for not issuing the plague notifications sufficiently early before the actual appearance of the epidemic in the city (Bangalore) to prepare the minds of the people for the appearance of the dread visitor, and so as to allow them time to point out what was objectionable in the regulations and have it changed.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 29th, 1898.

The plague preventive measures in Bangalore.

27. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 24th August, thinks that the appearance of the plague in Bangalore was due to the laxity of the plague inspecting doctors at railway stations and their allowing the servants of Europeans to come into the town from infected places without due examination.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 24th, 1898.

How plague was introduced in Bangalore.

KARNATAKA KESARI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 29th, 1898.

The *Karnataka Kesari* also expresses the belief that it was due to the neglect of the plague inspecting officers at the railway stations that plague cases were allowed to enter into the city of Bangalore, and hopes that stricter vigilance would be exercised hereafter at least.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

28. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th August, is glad to notice that the Calicut municipal council is concerting measures to give vagrant lepers a separate house to live in, to prevent their mingling with others in thickly-peopled bazaars and markets. The article suggests that care should be taken to see that the proposed leper-house is situate in a sufficiently unfrequented locality.

A leper-house in Calicut desirable.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 8th, 1898.

29. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th August, refers to the pipe-laying work carried on in Bangalore for supplying drinking water, and hopes that the Municipal and Irrigation authorities of the city will, as soon as possible, make provision for laying pipes in Black Pally, Pension Lane, New Police Lane and Broadway, as, it says, these are the chief centres where epidemic diseases generally break out for want of pure drinking water.

Laying of water pipes in Bangalore.

(*h*) *Railways.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

30. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 22nd August, learns that the Collector of Malabar has issued instructions to fix the same rate of remuneration for all lands acquired for railway purposes, whether situated in town or in interior parts, and remarks that such a proceeding is unjust and inequitable. The values of lands in town and interior parts largely vary and great loss will often be incurred both by the Government and the owners of lands if a uniform rate of remuneration is insisted on. Often, also, inadequate remuneration will lead to expensive litigation and the article therefore recommends that the order may be reconsidered.

Inequitable remuneration for lands acquired for railway purposes.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 27th, 1898.

31. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th August, complains of the very insufficient remuneration awarded in respect of houses and lands appropriated for railway purposes, and remarks that, in consequence thereof, the owners of the said property feel much aggrieved. Another source of grievance is the practice adopted by the Government of awarding remuneration for only the front-yard of a house when that alone is needed for railway purposes, the owner being coolly asked to do, as he liked best, with the house that would necessarily be rendered unfit for purposes of residence. The article instances a certain respectable house in Calicut Nagaram, viz., Kandankulangara, as a case in point. The attention of the Deputy Collector and other authorities is invited to these matters.

Insufficient remuneration for lands and houses acquired for railway purposes.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th August, referring to the enormous increase of income to Government from the Registration department and to its satisfactory working, regrets to observe that Government does not set to ameliorate the condition of the officers of that department, although it consists of educated men who are thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of their onerous duties, and that the prospects of these officers are very dull compared with those of the officers of the other departments of public service. The paper regrets also to note that there is considerable room for complaint in respect of commission granted to the several registrars, and concludes with the hope that Government will post registrars according to their grades of service.

Remarks on the Registration department.

33. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 20th August, referring to the cases of bubonic plague that have recently occurred in this Presidency in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the Madras Government to ward it off, observes that the few cases under reference would not have occurred had the medical officers discharged their duty properly at the railway stations, and trusts that Government will strictly direct the officers specially appointed for detecting plague-patients to examine the passengers without observing distinctions of caste and position, in consideration of the fact that most of the cases now reported on seem to have been brought in by the menial servants of the European officers coming from infected areas.

A suggestion to Government regarding the measures to be adopted for preventing the spread of the plague.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1898.

34. A correspondent to the *Lokopakari*, of the 21st August, reports that cholera has broken out in the taluk of Tiruppattúr (Madura district) and that 500 persons have already succumbed to it. The correspondent regrets to note that the necessary measures are not being adopted to prevent the spread of the epidemic although there is a sub-magistrate at Tiruppattúr and a Local Fund hospital at that place.

Desirability of adopting the necessary measures to prevent the spread of cholera in the taluk of Tiruppattúr.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1898.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th August, hopes that the Madras Electric Tramway Company will not allow their tram cars to be overcrowded at a time like this when public health is very unsatisfactory, in view to prevent the spread of epidemics.

A suggestion to the Madras Electric Tramway Company.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1898.

36. The same paper writes as follows:—We regret to hear that the Honourable Mr. Crole is not to be appointed a Member of His Excellency's Council. This is indeed a very bad time for India. If the Honourable Mr. Crole be appointed a Councillor he would enter into the feelings of the people of this country and conduct matters in such a way as to avoid all disturbance at a time like this when this Presidency is threatened with the plague, inasmuch as he has a peculiar love for the natives and is a friend of many of them. During the recent famine he spared no pains in making the best use of the money that had been sent from England for the relief of the distress of the people of this country, in visiting the famine-affected districts and in doing the needful. It is to the misfortune of the people of this Presidency that such a gentleman as the Honourable Mr. Crole, who has been contemplating certain important reforms, is not to be appointed a Councillor. It is, however, hoped that the Honourable Mr. Arundel and Mr. Sturrock who is likely to succeed the Honourable Mr. Bliss will give His Excellency timely advice in the administration of this Presidency.

Remarks relating to the Honourable Mr. Crole.

37. Muhammad Husain Siddiq, a correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th August, writes that it is known too well to all how badly people suffer for want of food and water during these famine days. To aggravate the sufferings, there is no work available at Settigunta village, Cuddapah district, by which people may obtain a livelihood. It is indeed hard to procure drinking-water as the wells are completely dried up. There is a certain well in this village, which is the only source of good water for the people. Fortunately the water in this well is not yet exhausted. The correspondent notes with regret that some day or other this well would subside with the immense crowd that surround it at all times to draw water. On petitioning several times to the District Collector and other officers to repair the well, strict orders were passed that the Government would attend to it only when the people agreed to pay half the charges to be incurred in the repairs. It is surprising, says he, that the Government are not able to spend Rs. 300 on the said repairs of the well in the village which yields an annual revenue of about Rs. 8,000. While

Famine, pestilence and fire.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1898.

such is the condition of men, the hardships of the poor dumb creatures, numbering 11,085 animals, are indescribable. These form the wealth of the poor ryots. Proverbially speaking, as misfortunes never come single, nearly 350 of the cattle died of a cattle-disease called 'Saruku.' The demands from the Forest officers for the grazing fees at Annas 6, Annas 3, Annas 1½ for each head of cows, buffaloes and sheep, respectively, are very annoying. There is not a bit of land for the cattle to graze on without payment of fees. The Forest Settlement officer turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the villagers. Fire also finds it a proper opportunity under these pitiable circumstances to reduce villages to ashes. He concludes with an appeal asking for a remedy for the said cattle-disease.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1898.

Increase of sickness in Madras.

38. The *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd August, regretfully notes that there has been heavy mortality in Madras during the past few weeks, and that it is rising higher and higher every week. It attributes this to the insanitary condition of the city, and says it is acknowledged by many that the cause of the deplorable condition of the city is the Cooum. The Government resides seven months in the year in the refreshing atmosphere of the Nilgiri Hills and is indifferent to the condition of the people in this city. The Government has no funds to provide for the necessary comforts of the people, yet it considers it fit to sanction a lakh and a half of rupees for turning the Hobart Park into a playing ground for high officials, and to provide ten thousand rupees for the repairs of the ball-room in the Governor's palace. Large sums of money are spent every year on the Guindy mansion which is seven miles away from the city and where the Governor does not reside even for a month during the year. All these works are easily financed, but funds are not available to improve the condition of the Cooum! The paper is of opinion that the Government and not the municipality should bear the cost of "cleansing" the Cooum.

There are, observes the paper, only 220 public latrines for a population of four lakhs and sixty thousand; these are not sufficient and they should necessarily be increased in number. The allowance for toties must be raised and their number augmented by the municipality. The area of the city being 27 square miles, there must be a sufficient number of subordinates to carefully supervise it. In short, the Government, the Police and the Municipality should take real interest in the matter and prevent the death of 350 people weekly, caused by the negligence of the authorities. It is not proper they should delay while so many people die every week.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1898.

Grievances of karnams.

39. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th August, says that karnams keep regular accounts of the revenue collected. They go round the fields and demand from the ryots all arrears of revenue, even at the risk of offending them. They work unceasingly day and night, in the sun and rain, only with a hope that their future prospects may be improved. Even the surveying work, which had been carried on by a separate staff, was required to be done by the karnams. So they had to employ men at their own expense for the work and buy village survey plans, paper, and necessary survey implements. After the whole work was completed, the block system, adopted till then, was changed and the whole survey had to be made anew. The karnams have very much to do and they suffer much. Though they had already once passed the examination in surveying, they were required to spend 15 days every year in the taluk head-quarters in preparing for the examination, and to pass it again and again. Those that came out in the first class in one year, passed only in the second or third class in the following year. Such practice is unknown in the case of any other examination.

The condition of the karnams is really pitiable. They are almost famishing from sheer want of food. His Excellency Sir Havelock is requested to relieve the karnams, with his wonted earnestness in the cause of justice, from the necessity of attending the survey schools or to grant them batta.

40. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th August, complains of the very unsatisfactory condition of the Temmalpuram branch post office, but he does not express surprise at it, seeing that the postmaster is paid only 2½ rupees, every month, while no suitable building is set apart for the office. The income from the office is sufficiently high to warrant its being raised to the rank of a sub-office. The attention of the Superintendent of Post offices and of the authorities concerned is invited to the matter.

To improve the condition of the Temmalpuram branch post office.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

41. A correspondent to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 13th August, reports that postal runners are ill-treated by their immediate superiors, the mail overseers who, if they cannot obtain any perquisite from the runners, transfer them to other places and put them to great inconvenience. It is suggested, therefore, that mail overseers should not be empowered to transfer runners, but should be asked to report irregularities on their part, if any, to postal inspectors, who, in their turn, should report to the Superintendent if any transfer is desirable.

Transferring of postal runners.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

42. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th August, dwells at some length upon the unsatisfactory condition of the Nenmara branch post office for which no suitable building is provided. The correspondent invites the attention of the Superintendent of Post offices and the other authorities concerned to this subject and hopes that arrangements would be made to enable the public to transact money order, savings bank and insurance business at the office. The income from the office is sufficiently large to admit of these measures being adopted.

Office quarters to be provided for Nenmara branch post office.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 20th, 1898.

43. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th August, mentions that a notification has been recently published by the Government of India reducing postal charges on newspapers of some weight, and cancelling the order for the free despatch of exchange papers, and observes that the reduction of charges will be beneficial only to English papers, which are comparatively heavier than native papers, and the cancelment of the order for the free despatch of exchange papers will tell hardly upon native papers as their financial condition is not satisfactory. The *Qasim* concludes with the remark that it would have been much better if the Government had amended the said order by reducing the present number of exchange papers.

Reduction of postal charges on newspapers.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 4th, 1898.

44. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd August, in regard to a suspected case of plague in Madras, writes that it is advisable that the Ulamas of Madras should again perform prayers to prevent the spread of this epidemic into Madras. All citizens should be very careful as regards sanitation. This epidemic will not be put down merely by the measures adopted by Government unless the public help Government in the matter.

A suspected case of plague in Madras.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

45. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd August, is glad that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock is aware of the necessity for legislation in the matter of temple endowments, and says that the Government of India's policy of non-interference with the temple endowments is based on a misconception, inasmuch as any improved legislation will no more be such interference than the extremely unworkable enactment under which those endowments are now administered.

Necessity for legislation regarding the management of temple endowments.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

46. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th August, hears that a Bill has been brought before the British House of Commons regarding the inadvisability of compulsory vaccination, as it has been found that

Inadvisability of compulsory vaccination.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 20th, 1898.

vaccination is not an unmixed blessing and that children die of a sort of disease in the arm-pit consequent upon vaccination. If the Bill be passed in England, a similar Bill may also be passed in India as it is very likely that compulsory vaccination in India may likewise produce the evil effects complained of in England. Compulsory vaccination has been in vogue in England for the last 100 years and distrust has also been felt in its good results. Is it then to be wondered at, remarks the article, that opposition has been presented against the new anti-plague inoculation?

## IV.—Native States.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 29th, 1898.

Changes in the Mysore local service examination rules.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th August, complains that the changes made in the Mysore local service examination rules are too hard, and calls upon the Examination Board not to bring them into force in the current year when many Government servants are on urgent plague duty, and have no time to prepare for the examination, and may be compelled by circumstances to absent themselves from the examination.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Aug. 20th, 1898.

Fraud practised by one Narayana Pattar in the Native Cochin State.

48. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th August, invites the attention of the Cochin Government to the fraud practised upon so many as 5,500 persons by one Kothapurath Vatakké Matathil Ramaswami Pattar's son, Narayana Pattar, who proposed to dispose of, by raffle, the 22 items of landed property on which he possessed kanom right, and thus collected money from them at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees from each. It is 3 years now since the money was collected, but nothing more than that has, as yet, been done. The people have been imposed upon by pledges of good faith and it is the duty of the Government to see that the innocent people are not deceived.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 20th, 1898.

Bribery and corruption in Travancore.

49. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 20th August, while commenting upon the administration of Travancore, writes (in English) thus:—

"As we have often remarked, bribery and corruption prevail in the State to a frightful extent. Rightly or wrongly, the idea is largely entertained that no claim of justice or humanity is more powerful to move the minds of officials than the glitter of gold or the allurements of pleasure. We must also repeat in this connection that the absence of any encouragement to honest officials, the feeling that there was nothing irreconcilable between official efficiency and promotion on the one hand, and the utmost unscrupulousness and self-seeking, on the other, and the belief that all dereliction of one's proper duties may be patched up by a mixture of self-assertion and sycophancy are answerable for the present deplorable condition. If many of these incorrigible offenders now put on the garb of honesty, it is only for a time, and is due not to any permanent reformation of their character, but to their prudential desire to ascertain beforehand which way the wind blows in the new administration. We have often been found fault with by one section of the public for venturing to make such general assertions without committing ourselves to any definite statement. We are also told by another section that corruption is so universal in this country that, howsoever persistent our protests may be, it is impossible for us to convey even an approximately correct impression of the magnitude of the evil. There may be some truth in what our critics say. General allegations are not as profitable as the bold and circumstantial mention of names and incidents. Further, if we can believe all we hear about official morality in Travancore, the public service must be declared to be rotten to the core. Nor is there any reason to doubt the correctness of the popular verdict. Persons giving bribes, may promise to keep the affair a profound secret. But when once their object is accomplished, it is not their interest to consult the safety of the obliging official by observing unqualified reticence about the transaction. Hence it is passed from one person to another until at last it becomes an open secret. Such open secrets abound about many of our officials. All these we are prepared to grant. But it is manifestly impossible for us to take upon ourselves the task of prosecuting and supplying proper evidence against all or any considerable portion of them, or of incurring the whole responsibility when these attempts prove unsuccessful. Therefore fully realising that our methods are imperfect and unsatisfactory, we have yet resolved to stick to the course of indirectly bringing to the notice of Government isolated cases of official misbehaviour. But we may assure our readers that in every case

before we give publicity to any such charge, we have made it a point to satisfy ourselves that the matter had assumed intolerable proportions. If only Government will take note of these and institute vigorous proceedings instead of dragging witnesses from place to place and day to day and thus squeezing out of them all desire to enter upon such risky, thankless and eventually fruitless undertakings, we venture to hope that our imperfect attempts may also, after all, be efficacious, in however small a degree, in eradicating from Travancore all those baneful tendencies which are now eating into the very vitals of our public service. As an effective remedy for all this, we should like to see in the first place, some practical proof of the determination of Government not to tolerate in future any misconduct on the part of its subordinates. This may be conveniently done by getting rid of a few more of the most notorious members of the service, by pensioning some, by degrading others, in short by striking a wholesome terror into the breasts of all by meting out well-deserved but long-delayed rewards to at least a few persons. The effect will be magical as we remarked it to have been demonstrated to be by H.H. the late Maharaja in Travancore, by Raja Sir T. Madava Rau in Baroda, and by Mr. Rajagopala Chari in Cochin.

"It will be also found to be of great use if persons, who have grown old and who possess no acquaintance with the English language, be gradually compelled to retire from all responsible posts, and their places filled by younger men with due educational qualifications. The introduction of members of different communities into the same department such as the Revenue and others, also will foster a spirit of healthy rivalry among them, and thus raise the tone and efficiency of the whole service. The recognition of merit alone as a qualification for entrance into the Judicial department and the consequent variety of communities that are represented in its ranks are the principal contributory causes of the comparative superiority of that service. If the same course is adopted in the Revenue and Magisterial departments, and also if the scale of salary obtaining there is so revised as to place them on a footing of equality with the Judicial branch, and as to hold out sufficient inducement for honest and upright men to enter into them, we feel certain that all scandals about our Tahsildars and Magistrates will soon vanish, and that they will command as much respect and public confidence as many of our Munsifs and Judges are now able to do."

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Aug. 24th, 1898.

Complaint against the Nemmara police in Cochin State.

50. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th August, invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the insecurity of person and property in Nemmara and the neighbouring places. It appears that several K.Ds. living in those parts commit dacoities, sometimes inflicting severe torture upon the inmates of the house, and when the matter is reported to the local police they are said to be very indifferent in inquiring into such cases. The correspondent adds that these policemen have been kept in the place for too long a time and unless some of them are transferred these crimes will go undetected.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1898.

The condition of the people of the taluk of Tiruvannámalai.

51. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd August, regrets to report that the people of the taluk of Tiruvannámalai (South Arcot district) are destitute of all means of sustenance, and that their cattle are actually dying for want of grazing grounds, and requests Government to sympathize with them in these hard days, to allow them to use forest lands as grazing grounds for their cattle, and to order the repair of the several tanks of that taluk in view to enable the poor people to earn their livelihood by labour at least.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1898.

Reflections on the bubonic plague.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th August, writes as follows:—Whether the bubonic plague to which thousands of people have succumbed in India is altogether a new disease unknown to our ancestors or a disease known to them and handed down to us is a question of paramount importance at a time like this. We are in receipt of three small books which answer this question. They were published by Pundit Muthusawmy Abricon of the Karunanithi Vithya Sala at Manampuchavadi near Tanjore. On a perusal of these books we understand that a description of the bubonic plague and its successful treatment find place in the ancient medical books of India.

Witnesses are cited to bear testimony to the fact that persons affected with plague at Bombay, Hubli and other infected areas were cured of the disease with the medicine known as "the Karunanantha Sanjeevi" discovered by the Pundit in question. It is the duty incumbent on the said Pundit to draw the attention of the people and the Government to the efficacy of his medicine. If the medicine is to produce the desired effect, Government is sure to encourage our Pundit and render him all possible aid even as it has done to Dr. Haffkine. If the medicine is proved to be inefficacious and unworthy of notice, it is but necessary that people should know that it is so.

The paper then quotes from the books under reference a number of extracts from old Tamil medical works giving a description of the disease and explaining its various causes which seem to have a close resemblance to what is said of the plague by the doctors of the present day.

KALINGA, *Chicacole*, Mar. 1st, 1898.

53. The *Kalinga*, of the 1st March, contains the following article:—

Religious tracts in circulation.

"Certain tracts have recently been in circulation among the villages. They state that Sri Jagannathaswami will soon incarnate as Kaliki (the last of the ten great avatars of Vishnu), kill the wicked and protect the pious. In every village people must read any number of chapters from *Srimath Bhagavatam* (a religious work) and offer plantains, cocoanuts, cheese, sugar, and (the sacred) drink prepared of ghee and honey to Sri Jagannathaswami and devoutly partake of the same. Many troubles and hardships shall befall those that either neglect to do so or disbelieve this sacred letter. Those who see this letter should each make five copies of it and send them on to the other villages. If that is not done, the elder Panda will sustain serious loss. These are the words uttered by Sri Jagannathaswami presenting himself in vision to the elder Panda." The paper remarks that such writings as this will only augment the ignorance (of the people).

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 15th, 1898.

54. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th August, thinks that while the knowledge with which the coming Viceroy is credited of the Afghan question may be valuable to India in counteracting the designs of Russia, there is also a danger that he may interfere too much in the affairs of the surrounding country and rouse the tribes into rebellion. The paper says that what is wanted in a Viceroy at present is attention to the internal affairs of the country. The expenditure should be reduced and the people made as happy as possible, and hopes that Mr. Curzon will prove the right man in the place.

The coming Viceroy.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th August, writing on the same subject, approves of the appointment and hopes that the new Viceroy will belie the fears entertained about him that he will plunge the country into war with the frontier tribes and the Russians.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Aug. 20th, 1898.

The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 20th August, speaking on the same subject, says:—The difference of opinion as to his (Mr. Curzon's) fitness for the office arises from his known and open opposition to the designs of Russia both in the near and far East, and it is apprehended that in his position as Viceroy he would be an additional weight in the balance should Her Majesty's present Government be compelled to resist Russia's designs at the cost of a declaration of war.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

55. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 22nd August, suggests, as some of the preventive measures to be adopted against plague in Bangalore, that all beggars of whatever class they may be, who now go to beg alms from house to house with a vessel in their hands should be prevented from doing so, and should be made to assemble in one particular place from which alms should be distributed; that the coolies who have come down to the city to work in the construction of the new buildings under construction should be sent back to their homes, as they are very dirty and bathe but rarely, if ever; and lastly that the authorities should see that the measures they adopt for segregation, etc., are not so harsh as those adopted in Hubli.

Plague preventive measures to be adopted in Bangalore.

56. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th August, in a leading article says that Governors while on tours through the districts are not allowed to see the real state of the places they visit. Long before the arrival of the Governor the place is cleaned, at least such parts of it as he is expected to see, and is made to put on its best appearance. The paper therefore is of opinion that if our rulers want to see a place as it is, they must pay surprise visits and travel *incog*.

Tours of Governors.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 29th, 1898.

57. The same paper says that the speeches of His Excellency the Governor of Madras during his recent tour through the Southern districts of the Presidency have made a favourable impression on all people, and trusts that the promise of these early years will be completely fulfilled before His Excellency resigns the reigns of administration into the hands of his successor.

The speeches of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock during his tour.

58. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 24th August, says:—Whether a Conservative or a Liberal be our Viceroy it is the same to our people their pockets become empty. The only difference is that the Conservatives are harsh even in their speech, while the Liberals are soft-speaking, but their deeds are no better than those of the Conservatives. The out-going Viceroy is of the latter class. His fault is that he listened too much to the advice of those around him and was therefore the cause of all our troubles. It is to be hoped that the coming Viceroy will use his own independent judgment. What is to be regretted is that Englishmen when they come out to India become quite changed from what they were in England. For some years past the Viceroys have been paying too much attention to foreign affairs and too little to the internal administration of the country. We therefore wish that the new Viceroy will use his experience, firmness and learning to promote the internal prosperity of the empire.

The new Viceroy.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 24th, 1898.

59. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th August, appeals to the people of the Madras Presidency generally and of Malabar, in particular, to come forward and collect subscriptions to be sent to the Congress Committee at Madras, with a view to making the next meeting of the congress, in Madras, a success. It is suggested that a committee should be formed in Malabar to collect subscriptions from the people at large and elect delegates to the congress.

Preparations for the next meeting of the congress at Madras.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1898.

60. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th August, concurs with the *Hindu* in the opinion that, in the event of the Right Honourable George Curzon being appointed Viceroy of India, there is every probability of a war breaking out between England and Russia. Mr. Curzon had repeatedly remarked that the existence of a Russian port in the Persian Gulf would prove prejudicial to the interests of British commerce. The possession by Russia of a port in the Persian Gulf is reported in the Russian papers, and this causes alarm to the *Hindu*. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th August, in commenting upon the appointment of the Right Honourable George Curzon as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, remarks that our future Viceroy, while in England, has discovered talents and capacity of a very high order, and possessing as he does a distinct personality, the article hopes that he will not blindly submit to all the dictates of the Secretary of State for India.

Our next Viceroy.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1898.

61. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th August, fears that plague might soon attack Madras and thence spread over the whole Presidency. The article advocates the adoption of preventive measures and suggests that Tirúr may be constituted a plague-inspection station. It also suggests the publication, in the vernacular newspapers, of the translations of the precautionary and remedial measures against plague.

Plague preventive measures.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 24th, 1898.

KERÀLA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 27th, 1898.

62. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th August, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the dilapidated and dangerous condition of the Calicut pier and recommends that, at an early date, it should be either repaired or demolished, the wooden planks thereof being, in the latter case, put up to auction.

The pier in Calicut to be either repaired or demolished.

ERRATA.

In the Report on Vernacular Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th August 1898—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Page 233, | para. | 4, | line | 21, | *for* | "days!" | *read* | "days?" |
| " 242 | " | 50 | " | 17 | " | "never" | " | "ever." |
| " 243 | " | 51 | " | 6 | " | "Lepers'" | " | "Leper." |

[Issued 8th September 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.*

No. 17 of 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th September 1898.

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Nil.

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Nil.

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Nil

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 850 | Aug. 1898. |
| 2 | "Gnana Chandrika" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | June ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 1st Sept. 1898. |
| 4 | "Sukha Jivani" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 250 | 1st and 15th Sept. 1898. |
| 5 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 15th Aug. and 1st Sept. 1898. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 5th Sept. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd and 10th Sept. 1898. |
| 8 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,200 | 31st Aug. and 9th Sept. 1898. |
| 11 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 3rd and 10th Sept. 1898. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 31st Aug. and 17th Sept. 1898. |
| 13 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 5th and 12th Sept. 1898. |
| 14 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 400 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 27th Aug. and 3rd and 10th Sept. 1898. |
| 16 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 2,600 | 29th ,, ,, 5th Sept. 1898. |
| 17 | "Varavarthamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 450 | 3rd Sept. 1898. |
| 18 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 4th and 11th Sept. 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th and 13th Sept. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 384 | Aug. 1898. |
| 21 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Sept. ,, |
| 22 | "Dheeranjani" .. .. .. | Atmakur .. .. .. | 100 | 1st Aug. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | 15th Mar. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 27th Aug. and 3rd Sept. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 31st Aug. and 3rd, 7th, and 10th Sept. 1898. |
| 26 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 2nd, 6th and 9th Sept. 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 5th and 12th Sept. 1898. |
| 28 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Karnataka Kesari" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 2nd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 1st, 8th and 15th Sept. 1898. |
| 32 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 31st Aug. and 7th and 14th Sept. 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 10th Sept. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 700 | 10th Sept. 1898. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 550 | 12th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 10th ,, ,, |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 29th Aug. and 5th and 12th Sept. 1898. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 39 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, 5th Sept. 1898. |
| 40 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 28th ,, ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 21st ,, ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Naier-i-Asifi" .. .. .. | Mylapore, Madras .. | .. | 1st and 8th Sept. 1898. |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 22nd, 25th and 29th Aug. and 1st Sept. 1898. |
| 44 | "Ayin-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 500 | Aug. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th September, writes as follows:—It is to be regretted that the Transvaal High Court has passed a judgment that the Indians in Transvaal should not be granted license to carry on trade at that place apparently on the score that the European trade there is at stake, in consequence of the fact that the Indians sell their articles at lower rates than the European traders do, inasmuch as the Indians can afford to live on a smaller income than their European brethren. Does it stand to reason to prevent the Indians from carrying on their trade on this ground? Is it just and proper on the part of the British Government to be disinterested spectators of the grievances of the Indians in Transvaal without trying to redress them? Will the British, who treat their own countrymen with partiality to the detriment of the interests of the Indians in their own territories, intercede on behalf of the aggrieved Indians in a foreign country? It is a pity that the British, who take pride in being the rulers of India, do not appear to feel it their bounden duty to guard the interests of their Indian subjects.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1898.

Remarks on the indifference of the British Government to the grievances of the Indians in Transvaal.

2. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th September, understands that an attack was made by the Bajouris on the Nawab of Dir, who has been entrusted by the British Government with the duty of guarding the Chitral road. The Nawab having thus become an object of hatred to the neighbouring Pathans, it is feared that the Indian Government may feel compelled to send an expedition to subdue those tribes and to support the Nawab.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 5th, 1898.

Probability of another expedition to the frontier.

3. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th September, writes that the question of the Persian Gulf has been taken up by the Turkish press for discussion. It is stated that England is trying to secure possession of the Persian Gulf and, having this object in view, has sent warships to Bagdad; besides this it may be noted that the British Consul and other British officers are engaged in surveying the place under the pretence of travelling. It is also rumoured that there is a secret understanding between the British Government and Yusuf-bin-Ibrahim, who has been helped with weapons, etc., and that the safety of Turkish interests thereby seems to be imperilled. The *Tilism* in conclusion remarks that these circumstances should induce Persia and Turkey to safeguard their respective interests in the Persian Gulf by helping each other.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1898.

The Persian Gulf problem.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Lokopakari*, of the 9th September, writes as follows:—There can be no two opinions as to the necessity of reforming the Police department which is at present rotten to the core. The evils arising from the circumstance that promotions in the Police department depend more or less on the number of cases detected and the number of persons convicted, are manifold, inasmuch as the Police officers are tempted to concoct cases and to get innocent persons convicted, actuated by motives of self-aggrandizement. It is therefore desirable that the higher authorities of the Police department should exercise strict supervision over their subordinate officials and see that such of the Police officers as are concerned in cases proved to be concocted, are deservedly punished. It is necessary that all petty cases should be tried by the village magistrates themselves and that the Police officers should have no interference whatever with them. It is

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1898.

Necessity to reform the Police department.

advisable to appoint village panchayats (arbitrators) and to rule that appeals against their decision may be preferred to honorary magistrates. It is highly expedient to put a stop to the unwarranted interference on the part of the Police officers in petty cases. If Government be pleased to reform the Police department on the lines herein suggested, the people would have no occasion to complain against that department.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 10th, 1898.

Gambling due to want of police vigilance.

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th September, contains the report of a correspondent that certain kinds of gambling are carried on to the annoyance of passengers on either side of the road from Kuttungal in Chávakkát to Enamakkal and Kunnamkulangara, and the opinion is expressed that it is mostly due to lack of vigilance on the part of the police.

*(b) Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1898.

Desirability of opening a Sub-Judge's Court in the district of Salem.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th September, referring to the memorials submitted to the Madras High Court and to the Local Government praying for the opening of a Sub-Judge's Court in the district of Salem, instead of allowing a large number of undisposed-of appeals to be transferred from the District Court of Salem to that of Coimbatore, does not see the reasonableness of transferring cases from one court to another, and remarks that such a procedure subjects the parties and their vakils to inconvenience. The paper asks—"Why should Government plead financial difficulty when it is asked to do such things as are calculated to improve the comforts of the people, while it lavishes the revenues of this country on useless wars?"

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1898.

Certain suggestions in regard to village munsifs.

7. The *Lokopakari*, of the 9th September, complains that village munsifs do not exercise their civil functions properly, and suggests the desirability of requiring them to dispose of all suits the value of which is less than Rs. 20, and of appointing as village munsifs such persons as are found competent for the post after holding competitive examinations for the purpose. The paper thinks that such an arrangement will be highly beneficial to the villagers at large.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 12th, 1898.

Perversity of European jury in cases of Europeans accused of murder.

8. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th September, referring to the remark by Mr. Justice Amir Ali, of Calcutta, that "such verdicts as these can only reflect discredit on the jury system of this country," and to the approval with which that remark has been quoted by the Anglo-Indian papers, says: "We do not question the correction of the observation. The verdict was perhaps a perverse one, and if it were so, we should not at all be surprised to learn that it was the effect upon Indian jurors of the persistently perverse verdicts which Anglo-Indian jurors bring in the case of Europeans accused of murder and other serious crimes."

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 5th, 1898.

Praying for the reconsideration of a certain High Court circular.

9. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 5th September, remarks that the recent High Court circular requiring decree-holders to produce certificates from registry offices specifying the encumbrances, if any, upon any property prior to its being attached, is calculated to do more harm than good to the people for the obvious reason that the disposal, in accordance with the new rule, of property in satisfaction of decrees will involve delay, extra and unnecessary expenses, great loss of money and other evil consequences. The article, therefore, prays that, in the interests of the aristocratic landed proprietors, the order may be reconsidered by the High Court and cancelled at an early date.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 10th, 1898.

High Court's circular regarding encumbrance certificates.

10. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th September, notices with pleasure a circular issued by the High Court requiring that applications for attachment of immoveable property should be accompanied

by encumbrance certificates relating to the property from sub-registrars in order to strengthen the position of the person purchasing the property at auction.

Law touts.

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th September, with reference to an order recently issued by Mr. B. H. Chester, Senior Magistrate of the Town Police Court, prohibiting law touts from appearing in courts, thanks Mr. Chester and observes that parties are put to great loss owing to these law touts. They frame false charges and commit all sorts of roguery. They are to be found in numbers in Triplicane and Mylapore. Many persons are being ruined by them. The *Shams* in conclusion requests the Judicial authorities to adopt measures for putting a final stop to the mischief committed by these touts.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1898.

Alleged murder of a native committed by a European in Hyderabad (Sindh).

12. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 1st September, mentions that a European has recently been tried by a Magistrate in Hyderabad (Sindh) for shooting a native dead and discharged on the plea that the shooting was accidental as the gun, which was fired, had some defect in its construction. The editor says this is a fresh plea on which Europeans, murdering natives, are let off scot-free.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1898.

Ill-feeling between the Vakils and some of the Judges of the High Court at Madras.

13. The same paper notes with regret that ill-feeling has been created between the Vakils and some of the Judges of the High Court at Madras as it is alleged that Mr. Justice Davies treats the Vakils harshly.

*(d) Education.*

A suggestion to the Director of Public Instruction.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th September, requests the Director of Public Instruction to prescribe uniform text-books throughout the Presidency suited to the various standards and to get all of them published as before at the expense of Government, without allowing the school authorities to use such books as may seem best to them, which, the correspondent thinks, subjects the student population to great inconvenience, as certain books introduced by the authorities of some schools are not available at the time when they are absolutely required for use and as books are introduced and thrown out according to the whims and fancies of the teachers and the managers of the schools.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1898.

A remark on the Madras University.

15. The *Lokopakari*, of the 9th September, referring to the regulation framed by the Madras University that students should salute their teachers when they happen to meet them and that teachers should superintend the dwelling-places of their students, observes that it is not desirable to *compel* students to show respect and that it is not possible for teachers to inspect the spots occupied by each and every student. The paper concludes with the remark that it is useless to frame unworkable rules according to the whims and fancies of the authorities.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1898.

*(e) Local and Municipal.*

Insanitary condition of Ayyankulam at Tanjore.

16. The *Jananukulan*, of the 27th August, bitterly complains that the Tanjore municipality has not directed its much-needed attention to the most insanitary condition of the Ayyankulam tank situated in the Western Street at Tanjore, and observes that the smell emanating from the dirty water of the tank, which is resorted to by the public, is most offensive and is the immediate cause of the spread of cholera which has already carried away many people.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Aug. 27th, 1898.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore* Sept. 12th, 1898.

17. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th September, is of opinion that since most of the plague cases that have occurred in the City of Bangalore have been confined to a single spot, the most effectual measure for stamping it out would be to vacate all the houses in that spot and to keep them vacant for some months.

A suggestion to the Plague Commissioner in Bangalore.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 15th, 1898.

18. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 15th September, relates an incident in Dharwar in which it is stated that a woman from Hubli, who had come to pay a visit to her son-in-law in Dharwar, was attacked with plague and was taken to the hospital and died there. Whereupon the house in which she had lodged was disinfected by the Municipal authorities. The son-in-law, who was a Brahmin, and whose house had been thus disinfected and, in his opinion, polluted on the day on which he was to perform the annual ceremony of his father, was so much affected by it that he committed suicide. The Municipal Commissioners questioned the Collector about the incident, but the latter was so incensed at this that he threatened the commissioners with immediate forcible ejection if they should persist in questioning. Whereupon five of the commissioners immediately resigned and left the place.

Insult to the Municipal Commissioners in Dharwar.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 15th, 1898.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th September, says that plague is a disease which was not unknown to the ancient writers on medicine in India, and therefore the ancient books must contain directions for its treatment. The paper therefore desires that Government would give an opportunity to native doctors to try their mode of treatment on some of the patients.

Desirability of giving an opportunity to native physicians to find out a cure for the plague.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 10th, 1898.

20. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th September, referring to the repairs of municipal roads in the Calicut municipality, makes the following remarks:—It is useless and a loss to the municipality to expend money upon opening various bye-lanes which have remained filled up for many years and are of no use to the public when there are other lanes equally convenient. Those that should be repaired first are lanes which lead to main roads and are much frequented by the people. The funds allotted should first be appropriated for the repair of roads that are indispensable in every locality and the surplus, if any, should be applied to others that are next in importance. In the repair of roads the mud-walls on either side are repaired and the roads are widened. There is no doubt that this is a source of loss and hardship to the owners of adjoining lands. If the municipality wants to widen its roads, let it acquire the lands required therefor under the Land Acquisition Act.

Repairs of roads in the Calicut municipality.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1898.

21. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 1st September, approves of the plague preventive measures adopted by Government, and, with reference to the plague in Bangalore and Hubli, says that platform examination of passengers is quite insufficient to prevent infection being carried to other places and, in suggesting the advisability of putting the passengers from affected parts in quarantine for at least three days, asks the Collector and Municipal Chairman of Bellary to establish quarantine stations in Hospet on the Hubli-Guntakal line and in Harihar on the Bangalore-Hubli line for the purpose.

Suggesting the establishment of quarantine stations in Hospet and Harihar.

### (*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1898.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th September, observes as follows:—Although the income accruing from the various departments enjoyed by Government is indeed enormous, it is a pity that Government pleads financial difficulties when it is requested to effect such reforms

Observations on the enormous income of Government.

as are calculated to promote the comforts of the people. Government regrets its inability to open additional courts of district munsifs and to raise the salary of some of the district munsifs, in spite of the fact that the income in the shape of court-fee stamps is so great that a large surplus is shown under that head. Government is not inclined to raise the low salaries of the servants of the taluk cutcherries notwithstanding the excessive income derived in the shape of land-tax. Government is reluctant to encourage the officers of the Registration department by raising their pay, ignoring the fact that that department yields immense income. Why should Government waste so much of money in waging useless wars with hill tribes? Who is to be benefited by acquiring hills and jungles? To utilise the revenues of a country in executing the necessary public works and in effecting internal reforms is the characteristic feature of a good Government. If the Government of India refrains from engaging itself in wars and curtails its expenses as much as possible, it would be in a position to avoid running into debt and to effect various local salutary reforms. It is hoped that the new Viceroy will bestow the necessary attention on this subject.

23. The *Lokopakari*, of the 9th September, referring to the order issued by the Head Assistant Collector at the instance of the Tahsildar of Nannilam that money should be paid only to those persons in whose names the cheques are issued at the Nannilam taluk treasury, thinks that the order subjects the parties to inconvenience, and hopes the District Collector will direct payment of money as before to the certified agents of the persons entitled to receive the money.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1898.

A request to the District Collector of Tanjore.

24. The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd September, referring to the increased death-rate in Madras for the week ending the 26th August 1898, remarks that while a great many are daily dying here, the Government is comfortably enjoying the salubrious climate of the Nilgiri hills.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1898.

Death-rate in Madras.

25. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th September, referring to the release of Mr. Tilak, remarks that the Government fancifully believing that the English-educated people of India were trying to undermine the very foundations of the British Indian Empire, amended the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Post Offices Act, making such modifications as at once to strike the Native Press dumb. There is not the least doubt that all this has been done without mature consideration and in a hasty hurly-burly manner. The attempts of some friends of India in Parliament did also prove fruitless. Certain benign gentlemen in England, such as Professor Max Müller, Sir William Hunter, Sir Richard Garth and others, submitted a memorial to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria through the Parliament, and, the paper believes, Her Majesty with her usual kindness for the people of India ordered the release of Mr. Tilak.

It adds that the next thing to look for is the repeal of the amendments referred to in the codes, and that the people should be agitating about the matter till such repeal is brought about.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1898.

Release of Mr. Tilak.

26. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th September, commenting upon the release of Mr. Tilak, remarks that it would have been very commendable if it had been effected six months ago. Certain irresponsible editors of newspapers created rumours of sedition and the Government, without due investigation, believed them and imagined that Mr. Tilak had already raised a second mutiny and that some further momentous treachery was yet in store. Truth takes its own time to see the light. So, has the Bombay Government learned at last that the apprehensions of last year were all illusory and it has begun to mend what it has misdone. The loyalty of the people of India, the paper says, is sure and steady and quite intact.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1898.

Mr. Tilak's release.

27. The same paper, with reference to the recent election of a Dharmakarta for the temple of Ekamreswara in Sowcarpett (Madras), says that Mr. Sulla Guruswamy Setty, B.A., B.L., and one Mr. Manikya Mudaliar, a relative of the late Dharmakarta, Muniswamy Mudaliar, stood as candidates. Either through the carelessness of the municipality or otherwise, worshippers from Kondur, Avadi, Tinnanúr and other villages came down and gave their votes for Mr. Manikya Mudaliar, the successful candidate, while only the citizens of Madras voted for the other. The inhabitants of the city are very much against Mr. Manikya Mudaliar succeeding as Dharmakarta; for, while Mr. Munuswamy Mudaliar was the Dharmakarta, many articles belonging to the temple were either sold or disposed of at a public auction. So the paper says, the election of Mr. Manikya Mudaliar augurs disaster to the temple. It asserts that the Government would do well to make the property of the temple secure, by appointing a Receiver or by taking it into its own custody, or by at least appointing another co-Dharmakarta with Manikya Mudaliar. The paper deems it absolutely necessary that there should be two Dharmakartas now, as was the case some time ago.

Election of Dharmakarta, Ekamreswar temple, Madras.

28. The same paper alludes to the reply given by Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Row to the objections raised by His Excellency the Governor against the proposed separation of the revenue and the magisterial functions, on the score of want of funds. Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Row has, it says, clearly pointed out the possibility of effecting the said separation without incurring any additional expenditure. The policy of appointing stationary sub-magistrates has been everywhere successful. Though the conduct of the officials in the collection of revenue is blameable, complaints are not reaching the ears of the higher authorities as the same person happens to be both the judge and the accused. The paper believes that if His Excellency does not now entertain the same fears or doubts as he did once, he will not be unwilling to sanction the reform proposed by Raghunatha Row, at least as regards the district of Tanjore.

Separation of the Revenue and the Magisterial functions.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 7th, 1898.

29. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th September, writes to it from Nenmara that merchants are waylaid and robbed of their articles of commerce by Malayas infesting Kana, which is situate on the way leading to Pollachi. It is impossible for persons travelling in groups of fewer than 50 men each to pass Kana unmolested and safe, and seldom do even such large group escape from injury from being pelted with stones or, in some other manner, savagely attacked. The attention of the authorities concerned is invited to the matter.

Difficulties of crossing Kana.

30. A paragraph in the same paper reports that about five adhikaries in Chirakkal taluk do all that in them lies to oppress the people and invites, therefore, the attention of the Tahsildar to the matter.

Adhikaries in Chirakkal taluk oppressing people.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Sept. 10th, 1898.

31. Referring to the release from gaol of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th September, observes:—We are very much rejoiced that at least now this measure has been resolved upon by Government who, at the instigation of certain persons and on account of the panic caused by the murder of two Europeans, were led to this harsh policy towards one who is a friend of the virtuous and in whose innocence the people believe, but we regret the want of conscientiousness on the part of responsible officers.

Release of B. G. Tilak.

32. A leader in the same issue of the paper, referring to the plague measures proposed for adoption in Malabar, makes the following suggestions:—The proposal to erect segregation sheds is no doubt laudable, but the sheds should not be in the places proposed, but should be in some less populated parts of the town. The practice of building houses in groups being very rare in

Plague precautions in Malabar.

Malabar, the separation of permanent residents would not be so very necessary. What the Government should now first do is to prevent people coming in from infected parts. From Malabar many people go for work to the Mysore gold-fields. They should when they come back be examined under the quarantine system before entering the district. The commerce of Nilambúr and the Wynaad being mostly with Mysore, people are always going to and fro by those parts. Examination is indispensable in these parts also. The system now in force of examining passengers by rail should also be modified. The present examination is only nominal. The examination is usually confined to those who hold through tickets. Persons changing their tickets at intermediate stations escape the present examination. A method by which they can be found out should also be introduced. If this is not done, the plague will first appear in the interior parts and this will not so soon reach the notice of the authorities.

33. The *Alhami*, of the 11th September, in regard to a proposed reduction by the Government of India in the Inland Postage rates, observes that the increase in the weight of inland letters weighing half a tola will cause a loss of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees to the State and thinks that this may lead to increased taxation to make up for the loss of revenue. It is of opinion that the change will only benefit the wealthy and that it is therefore inexpedient.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1898.

Proposed reduction in the Inland Postage rates.

34. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 8th September, states that it presumes that Mr. Crole, First Member of the Board of Revenue, who was placed on special duty in connection with the Tenancy Bill, has resigned his seat on the Local Legislative Council, because he has not obtained the Councillorship which has fallen vacant in consequence of Mr. Grose's demise. The editor remembers that Mr. Crole delivered a very forcible speech in favour of Muhammadan education and the employment of Muhammadans in the public service a year or two ago and regrets that His Excellency the Governor recommended Messrs. Sturrock and Arundel for the vacant office to the Secretary of State and ignored the claims of Mr. Crole who is, he says, an able and independent civilian.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1898.

Mr. Crole.

35. The same paper says that the Muhammadan community of Madras, which hoped that one of its qualified members might be appointed to the acting Translatorship, as was promised, has again been disappointed.

The Persian and Hindustani Translatorship.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th September, criticising the rules relating to the Hereditary Village Service Act, remarks that it took three long years for the rules under section 20 of Act III of 1895 to be framed, though His Excellency the Governor gave his assent to the said Act before the 6th of August 1895. As regards rule 20, which provides that an appeal to the Board should be forwarded through the District Collector, who is required to forward the same with the records of the case and with a report dealing with any new allegations made in the appeal, the paper raises some objections. Some of the Collectors themselves thought it would be better if the appeals were sent directly to the authorities; Mr. Spring Branson, the late Advocate-General, was of the same opinion. The Secretary to the Karnams' Association of Cocanada, as also the karnam of Bápatla (Kistna), made suggestions to the same effect. When new points are raised in the Collector's report, the appellant must have notice of the same in order that he might know them for giving a satisfactory explanation if he could. But such an opportunity is denied to him. The report is written after the investigation is made. Does the rule mean, it asks, that a copy of the report should be given to the

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1898.

Hereditary Village Service Act.

appellant before it is sent up to the Board? Is the appellant at liberty to make his own remarks on the report of the Collector? How is the supplemental appeal of the appellant to be forwarded to the Board? It asserts that the rule must make it possible for "appeal-petitions" to be sent direct to the Board. A karnam in the taluk of Bápatla pointed out that justice would be done only when both parties were allowed to discuss the matter in appeal before the Board, either in person or through counsel. Stating that the Board replied that it would not accept the suggestion on "public grounds," the paper desires to know what those grounds are. It concludes that the rules framed by the Board are unsatisfactory, unreasonable and unjustifiable.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 12th, 1898.

Discussion regarding the new Sedition law in Parliament.

37. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 12th September, after giving an account of the recent discussion in Parliament regarding the new Sedition law, refers to Lord Hamilton's argument that a change in the law had been in contemplation for many years and by various Governments in England, and asks why a law which had after so much consideration been rejected as unnecessary was so hastily enacted by him, and says that the objection to the measure was mostly met by heaping a shower of abuse on the newly educated classes.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Aug. 29th, 1898.

Necessity for opening schools for the benefit of the Catholic Christians inhabiting the coast from Trivandrum down to the Cape Comorin.

38. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 29th August, observes that the Catholic Christians inhabiting the coast from Trivandrum down to the Cape Comorin subsist in the main on fishing and that they may be treated as backward classes as very few among them are educated. The paper suggests the desirability of opening one or two schools to ameliorate the condition of this class of people in consideration of the fact that their occupation as fishermen contributes to the revenue of the State to an appreciable extent.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 5th, 1898.

The relations between Native Princes and the Political Agents.

39. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th September, in giving the translation of an extract from the *Manchester Guardian* in which that paper points out the desirability of establishing a judicial court to decide upon complaints made by Political Agents against Native Princes in India, remarks that this idea is not a novel one, but has been the subject of long consideration by the authorities. If such a tribunal had been established, the course adopted with regard to Cashmere and Jhallawar would have been quite different. It is now a firm belief in the minds of the people of India that in a contest between the Political Agent and the Native Prince the latter must go to the wall. The Native Raja has to be in constant dread not only of the Political Agent but even of his own Diwan, because the latter always plays into the hands of the former for his own safety. Things were a little better in the days of Mulhur Rao Guicwar, for then there was at least a semblance of a trial.

The practice of giving bonuses to retiring officials.

40. The same paper condemns the practice in the Mysore Government of giving large bonuses to officials on their retirement in addition to the regular pensions to which they are legitimately entitled. The bonuses lately given away or about to be given away are—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Sir K. Seshadri Iyer .. .. .. .. .. | 4,00,000 |
| Mr. T. R. A. Thumbu Chetty .. .. .. .. | 1,00,000 |
| Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahiman .. .. .. .. | 15,000 |
| Mrs. Macintire .. .. .. .. .. .. | 22,500 |

The paper hopes that the Government would put a stop to this unnecessary expenditure.

41. The *Suryodaya*, of the 2nd September, calls the rain that has been falling for the last few days "revenue showers," meaning thereby that although owing to want of rain in the early part of the monsoon the crops have withered, yet the Government which takes into account the whole quantity of rain in the year and does not consider whether it is timely and useful to the ryot or not, will be led by the present fall to think that there has been enough of rain and therefore there is no necessity for any remission of revenue.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 2nd, 1898.

The hardships of the ryots in Mysore.

42. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th September, points out that the people of Bangalore are more afraid of the plague rules than of the plague itself on account of the high-handed proceedings of the subordinate officers of the Plague department. It is said that these enter houses and create a great deal of fuss even when they are convinced that there is no plague case in the house. Some of them levy blackmail from the people by threatening them with segregation and inoculation. The paper calls upon the higher authorities to prevent this annoyance to the people, and suggests that a few men might be appointed to lecture to the people and point out to them what the Government wants them to do and how they should behave when there are cases of plague in private houses.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 5th, 1898.

The annoyance of the people by subordinate officers of the Plague department in Bangalore.

43. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 27th August, notes a general aversion among the public of Travancore to send girls to schools owing to the fact that the Travancore girls' schools have of late fallen into disrepute. The article considers it necessary to remove such an antipathy from the minds of the people and suggests, accordingly, that the college at Trivandrum intended for imparting higher education to females may, in consideration that the same purpose is served by the local Mission institution, be abolished and that the Principal of that College, Miss Williams, may be appointed Principal of the Normal School. This measure can be given effect to without additional expenditure to the Government, and the attention, therefore, of Diwan Krishnaswami Rao is invited to the matter.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 27th, 1898.

How to improve the condition of the Travancore girls' schools.

44. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 1st September, states that Mr. Crawford, the Acting Resident at Hyderabad, has set apart a day in every week for the granting of interviews to the public and that he is on this account getting popular. This, the editor states, gives people much pleasure as the Hyderabad public had, since the advent of Mr. Plowden in Hyderabad, never experienced such courteous treatment at the hands of the Resident.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1898.

The Acting Resident at Hyderabad.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th September, rejoicing at the release of Mr. Tilak, observes as follows:—The release of Mr. Tilak after so much hubbub cannot reflect any credit on the Bombay Government as its past conduct has been the cause of immense heart-burning to the people at large who are anxiously waiting to hear him speak. The Bombay Government seems to have made some arrangement with a vakil who is a particular friend of Mr. Tilak. It is likely that one of the conditions imposed by the Bombay Government is that Mr. Tilak should not allow himself to be congratulated by the public. Is it possible for the people to refrain from manifesting their spontaneous and enthusiastic delight at the release of Mr. Tilak? The Bombay Government has made not only Mr. Tilak but also its own delusion and cruelty known throughout the length and breadth of this country. It is just and proper that the Bombay Government should abolish the punitive police force and release certain others whom it has sent to jail in a state of excitement, as such an act would to some extent make amends for all the confusion it has been the cause of.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1898.

Reflections on the release of Mr. Tilak.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1898.

46. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 10th September, observes that, from the revenues of this country, the Government of India sets apart for the use of the religious institutions of the Hindus a sum which is very insignificant compared with the enormous amount provided for the use of the Ecclesiastical department in England, and sincerely hopes that provision for a larger sum will be made in the Indian Budget so as to grant the religious institutions of India the necessary aid, in consideration of the circumstance that they are mismanaged and that their funds misappropriated by their managers, in consequence of the fact that Government does not exercise the necessary supervision and control over them.

Necessity to set apart more money for the use of the religious institutions of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1898.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th September, writes as follows:—With reference to the statement made by Lord Salisbury in his speech in connection with the recent agitation in England about Compulsory Vaccination, that to administer Britain against the wishes of the British is inexpedient, although the Government of India is at liberty to do what it pleases irrespective of the opinion of the Hindus, we are sorry to say that Lord Salisbury is entirely mistaken. It is in India that Government should study and act up to the wishes of its subjects more than in Britain; for, if the people in Britain are opposed to a particular measure, all that could happen there would be the retirement of one of the parties constituting the Government; whereas in India, if the people come to know that Government disregards their views, the result would be disastrous to both the rulers and the ruled. The recent agitation in India may be quoted as a glaring instance in point. Had Government acted showing due deference to the feelings of the people of this country, how smoothly would matters have gone on! When we take all these circumstances into consideration, it naturally follows that the higher authorities in whose hands rests the administration of this country are sadly wanting in foresight.

Remarks on Lord Salisbury.

DHEERANJANI, *Atmakúru*, Aug. 1st, 1898.

48. The *Dheeranjani*, of the 1st August, states that what the English take home amounts to 12 per cent. of the revenues of India, and that they having secured for the people peace, comfort and immunity from foreign invasions, and having also contributed to the improvement of their knowledge and conferred innumerable blessings on them, it is not much that the people should let them have that at least. They are not, however, working for the Indians, as they seem to suppose, for nothing. The English have not been losers in conquering India. They have already got back what they might have spent for all the wars they waged in India. Further the expenditure concerning the maintenance of all the regiments of the Native sepoys and the English soldiers is met from the public revenues of the country, while the English have not expended a pie of their own for the people of India.

Tribute paid by India to England.

49. The same paper, giving a brief history of Jehanghir, says that although he appointed proper persons for the administration of justice, and although the Muhammadan emperors in general possessed many good qualities, life and property were insecure. The English, who succeeded the Muhamadan sovereigns, have been governing the country with a constant eye to justice, and the people have enjoyed happiness and liberty under their rule. The paper prays for the perpetuity of their reign.

The English rule in India.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 2nd, 1898.

50. The *Suryodaya*, of the 2nd September, says that more people died in Bombay from the violent measures adopted by the authorities for segregation and house-to-house visitation than from the plague itself, and that when the rules were relaxed the number of the so-called deaths from plague diminished. The paper, therefore, thinks that it is sufficient if the gravity of an epidemic of plague were made known to the people and then

The plague rules kill more people than the plague itself.

they may be left to take care of themselves. The Government would thus save a great deal of worry to the people and a large item of expenditure to itself.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 5th, 1898.

51. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th September, understands that Maharaja Kulachandra, of the Manipur royal family, is paid only Rs. 20 per mensem by the Government although his family consists of six souls.

Pension paid to the family of the Raja of Manipur.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 12th, 1898.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 12th ptember, in expressing its satisfaction at the ease of Mr. Tilak, says that simply because tv European were assassinated on the Jubilee night the Government was alarm and was led into the belief that there was a conspiracy on foot to destroy the British power in India and so wanted to make its power felt and Mr. Tilak was chosen as the victim. "The whole proceedings of the Bombay Government was foolish in the extreme," says the editor, "and the folly of the Government of India in extending section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code was greater still." The effect of the prosecution and the incarceration will, the editor thinks, be that Tilak will be looked upon as a martyr and his influence will be greater than ever before.

The release of Mr. Tilak.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Sept. 5th, 1898.

53. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 5th September, while advocating the adoption of precautionary measures in Malabar against plague, declares it unnecessary that, in the event of plague breaking out in Malabar, the system of compulsory segregation should be enforced, only such being conveyed for purposes of treatment to segregation camps as are either willing to go there or are too poor to afford to get private medical advice. In Malabar, Mappilas as well as Hindus live, as a rule, in houses having each a big and extensive compound and whenever, among them, anyone is attacked by contagious diseases, such as small-pox, etc., he is isolated first and then subjected to good medical treatment. Again, the Malayalees, Hindus as well as Mappilas, are a class that clings tenaciously to their traditions and customs, and form, comparatively speaking, an illiterate section of the people. The enforcement of the plague rules will, therefore, be revolting to their feelings. In these circumstances, the article recommends moderation in the adoption of plague measures and the relaxation of the segregation system as a special concession to Malabar.

Relaxation of plague rules desirable in the case of Malabar.

[Issued 23rd September 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* **No. 18 of 1898.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 30th September 1898.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Vidya Vartamani" | Madras | 150 | Aug. 1898. |
| 2 | "Gnana Chandrika" | Do. | 2,000 | July and Sept. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" | Pasumalai | 600 | 15th Sept. 1898. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" | Coimbatore | 150 | 15th " " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "South Indian Mitran" | Dindigul | 600 | 15th and 25th Sept. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" | Madras | 200 | 17th and 24th Sept. 1898. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" | Do. | 1,400 | 17th " 24th " " |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" | Do. | 500 | 16th " 24th " " |
| 9 | "Lokopakari" | Do. | 2,000 | 16th " 23rd " " |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" | Cuddalore | 320 | 14th " 21st " " |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" | Negapatam | 300 | 19th Sept. 1898. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" | Do. | 400 | 19th and 26th Sept. 1898. |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" | Tanjore | 200 | 17th " 24th " " |
| 14 | "Travancore Abhimani" | Nagercoil | 2,600 | 12th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1898. |
| 15 | "Agnikulathithan" | Madras | 700 | 17th and 24th Sept. 1898. |
| 16 | "Viveka Thivakaran" | Tiruchengódu | 400 | 18th Sept. 1898. |
| 17 | "Varavarthamani" | Pollachi | 400 | 24th " " |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" | Madras | 900 | 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th and 27th Sept. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Hindujanasamskarini" | Madras | 384 | Sept. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Kalinga" | Chicacole | 200 | 1st April 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" | Bellary | 350 | 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" | Madras | 600 | 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, and 28th Sept. 1898. |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" | Do. | 470 | 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, " 27th " " |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" | Bangalore | 320 | 19th and 26th Sept. 1898. |
| 25 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" | Do. | 80 | 17th and 24th Sept. and 1st Oct. 1898. |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Patrika" | Mysore | 3,000 | 29th Sept. 1898. |
| 27 | "Suryodaya" | Bangalore | 400 | 16th " " |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" | Mysore | 800 | 21st and 28th Sept. 1898. |
| 29 | "Karnataka Kesari" | Bangalore | 150 | 19th " 26th " " |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Malayali" | Tangasseri | 600 | 15th Sept. 1898. |
| 31 | "Kerala Chandrika" | Calicut | 800 | 14th and 25th Sept. 1898. |
| 32 | "Kerala Mitram" | Cochin | 255 | 11th " 21st " " |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 33 | "Malayala Manorama" | Kóttayam | 1,000 | 17th and 24th Sept. 1898. |
| 34 | "Manorama" | Calicut | 550 | 19th Sept. 1898. |
| 35 | "Kerala Sanchari" | Do. | 700 | 14th and 21st Sept. 1898. |
| 36 | "Kerala Patrika" | Do. | 700 | 17th " 24th " " |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 37 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" | Triplicane, Madras | 300 | 19th and 26th Sept. 1898. |
| 38 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" | Rayapet, Madras | 600 | 17th " 24th " " |
| 39 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" | Triplicane, Madras | 50 | 15th Sept. 1898. |
| 40 | "Alhami" | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 18th " " |
| 41 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" | Rayapet, Madras | 550 | 15th and 22nd Sept. 1898. |
| 42 | "Naier-i-Asifi" | Mylapore, Madras | [illegible] | 15th " 22nd " " |
| 43 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" | Bangalore | 550 | 5th, 8th and 12th Sept. 1898. |
| 44 | "Manahur-i-Muhammadi" | Do. | 400 | 16th June 1898. |
| 45 | "Mulk-o-Millat" | Hyderabad | 150 | 10th Sept. " |
| 46 | "Muqannin-i-Dakhan" | Do. | 300 | June and July 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. A Mahé correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th September, invites the attention of the French Government to the great inconvenience to which the inhabitants of Náluthará are subjected in consequence of the post of the adhikari (village munsif), the French school and the Malayalam school of the locality having been done away with. An adhikari there is necessary inasmuch as, otherwise, people will have needlessly to walk three miles in order to obtain receipts for payment of taxes, and also to obtain passports for conveyance of articles upon which duty is leviable. The want of schools there will be much felt by the school-going population. Curtailment of expenditure can be effected with better results in other ways. The Port officer's pay may be reduced from 160 rupees to 15 rupees. The functions of the Governor and the Judge can be combined in one. The attention of the French Government is invited to such matters as these.

Reforms to be made in Mahé.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1898.

2. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st September, learns that an alliance is about to be entered into between Japan and China. This alliance, the article believes, will have the effect of throwing an almost insurmountable barrier in the way of the realisation by the European powers, specially Russia, Germany and France, of their fond hope of dividing the Empire of China among themselves. The army and navy of Japan are very strong and allied with Chinese troops which, with proper training and discipline, will acquire new strength, they will form more than a match for any European power.

Alliance about to be entered into between China and Japan.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1898.

3. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan* of the 15th September. A correspondent from Candia, describing the disturbed state of Crete, writes that the result of the autonomy there has been that the Cretan assembly has requested the Admirals to establish military police force, and observes that the Christian powers are to be blamed for the refractory attitude assumed by the Cretans which will, it is certain, result in great bloodshed. The correspondent in conclusion observes that government on a firm basis would be established in Crete, if matters were left to the entire discretion of the Sultan of Turkey and his able councillors.

The Cretan affairs.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, [Sept. 15th, 1898.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th September, has a translation of an extract from the *Al-Muvaid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) to the following effect:—

Visit of the Khedive to Europe.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1898.

One of the editors of the *Liber Barwell* (*sic*) (place of publication not given) had an interview with Mustafa Afindi Kamil who is now at Paris, and asked him the following questions regarding the visit of the Khedive to that city:—

*Editor.*—What is the object of His Highness in coming over to Paris?

*Afindi.*—So far as I am aware, His Highness has come over to Europe to recruit his health.

*E.*—Does the Egyptian nation concur with him in his views and procedure?

*A.*—Yes, it does. The Egyptians regard him as very dear to them. They boast of his virtues and excellent qualities. His dignity is being increased day by day on account of the policy pursued by the English against him. The attachment and loyalty of the people towards him remain the same. It is very pleasing to note that the whole Egyptian nation which was, during the Arabi Pasha's rebellion, the bitterest enemy of the late Khedive, is to-day loyal to Abbas Pasha against the English. The Egyptians are at present quiet. This is due to the Khedive himself, for he knows that the bettering of his country depends on his keeping quiet and awaiting the action of Europe. He tolerates other religions and hence his

non-Muhammadan subjects love him as much as his Muslim subjects do and his inclination towards European civilization endears him to those Europeans who may happen to visit his country.

*E.*—What are his views as regards France?

*A.*—France is dear to His Highness, since no Egyptian, whether low or high, has yet forgotten the aid given by France in 1840 to Muhammad Ali Pasha in spreading the light of civilization in that country. It now behoves the French Republic to put pressure upon England to respect the rights of Egypt and its ruler.

The British Government and the Soudan.

5. The same paper publishes a translation of another extract from the same paper, the *Al-Muvaid*, to the effect that the English with the object of creating a second India in Africa occupied Egypt, interfered in Soudan affairs, severed the connection of that province with Egypt and thus creating a general insurrection in that country, sent an expedition against the Soudan and crushing the Durvishes have now established an office in London with a secretary at its head for transacting affairs connected with the British colonies in Africa and the Soudan. After the capture of Khartoom they will pull aside the curtain of deceit which they have placed before the eyes of Europe and Egypt. It is said that the Uganda garrison has been directed to proceed to India through Khartoom, Berber and Swakin, and that the English will plant the flag of England in Khartoom if it falls. This, the editor thinks, is impossible as the road to Khartoom is very difficult to traverse and if Khartoom falls, England will be obliged to plant the Egyptian flag there on political grounds. However it is very evident that England intends to annex the Soudan so that British troops may be able to pass through Khartoom, Berber and Swakin to India and *vice versâ*, and if after a time England should cease her connection with India, Soudan may become the abode of the English.

These are the objects of the English, but those who are in favour of the British occupation of Egypt say that the English gave their troops to help in the capture of Soudan and advanced loans to the Egyptians and did not insist on repayment. These favours are like the favours of a despotic Government which exacts work from ryots and grants their own implements to them as presents to work with. Such is the procedure followed by the English who are trying to capture the Soudan, the property of the Egyptians, with the aid of the Egyptians.

Qaisar William's visit to Egypt.

6. The same paper has a translation of another extract from the *Al-Muvaid* to the following effect:—All the English papers in Egypt in commenting on the approaching visit of the Qaisar William to Egypt say that the Egyptians intend to make preparations on a very large scale to welcome His Majesty and to lay their complaints before him against the oppression practised by the British and against their occupation of Egypt. They also observe that the Qaisar is in favour of the occupation and so his visit will prove beneficial to England. All this is done, the *Al-Muvaid* says, to lower the Emperor in the estimation of Egyptians. But the Egyptians know that he is a sincere friend of the Khedive and that he will never help England in her false claims to the occupation of that country.

The British Government and the King Manilik.

7. The same paper refers to a Reuter's telegram from Cairo that King Manilik, from the progress made by the English towards the western parts of the Nile, suspects that they will take possession of the provinces of Gedarif and Galabat which the King claims as belonging to himself, and observes that should the English advance, it believes that there will be much bloodshed in Africa.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1898.

Morroco.

8. The *Alhami* of the 16th September. A Tunis correspondent of the *Habl-ul-Matin*, of Calcutta, writing of the present state of Morroco, says that all the

European powers have their mouths open to swallow up that country. France and England have great influence there. But the Sultan has, through foresight, established friendly relations with Germany so that he may remain fearless, for a time at least, of their wicked encroachments.

9. The same paper. A correspondent named Mulla Mirza Khan Sahib, writing from Fiji, says that Indians are ill-treated by the Australians who do not wish that the former should go to their country, and asks the Indian press to invite the attention of Government to this. The editor observes that the correspondent might have become aware of the intentions of the British Government from the reply recently given by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to the address of the people of Tanjore. The Indian press as well as many English papers bitterly complained against the harsh treatment experienced by the people of India at Natal, but neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State for the Colonies can mend matters either in Natal or in the Transvaal where Indians are treated harshly.

Ill-treatment of the people of India by the Australians.

10. The same paper hears that the Afridis have not yet desisted from committing mischief, and that they held a meeting on the 31st August at Tirah in which a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the remaining rifles, to be delivered to the British Government as fines, should be withheld until Government agreed to their terms, viz., the continuance of their allowance, the reduction of salt-tax and the sending back to them of the tribal women who had taken refuge in British territory. The *Alhami* asks Government to treat the frontier tribes with severity, so that they may acknowledge the supremacy of England.

The Afridis.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th September, as regards the above, prays to God that the Afridis may not declare hostilities so that India may be saved from further loss.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1898.

11. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 24th September, has an extract from the *Riaz* (place of publication not mentioned) to the effect that it is understood that Russia has closed the way of the Black Sea fleet from Sebastopol to Nikolif for fear of Sebastopol being bombarded by the British as Russia has excluded England from trade with China. The *Riaz* observes that it is advisable that the British Government should have an agreement with the Sultan that the British fleet may be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles and so reach the southern parts of Russia freely in case of necessity.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1898.

Russia and England.

12. The same paper, in giving an account of the affairs at Crete, says that England has always befriended Turkey in political matters, has saved her twice from Russian oppression and has acted very leniently in the recent Cretan crisis. This being the case it is not clear why the Turkish authorities should have allowed the present crisis to happen. The editor, in conclusion, asks the Turkish authorities to deal severely with the perpetrators of the crime and hopes that this slight affair will not strain the relations between England and Turkey.

Cretan affairs.

13. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar* of the 12th September. The *Habl-ul-Matin*, of Calcutta, writes that Germany is making all possible efforts to strengthen the bonds of friendship between herself and Turkey. Having this object in view she has consulted Turkey regarding the construction of certain important roads. Turkey, on the other hand, purchases all her military stores and ammunitions of war from Germany. The *Habl-ul-Matin* observes that the Turkish alliance is very beneficial to the commercial interests of Germany and that the friendship of Germany is not based on any self-interested motives.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 12th, 1898.

The German and Turkish alliance.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

14. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd September, contains an article contributed by a correspondent calling himself Rashid-i-Thanavi, regarding the friendly relations now existing between Russia and England, in which he says that the leading papers were fondly imagining that there will be a partition of Turkey between several European powers, and that Russia will with the help of England take possession of the Turkish capital and imprison the Sultan (on these powers as enemies of the Sultan he invokes a cause), and observes that England relying on her recent alliance with Russia put pressure on the Sultan in the Armenian affair.

Friendly relations between Russia and England.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (*a*) *Police.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, observes as follows:—A correspondent has invited our attention to the facts that weights and measures used by merchants are not uniform throughout the Presidency and that *weights* are used in certain parts of a district in the sale of some articles, whereas *measures* are used in certain other parts of the district in respect of the same articles. The merchants of Madras are in the habit of striking off their measures in their sale of grain, etc., as this practice enables them to reduce to a considerable extent the quantity of the articles sold by them. It is desirable that the authorities concerned should bestow their attention on this subject.

A remark on weights and measures.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1898.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th September, finds fault with the Police Inspector of British Cochin for not properly dealing with two delinquent constables who, under false pretences, billed for and obtained travelling expenses incurred in escorting a prisoner from Arukkoota to Cochin. The article recommends that Mr. Naidu, Police Inspector at Chowghat, may be deputed to institute inquiries into the matter with a view to the constables in question being properly punished.

Fraudulent appropriation of Government money by police constables.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, Sept. 10th, 1898.

17. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 10th September, notes that a European named Knight has been committed to sessions for having fired at a native lad in Madras, and observes that it cannot think of any single instance in which a European has been awarded capital punishment for murdering a native.

European murderers.

### (*d*) *Education.*

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

18. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 17th September, referring to the enormous income enjoyed by the Madras University in the shape of examination fees, suggests the desirability of utilizing a portion of the said income in adopting the necessary measures for getting the Indian Civil Service Examination instituted in India and in rendering poor schools the necessary pecuniary aid.

Remarks on the income of the Madras University.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1898.

19. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 19th September, remarks that the utterances of the Secretary of State for India with regard to the Indians who have received higher education, as to how they seek Government employment and failing to obtain it, find fault with the Government and create disaffection, etc., perhaps point to a project on the part of that functionary to do away with higher education. It might be this view, says the article, that encouraged Sir M. M. Bhownaggree to speak in Parliament on the evil effects of higher education.

The Secretary of State for India and higher education.

20. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th September, hears that the Manager of the Calicut Convent School of the Sacred Heart has recommended a young man for the post of Malayalam munshi in that school. In the interests of the school the article protests against such an appointment, and when persons pretty advanced in life with better university qualifications and more profound knowledge of the Malayalam language are available, it sees no reason why a young and, on that account, objectionable candidate should be chosen for the post. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is invited to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1898.

A young Malayalam munshi for the Calicut Convent objectionable.

21. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 22nd September, has a long article on the Madrasa-i-Azam in Madras. It says that this institution is getting worse day by day owing to the indifference of the Muhammadan community, the inattention of Government and the neglect of the present Director of Public Instruction. The late Mr. Grigg, who was very interested in Muhammadan education, once proposed to introduce religious instruction into the Madrasa along with secular education and called for the opinion of the various local Muhammadan associations on the subject. But his suggestions were not attended to by the Muhammadan community. The carelessness of Government in the matter of Muhammadan education is as clear as daylight. The frequent representations of the Muhammadan community have been as a cry in the wilderness. The unsatisfactory results of the public examinations show that an entire change in the staff of the institution is absolutely necessary, the present staff being incompetent. It is to be regretted that Dr. Duncan seems to take no interest in Muhammadan education. The editor further suggests that the local Anjumans take up this question. The transfer of the institution to a better building is still hanging fire, though Government about two years ago proposed a site in Chepauk. The delay on the part of Government is astounding.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

The Madrasa-i-Azam.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

22. The *Desabhimani*, of the 14th September, regrets to note that the municipality of Cuddalore has directed that the owners of dwelling houses should remove the grass growing opposite to their houses and that, in default, they should pay an additional tax of two annas, and concludes with the remark that the order of the Cuddalore municipality is felt to be a hardship by the people who are now groaning under the effects of famine.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 14th, 1898.

A remark on the Cuddalore municipality.

23. The *Jananukulan*, of the 17th September, bitterly complains that the smell arising from cess-pools into which the various drains of the town of Tanjore flow is most offensive, as it is not cleansed every day, and condemns the Tanjore municipality for its indifference and neglect in the discharge of its duty.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

Remarks on the Tanjore municipality.

24. The *Gnanachandrika*, of the month of September, suggests the desirability of constructing a bridge over the Pálár which surrounds Vániyambádi on all sides, as the people are subject to great inconvenience when there are freshes in the river, and a public latrine at the bazaar street, and hopes that the local municipality will adopt the necessary measures for redressing the grievances of the people.

GNANACHANDRIK, *Madras*, September 1898.

A suggestion to the Vániyambádi municipality.

25. The *Lokopakari*, of the 23rd September, complains that the passengers are subject to great inconvenience and hardship for want of lights in the road leading from the village to the railway station and at the railway station premises itself in Tiruvottiyur to the sacred shrine situated therein thousands of devotees resort particularly on Fridays, and draws the much-needed attention of the Tiruvottiyur union and the Madras Railway authorities to the subject.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1898.

A suggestion to the Madras Railway authorities and the Tiruvottiyur union.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1898.

Certain suggestions to the Madras municipality.

26. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th September, attributing the recent improvement of public health in Madras to the various sanitary reforms introduced by the Madras municipality, observes as follows:—"There is still considerable room for improvement. It is to be regretted that the Madras municipal conservancy carts do not care to remove the rotten carcasses of rats, cats, snakes and other animals which lie on the road side forming a great nuisance. The smell felt at the beach near the old Ice House building is most offensive and must tell on the health of the ladies and gentlemen that resort to the beach for enjoying the sea-breeze. The people complain that the pipe-water used in Madras gives out a very bad smell on certain occasions and is full of insects which cannot be detected by the naked eye. The state of public latrines built here and there in Madras is anything but satisfactory, inasmuch as hundreds of people are allowed to ease themselves simultaneously in those places and to wash their private parts at the small pools situated in the neighbourhood. Nothing can be more revolting to our feelings of decency than such a dirty practice, the inevitable result of which is danger to the health of the people resorting to such latrines. It is earnestly hoped that the Madras municipality will bestow the necessary attention on these points and adopt such measures as will tend to promote the welfare of the citizens of Madras."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1898.

Remarks on the Assistant Health officer of the Madras municipality.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th September, reports that the Assistant Health officer of the Madras municipality sent home one of the peons of the Municipal office who had complained to him that he had an attack of cholera, and that the peon succumbed to it on the following day. The paper condemns the Assistant Health officer for his not having rendered his office peon the necessary medical aid and for his having allowed him to return home in an infectious state, and asks—"How is it possible to combat the plague with the help of such a Health officer who does not care to protect his own office peon at a critical moment?"

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1898.

Party feelings in the municipal elections of Nellore.

28. An inhabitant of Nellore writes to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th September, entreating the Collector to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants in connection with the recent municipal elections to ascertain the real state of affairs and then send a report to the Government about the same, as Mr. Macleane did once before under similar circumstances when so directed by the Government. He earnestly prays that the Government may not take away the right of election that it has so kindly granted to the inhabitants of the place, even should the Collector recommend so.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1898.

Nuisances committed by horse-keepers and coachmen.

29. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th September, remarks that though the servants of the municipality (Madras) are taking proper steps for preventing the plague, they are not taking greater care than before to keep the streets and gutters free from dirt and filth. The horsekeepers and coachmen never bathe and in most cases dwell with their families in stables amidst dwelling houses, with no necessary latrines. These dirty menial servants, who are the personification of Impurity, are obliged to make the road-side gutters more and more filthy and insanitary. No attempt to check this disgraceful nuisance has yet been made. The paper thinks that the city would become a little more cleanly if the municipality would attend to it.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 19th, 1898.

The defects in the plague operations in Bangalore.

30. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th September, makes the following suggestions for remedying what it considers defects in the plague administration in Bangalore:—

(1) The management of the segregation camps is very unsatisfactory, therefore the medical officers in charge of them should be changed at once.

(2) The disinfection near the railway station of the bodies and clothes of those who want to travel by the railway should be discontinued and instead of that a competent doctor should be stationed there to examine the would-be passengers and grant certificates to those who are free from any symptoms of the plague.

(3) Men who are suffering from ordinary fever should not be taken to the segregation camp and there subjected to the treatment of European doctors.

(4) Competent medical officers should be appointed to inoculate willing persons in their own houses. If this is done women and children will be willing to get inoculated.

The paper hopes that as there is nothing objectionable in these suggestions, the Government would speedily see its way to carry them out.

The *Suryodaya*, of the 16th September, writing on the same subject, says that as the people of Bangalore are not accustomed to live in thatched sheds, such of them as have to remove there think it a great hardship to be obliged to go and remain in such sheds. It is therefore suggested that some street houses might be chosen for the purpose.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 16th, 1898.

31. A correspondent to the same paper says:—In reality there is plague in Hindupur, but nobody knows how many have died of it. The authorities are making all preparations for meeting it. They are going from house to house, and forcibly inoculating everybody and are thus oppressing the people. Many who have relations living in the Mysore territory have gone to reside with them and the lower classes of people are running away to different places. The petty plague officers are putting all sorts of restraints on the freedom of the people. They do not allow them to keep their cattle near. But the people have been accustomed to live in this manner for years without being any the worse for it. It is therefore unjust on the part of Government to disturb them in this way. What has the Government been able to do in Bombay after all the money that was spent, and with all the skill of so many doctors?

People's complaints about plague preventive measures.

Plague patients if they are natives are obliged to leave their homes and go into sheds in the open air, but if Europeans and Parsis they are allowed to remain in their own houses.

The papers say "How can people get on if Government shows this kind of partiality? The fact is that this is a time of universal destruction, whatever the Government intends for the good of the people turns out ill, and the result is a misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled. The people fear to complain to Government of the oppression they suffer at the hands of the petty officers. The papers refuse to publish any complaints that may be made. We are therefore in a state of despair, and God alone can save us!"

32. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th September, states that in the vacant place of a councillor who had been chosen by the Government for the D ward of the Tellicherry municipality, the council have recently elected a councillor of the C ward. This procedure of the council is in apparent contravention of the right of Government to nominate a councillor for the D ward; the vacancy created in the C ward the council hope to fill by the exercise of its franchise. The attention of the Collector is invited to the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1898.

Irregular procedure of the Tellicherry municipal council.

33. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th September, in reviewing the report of births and deaths in the Calicut municipality for the month of August 1898, remarks that though the total number of deaths during the month was not so large as it was in the corresponding months of the preceding year, the rate of mortality from such general diseases as fever and piles shows an increase in the current year over that of 1897. The

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1898.

Neglected sanitation in Calicut municipality.

article quite concurs with the medical officers in their opinion that this increase should be attributed to the insanitary condition of the town. The scavengering system, as at present carried on, is very objectionable in its working tending, as it does, to the wide diffusion of foul gases from the scavengers' carts which are allowed to remain on the public roads. The Sanitary Inspectors very often neglect their duties. The attention of the Municipal council is invited to these matters.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

Appointment of paid municipal secretaries.

34. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 22nd September, writes that the system of appointing paid municipal secretaries under the new District Municipalities Act, which, it was supposed, would put a stop to all misunderstandings between councillors, has proved a failure, inasmuch as the Negapatam municipality has had to bring the conduct of its secretary to the notice of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

Remarks on rule No. 20 of the rules under the Madras Act III of 1895.

35. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 17th September, writes as follows:—Rule No. 20 of the rules framed under the Madras Act III of 1895, which says that "Appeals to the Board of Revenue shall be forwarded through the District Collector who shall forward the same to the Board of Revenue with the records of the case and with a report dealing with any new allegations that may be made in the petition," is felt to be a hardship by the people at large. It is necessary that the appellant should be duly informed of any new fact included in the report, so that he may be in a position to explain it. It is a pity that there is no such provision in the rules. The people eagerly hope that the appellants will be permitted to submit their appeals to the Board of Revenue direct. It is to be regretted that there is no provision in the rules under reference allowing the appellant to represent his grievances to the Board of Revenue either in person or by his agent. The Board of Revenue is of opinion that it cannot allow personal representations on public grounds. What those grounds are we do not see.

A complaint against the Collector of North Arcot.

36. The same paper referring to a case in which a piece of land worth Rs. 30 at Mukuntharayapuram, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, was sold at public auction for the recovery of 2 pies due by the owner—a shrotriemdar—in spite of his protest that his land ought not to be sold as he was not a defaulter, observes that the shrotriemdar filed a suit in the District Munsif's Court, Sholinghur, and recovered as his costs only Rs. 22 after having incurred a loss of about Rs. 400, not to speak of the worry and annoyance he was subject to for a period of one year and eight months, and that the aggrieved party was so generous as to refrain from prosecuting the village karnam and the munsif who had been the cause of the mischief. The paper concludes with the remark that it was unjust on the part of the Collector not to have taken due notice of such a grave irregularity.

### (*g*) *Forests.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1898.

Oppression by forest officials.

37. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd September, says that the forest regulations are felt to be very hard by the poor ryots of Kottakóta, Narasingapully, Siddharámpuramu and other villages in the taluk of Penukonda. As the petty forest officials are unmerciful towards the ryots, these are unable to bear the oppression and so have determined to leave their homes for some other places. The present forest ranger and sub-magistrate being reasonable men, the correspondent hopes they will expose the faults of their subordinates and relieve the distress of the poor people.

### (h) *Railways.*

38. The *Desabhimani*, of the 21st September, complains that the waiting room intended for the 3rd-class passengers at the railway station at Tirukkóyilúr is too small and incommodious, and draws the attention of the Traffic Manager to the inconvenience caused to the passengers in consequence. The paper also complains that the passengers are harassed by robbers on the road between Kallakurchi and Tirukkóyilúr, and hopes that the District Magistrate will direct the police constables to be on the alert.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 21st, 1898.

Certain suggestions to the South Indian Railway authorities and to the District Magistrate of Cuddalore.

### (i) *Public Works.*

39. A correspondent (Vannety Lakshmi Narasiah) to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th September, writes that from the time the Sangam project was opened, water was let into canals freely and the ryots got on without any troubles. But this year water is allowed only by turns for two days out of every five days though the canals are full. The difficulties in consequence are indescribable. He remarks that he never even dreamed of the ryots meeting with such hardships in the reign of Her Majesty the Empress Victoria, and concludes with the prayer that the officers of the Public Works Department may consider about the situation of the cultivators and relieve their distress.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1898.

"Sangam villagers' grievances."

### (k) *General.*

40. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, writes as follows:—It is a pity that Government has left the appointment of tahsildars to the sole discretion of Collectors. As the Board of Revenue had hitherto to confirm such appointments made by Collectors, the latter had to appoint only competent and deserving men as tahsildars. The recent order of Government dispensing with the interference of the Board of Revenue in such appointments is likely to leave the appointment of tahsildars practically in the hands of Huzur Sheristadars and Treasury Deputy Collectors; for the Collectors who are constantly transferred from one district to another cannot help depending on their Huzur Sheristadars and Treasury Deputy Collectors for the necessary information regarding the qualifications of persons to be appointed tahsildars. The inevitable result of such a state of things would be that those persons who ingratiate themselves with the Huzur Sheristadars and Treasury Deputy Collectors would be appointed tahsildars. As tahsildars are very important Revenue officers on the proper and efficient discharge of whose duty depends the success of the Revenue Department, it is very essential that due attention should be paid to the appointment of these officers. In these circumstances, it is not desirable that the Board of Revenue should be deprived of the power of confirming the appointment of tahsildars made by Collectors.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

Remarks on the appointment of tahsildars.

41. The *Desabhimani*, of the 21st September, bitterly complains that some postal peons are in the habit of making a private use of the newspapers that are sent by post without delivering them to the addressees, and hopes that the Postal authorities will bestow the necessary attention on the subject and award such peons exemplary punishment.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 21st, 1898.

Complaint against some postal peons.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th September, is surprised to hear that Government has sanctioned a grant of about Rs. 25,000 for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association at a time when want of funds is pleaded by Government for anything and everything.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1898.

A remark on Government grant to the Young Men's Christian Association.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1898.

43. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th September, observes that Christian missionaries from America have found an association called the Young Men's Christian Association with no other intent than to tempt young men to adopt their religion, and are erecting buildings for the association opposite the Law College buildings. They do not profess to give any secular education. Yet the Government has thought it necessary to make a grant of as much as Rs. 24,963, out of a sum of Rs. 30,000, sanctioned in the budget of this year for educational buildings. It says that the people are very sorry to note that so much money is thus given away to the "association" at a time when even very useful and necessary works are postponed for want of funds. It is further curious that a portion of the building is to be let after its completion. It considers it becoming that the Government should re-consider its grant.

The Government grant to the new buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

44. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th September, writes that as the fees for documents presented for registration in the offices of sub-registrars are not fixed, trouble and confusion are caused to the parties. To enhance the sub-registrars' commission on Government registration fees, they are charged inordinately at single rates in some cases, at double rates in some other cases, and at prohibitory rates in others. Documents are registered even in midnights and on Sundays if these illegal emoluments are forthcoming. False registrations of documents and antedated registrations used to be obtained by heavy payments to the officials. The correspondent prays that these facts may be brought to the consideration of the truth-loving Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajaratnam Mudaliar, and effective steps be taken to check the disreputable conduct of the sub-registrars, which leaves a deplorable stain on a department that is the most excellent of all departments.

Sub-registrars' practices.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1898.

45. A ryot from Nellore writes to the *Sasilekha*, of the 16th September, about the immunity with which the engineering staff commits various irregularities, while the ryots are growing despondent on account of the absence of water in the canals and the keeping off of the rains. It was for a long time the rule, as well as the practice, to complete repairs to the canals under the "project" before the 15th of July, and to allow all the river water to flow into the canals, while only the water above the level of the anicut was let into the sea, the gates of the anicut being kept closed. Traffic carts usually crossed the river over the anicut, but while floods came on and water flowed over the anicut, the traffic had to suffer, and in consequence the collections at the toll-gates diminished. The municipal contractors, suffering loss thereby, persuaded the anicut superintendents to raise the flood-gates, so that the water might flow off through them instead of over the anicut, and the authorities did so to benefit the contractors at the expense of the ryots, who suffered seriously. The Executive Engineers, sub-divisional officers, and anicut superintendents were the principal agents that brought about these sufferings of the ryots.

Loud cries of the delta-ryots in Nellore.

When Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer acted as the Head-quarter Deputy Collector of the place, he saw through the mischief and mended matters by getting it ruled that the anicut gates should not on any account be raised, after the 15th of July until the fields were ripe. This was a boon to the ryots, which they enjoyed happily for the last ten years. In fasli 1307, Mr. V. T. Srinivasa Iyengar was the sub-divisional officer of the delta. When the river was full, he allowed even 12 and 13 feet of water to flow in the canals. The tanks were filled and a good supply was ready for use. To the great misfortune of the ryots, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was transferred from the place and an European without any practical knowledge was appointed Executive Engineer, and, to add to the grievance, a sub-divisional officer was also appointed, who is no better than the engineer, while the other officials are useless men. All this portends very great disaster to the delta.

The correspondent proceeds to say that, by the end of July, there was some water in the Pennaru which supplied some of the canals partially. A few of the ryots began cultivating the wet lands; but the Vallur canal of the Servepalle branch is left dry, as the repairs having been finished, the arrival of the sub-divisional officer was awaited. He (the correspondent) fails to see why the inspection should have been deferred till the end of July when men and cattle were in such a distressed condition for want of water. He states that on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August when floods came on, the old story of raising the gates was repeated and water was allowed to flow off in vain into the sea. Otherwise, there could have been water enough to supply the canals for a month at least. Only 7 feet of water is now allowed in the canals though the Superintending Engineers directed that 9 feet of water in the day-time and 8 feet in the night should be let in.

The correspondent states that one morning, in the face of a full flood, the gates were all opened, though it had always been usual till then to close them on such occasions. Even now there is only 9 feet of water in the canal.

The correspondent complains that to certain questions of a friend of his, the anicut superintendent gave evasive and indifferent answers.

Thus the unfortunate cultivator finds no means of getting relief. The Revenue officers are deaf to all complaints, though they are strictly regular in collecting the revenue. The correspondent asserts that the Government is lamentably neglecting the interests of the distressed husbandman and repeats that the mischief of allowing the river water to flow into the sea is committed simply to benefit the municipal contractors. He is at a loss to know what has induced the anicut authorities to look to the profits of the contractors so much at the risk of causing serious loss to the farmers. He asks why water should be so meagrely distributed to the cultivators while the river is full and a plentiful supply can be had. The anicut was constructed neither for goods traffic nor for profiting the contractors. The Government will be deplorably neglecting the cause of the ryot, he says, unless it issues a general order that not a drop should be allowed to escape in vain into the sea until the fields are ready for harvesting.

Observations on the Plague regulations, the Frontier policy and the amendment of the Indian Penal Code.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 26th, 1896.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th September, speaking of the necessity for holding a meeting of the National Congress this year, remarks as follows:—From a sanitary point of view it would perhaps be well not to have the meeting, but on the other hand, there are so many matters that require to be discussed that the risk must be run. The Plague regulations must be taken in hand, the Frontier policy must be discussed and the extension of section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code must also be considered. As regards the first, there is so much chopping and changing about, that the people are frightened and run away from the towns as soon as the plague enters, not so much for fear of the disease, as for fear of Plague regulations. Rumours of all sorts are spread abroad; they say the Government wishes to do all sorts of terrible things, and they hide cases of plague. Rules should be laid down for the whole of the country, and with as little interference about them as possible. Then there is the frontier business. The late war caused a large sum of money to be spent uselessly. It has shaken the confidence in the authorities as regards frontier affairs, and in all probability this want of confidence extended to other doings of the Government. Then there is the extension of section 124-A, a work uncalled for and unnecessary. It should be undone and the spectre of sedition exorcised.

The new postal rules concerning the despatch of newspapers.

47. The same paper fears that the new rules discontinuing the registration of newspapers despatched will lead to an increase in the number of complaints made by subscribers that newpapers are not duly received by them, as there will be no check whatever on the petty officers of the Postal department from misappropriating the papers after destroying the labels attached thereto.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

48. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th September, states that, under existing circumstances, it is difficult to get at the truth in cases of death occurring, in divers ways, inasmuch as the head constables whose duty it is to report on such occurrences, are, for the most part, not conversant with the English language and also do not submit correct and satisfactory reports. They are further unacquainted with the simplest rudiments of Medical Jurisprudence and, on cross examination, therefore, their evidence invariably breaks down, and many true cases have thus to be dismissed It is suggested, therefore, in the interest of the police and the public, that Medical Jurisprudence should be translated into the vernacular languages and published for general information. The attention of the Government is invited to the matter.

Suggestion to translate Medical Jurisprudence into the vernacular languages.

49. A leader in the same paper remarks that it is a very unjust and inadvisable proceeding to require the apothecary posted at Battery to carry on also plague inspection duty at the Mysore boundary at a distance of 13 miles, and suggests, therefore, that a special officer be stationed there and a dispensary also opened at the place. The article hopes that the Collector and the Government will bestow their attention upon the matter.

A separate medical officer to be stationed at the Mysore boundary for plague inspection duty.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1898.

50. A Nenmara correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th September, writes that the people of that place are put to great inconvenience in consequence of no arrangements being made in the local post office for the acceptance or payment of money by the Money Order system. The attention of the authorities is invited to the matter.

Additional arrangements to be made in the Nenmara post office.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

51. A correspondent from Cannanore writes to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th September, that about four or five Mappila sepoys have absconded, presumably because the 25th Regiment are under orders to go to Bangalore. It is suggested that steps be taken to prevent further desertion and also to bring back the deserters as they may hereafter prove a source of very great trouble and oppression to the public.

Desertion of Mappila sepoys.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1898.

52. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 14th September, dwells at great length upon the oppression and despotism to which the illiterate people of interior parts, especially the northern portions of the Chirakkal taluk, are subjected by the village officers, revenue inspectors, police constables and Salt and Abkári peons of those localities. In the eyes of the uneducated, helpless inhabitants of those parts, the petty officials above mentioned are their all-powerful rulers and the arbitrary acts of the latter tend only to confirm them in their belief. To draw batta allowance on false pretences, to threaten the people with fresh levying of income-tax, to make false entries in the paimash accounts, to refuse to grant receipts for taxes paid, to dispose of the property of people for arrears of revenue, at very low prices and without giving notice to the owners, are only some of the high-handed proceedings of the village munsif and his karnam (menon). The attention of the authorities is invited to these matters.

Despotism of petty officials in interior parts.

KERALA MITRAN, *Cochin*, Sept. 11th, 1898.

53. A leader in the *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th September, suggests that some steps should be taken by the Government to put a stop to the unjust practice, of superior officers, of employing peons in doing the menial work of their household.

Peons employed in domestic works.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

54. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th September, disapproves of the practice, among certain sub-registrars, of calculating stamp value separately upon the kanom amount as well as on improvement (kuzhikkur) in a case of assignment of land.

Stamp value calculated on both kanom and kuzhikkur (improvement.

This practice is upheld by the Revenue officers. In accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Act, improvement (kuzhikkur) is merged in the kanom amount. The present system followed by the sub-registrars, though it is a source of gain to the Government and the stamp-vendors, is surely a very unjust and inadvisable procedure. It is hoped that the Government would pass just and favourable orders upon the subject.

Collectors of districts to appoint tahsildars.

55. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st September, remarks that the order recently passed by the Madras Government investing Collectors of districts with the power of appointing tahsildars, is calculated to prove harmful in its working. With the withdrawal of the discretionary power exercised hitherto by the Board of Revenue either to confirm or reject a Collector's nominee to the post, the Collectors or very often the Huzur Sheristadars and Treasury Deputy Collectors are allowed to have their own way in the appointment of tahsildars. Collectors of districts are given frequent transfers and they are not, therefore, in a position to know the comparative merits of the different candidates for the post in a particular district. They are, therefore, compelled to act upon the recommendation of their Sheristadars who very often suggest the wrong man for the appointment.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1898.

Sanitation neglected in Tanúr.

56. A Tanúr correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th September, writes that since the sanitary establishment of the town has been done away with, the place has literally been gorged with rubbish and filth which pave the way for the breaking out of epidemic diseases. It is suggested, therefore, that at least half the number of former coolies and a maistry with a low pay may be employed for purposes of looking after the sanitation of the town. The Collector of Malabar and the Head Assistant Collector of Palghat will, it is hoped, bestow their attention on the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1898.

The Native press.

57. With reference to some letter of Mr. Norton's, the *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 15th September, observes that the actions and doings of European society are legitimate objects of criticism by the Native press and that the latter, if independent, need not hesitate to express that criticism with reference to any member of the community, however highly placed even of royalty itself.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Sept., 15th 1898.

Dearness of grain.

58. The *Alhami*, of the 18th September, complains that grain is getting dearer day by day in spite of the fact that it is brought in abundantly, and says that this is due to the negligence of the authorities.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1898.

Theft.

59. The same paper in connection with the theft recently committed in the bungalow of the Police Commissioner, Madras, complains that thefts are on the increase and that not a single day passes without one or more cases of theft.

Bombay Government and the Plague rules.

60. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th September, refers to the order passed by the Bombay Government for amending the Plague regulations, and observes that it appears from the order that the Bombay Government approves of some of the suggestions in the petition presented to it by the traders and believes that the other suggestions will also be approved as, it says, the British Government is very just and equitable.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1898.

Invitations by the Viceroy and his daughter's wedding.

61. The same paper has an extract from the *Agra* (place of publication not mentioned) to the effect that *Capital* (an English paper published in Calcutta), with reference to the approaching marriage of His Excellency the Viceroy's daughter, says that persons invited will not dare to refuse the invitation, but will be obliged to attend the ceremony with presents according to English custom. It suggests the advisability of putting a stop to such invitations by the Viceroy.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

62. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd September, referring to a case of suicide at Dharwar where a Hindu priest whose house had been disinfected by a person of low caste put an end to his life, says that since measures are now being promptly and vigorously taken against the plague in Madras, the authorities should respect the customs and religious scruples of the people.

Plague at Dharwar.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 22nd September, alludes to the same case of suicide and echoes the sentiments expressed by the *Mukhbir*.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Sept. 26th, 1898.

63. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th September, in regard to the proposed holding of meetings at Triplicane, to concert measures against the plague, writes that the Plague regulations recently framed by the Government of India are very satisfactory. It is hoped that people now will have no cause for any complaints. There are now no such obstacles in the way as were the cause of outbreaks in Bombay. The editor says that had these measures been at first adopted there would have been no riots. In short he thinks that Madrasis have no cause to fear the Plague regulations in any way.

Meetings at Triplicane.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

64. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 22nd September, writes that the citizens of Madras ought to take a lesson from the shameless action of the people of Bangalore. They should bear well in mind that plague, like all other infectious diseases, must be treated by medical experts. Government has, in consultation with the ablest medical authorities, framed Plague regulations that are consistent with the welfare of the public, and therefore every one ought to abide by them. The *Naier* is of opinion that no attempts will be of any avail unless the Ulamas and leading Muhammadans of Madras try to allay any doubts or fears that may exist amongst their co-religionists.

The plague in Madras.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 26th, 1898.

65. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 26th September, refers to a case in which the body of a tailor who had died suddenly of excessive drinking was allowed to lie on the road for more than twelve hours to the infinite disgust of all the inhabitants and of the passers-by. The disposal of the dead body, it would appear, was delayed by the plague authorities not furnishing soon the necessary certificate that the death was not due to plague.

A complaint about the working of the Plague regulations in Bangalore.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, *Bangalore*, Sept. 17th, 1898.

66. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th September, says that the cause of the rapid spread of the plague is the stringency of the rules about segregation. The people, to avoid the inconvenience of segregation by giving information to those on plague duty, bury their dead in their own houses in shallow graves. The people also run away to neighbouring villages and carry with them the germs of the disease. The aversion of the people to segregation is due to the fact that not only are children parted from their parents, wives from their husbands, but what is of more importance to the devout Hindu, he is unable to perform those daily oblations and ceremonies which can only be rightly performed at the family altar; and all this merely to satisfy the fear-begotten ideas of plague precautions which, such authorities as Drs. Blainey and Neild Cook, have pronounced of but doubtful value. One or two recent events show that all is not as it should be, and that the advocates of the so-called scientific plague precautions, which did so much harm wherever tried, are at work in Bangalore. The deputation of special officers to study plague disinfection as practised in Hubli and the appointment, as Chief Plague Superintendent, of a young military officer are events that have created great deal of terror in the minds of the people. The paper, therefore, urges on the authorities in the City of Bangalore to introduce no scheme without first feeling the pulse of the native community.

Spreading the plague.

67. The *Karnataka Kesari*, of the 26th September, after answering most of the objections raised by the people against Plague rules, suggests that disinfectants should be sold cheap and the poor people who cannot afford to buy them should be supplied with them gratis by Government. Another suggestion made by the paper is that poor people who have to live by their daily labour should be supplied with money for their daily expenditure when they are confined in segregation camps, and just when they are leaving them.

KARNATAKA KESARI, *Bangalore*, Sept. 26th, 1898.

Some suggestions regarding Plague rules.

68. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd September, with reference to a report that Mr. Plowden has expressed his willingness to stay in Hyderabad for a further period of two years and is expected to be in Hyderabad early in November, pities that unfortunate province for the calamity that is about to fall upon it in the person of Mr. Plowden.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

Mr. Plowden's return to Hyderabad.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 22nd September, expresses similar sentiments in regard to Mr. Plowden's return to Hyderabad.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

69. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 12th September, suggests the desirability of opening an efficient police establishment at the Aramboly frontier, Travancore, in view to put a stop to the depredations of the Maravars who do not scruple to commit dacoity and other heinous offences with impunity, and concludes with the remark that the police establishment recommended would be an efficient check against the smuggling of tobacco frequently complained of and would be the means of increasing the revenue of the state in the shape of tobacco duty.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Sept. 12th, 1898.

Necessity for a police establishment at the Aramboly frontier.

70. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th September, finds fault with the Plague Commissioner for parleying for a long time with a Muhammadan in whose house a plague case had occurred and who persisted in refusing to remove to another house, which was pointed out to him. The editor fears that the lower orders will be encouraged in their lawlessness by the way the man was treated, and thinks it a pity that the Plague Commissioner did not see his order carried out at once, for had he done so a good deal of lawlessness might have been prevented.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 19th, 1898.

Unreasoning opposition to Plague rules how to be dealt with.

71. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th September, states that slave-trade—to put down which wherever it exists Englishmen are so generous and ready—exists in a certain form among cultivators of the soil in Malabar, specially Mappilas. The Cherumars, an extremely poor race that knows not what liberty is, are bought sometimes at the rate of 8 rupees each by the cultivators who employ them on their farms and treat them as part and parcel of their holdings. The slave-Cherumars have great regard and affection for their masters and will not reveal anything calculated to push their masters into jeopardy. The article, however, gives a hint that the slave-Cherumars call their masters by the title of Thamburan (a king or god), while they call other Mappilas by the simple name Mappila. The amsam revenue inspectors, says the article, will be able to give additional information regarding this nefarious practice. The attention of the Collector and the Government is invited to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1898.

Cherumars bought as slaves in Malabar.

[Issued 8th October 1898.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 19 OF 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th October 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Gnana Chandrika" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 2,000 | Aug. 1898. |
| 2 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | Sept. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Sukha Jivani" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 250 | 1st Oct. 1898. |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 5th Oct. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 1st and 8th Oct. 1898. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 2,000 | 30th Sept. and 7th Oct. 1898. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 28th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 300 | 26th ,, ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 400 | 3rd and 10th Oct. 1898. |
| 12 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 2,600 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 16 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 17 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Tiruvadi .. .. .. | 100 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Varavarthamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 400 | 1st Oct. 1898. |
| 19 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 9th ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 29th Sept. and 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th and 13th Oct. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Satwasadhani" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 250 | 30th Sept. 1898. |
| 22 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Oct. 1898. |
| 23 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | Sept. ,, |
| 24 | "Dheeranjani" .. .. .. | Atmakur .. .. .. | 100 | ,, and Oct. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. | Rayadrug .. .. .. | 100–150 | 15th Oct. 1898. |
| 26 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | ,, April ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 1st and 8th Oct. 1898. |
| 28 | "Krishna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | .. | 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept., and 1st and 8th Oct. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 470 | 30th Sept. and 4th, 7th and 11th Oct. 1898. |
| 30 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 1st, 5th, 8th and 12th Oct. 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 3rd and 10th Oct. 1898. |
| 32 | "Suryodaya" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 23rd Sept. 1898. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 80 | 8th Oct. 1898. |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 6th and 13th Oct. 1898. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Mysore Star" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 15th Sept. 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 37 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasseri .. .. | 600 | 25th Sept. and 5th Oct. 1898. |
| 38 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 860 | 5th Oct. 1898. |
| 39 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 20th and 30th Sept. 1898. |
| 40 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 1st Oct 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 41 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 1st and 8th Oct. 1898. |
| 42 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 550 | 26th Sept. and 3rd and 10th Oct. 1898. |
| 43 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 28th ,, ,, 5th Oct. 1898. |
| 44 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 1st and 8th Oct. 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 45 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 3rd and 10th Oct. 1898. |
| 46 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 1st Oct. 1898. |
| 47 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th Sept. and 5th Oct. 1898. |
| 48 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 2nd and 9th Oct. 1898. |
| 49 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 5th Oct. 1898. |
| 50 | "Naier-i-Asifi" .. .. .. | Mylapore, Madras .. | .. | 29th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1898. |
| 51 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th, and 29th Sept. 1898. |
| 52 | "Manshur-i-Muhammadi" .. | Do. .. .. | 400 | 25th July 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 8th October, calculates, from recent events that occurred in China, that Russian influence which has Li Hung Chung for its exponent is gathering strength and that the English will have to bestir themselves with vigour to make good their position in China. To prevent the possibility of Russian influence becoming paramount in China, the English will have to take prompt action.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, Oct. 8th, 1898.

Influence and counter-influence in China.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd October, says it is commonly alleged that Russia ranks first in strength among the powers of Europe, but the most extensive and the most powerful empire in the world is that of Britain on which the sun never sets.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

Drawing a contrast between the power of Russia and that of England.

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th September, commenting on the political aspect of Europe, says that since the time that an alliance was formed between Russia and France, England has been spending crores of rupees in strengthening her fleet. The editor is of opinion that other useful works will be neglected if the whole of the finances of England are utilised in this direction.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Sept. 15th, 1898.

England and other European powers.

4. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 29th September, with reference to the present state of affairs in Crete, writes that experience has shown that the Sultan of Turkey is a forbearing and compassionate ruler who pardons his Christian subjects even when they attack the lives and property of his Muslim subjects. The Christian powers, on the contrary, loudly complain whenever any *fracas* occurs between Christians and Muhammadans, and the latter are compelled to seek for redress. We learn from the writings of certain British historians that the Turkish Mussulmans are more forbearing than the Christians. It was only when the Turkish Mussulmans could no longer bear the high-handed dealings of their Christian neighbours that they took up arms. To blame the Turkish Mussulmans and to connive at the unbearable doings of the Christians is not fair and just. The Muhammadans were regarded as aggressors, during the recent Armenian outrages, but this has been disproved by the commission which conducted the inquiry into the matter and the result is that the Sultan's enemies, *i.e.*, the Christian powers, have been put to the blush. The paper further says that Italy has come forward with a request to the Christian powers to compel the Sultan to recall his troops and officers within a fixed time from Crete. This suggestion of Italy is in the opinion of the editor perfectly absurd.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1898.

The Cretan affairs.

5. The same paper, in regard to a Reuter's telegram of the 29th September to the effect that Jamad Pasha will withdraw the Turkish force from Candia and that Colonel Chermside (*sic*) will take possession of the city as soon as reinforcements are received, and in refutation of an allegation that the Muslims are always the aggressors, writes that the complaints of the Muslims of Candia are reasonable. The Christians outnumber the Muslims in Crete. After the recent outrages by the Christians the Mussulmans of Crete abandoned their homes and sought refuge in Candia. There they had to contend with many hardships and much adversity. Their villages have been reduced to ashes and their mosques defiled by Christians. They have been at last reduced to such extremities that they have been obliged to accept menial service under a British officer for a few shillings. How, asks the editor, will 30,000 Mussulmans be able to support themselves in this way? When they, who are suffering in this way, hear that their Muslim brethren are being bullied by Christians, will it not rouse their indignation? They should not be blamed at all, if they resort to force, and it will be no fault of the

The Candian affairs.

Turkish army if they help their helpless co-religionists. They should certainly not be expelled from the city for this.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 26th, 1898.

6. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th September, commenting on the alleged impending invasion of India by Russia in consequence of her relations with England being strained owing to Chinese affairs, regrets that the British Government has not yet made arrangements to close the roads against Russia through which former invaders of India reached this country.

The alleged invasion of India by Russia.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a) *Police.*

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Sept. 26th, 1898.

7. The *Nilalochani*, of the 26th September, complains that gambling is carried on on a very large scale in a village named Vadakudi in Madura district, apparently at the connivance of the Police officers who are bribed, and draws the attention of the Deputy Tahsildar of Tiruppattúr division to the nefarious practice in question. The paper thinks that if the headmen in charge of the gambling houses and the village munsif are sent to jail, gambling would be a thing of the past in the place under reference.

Gambling in the village of Vadakudi in Madura district.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1898.

8. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th September, complains that such heinous offences as murder committed in villages are not brought to light in consequence of the fact that the police and the village officers act collusively in hushing up such cases, and suggests the desirability of appointing as Station-house officers, on decent pay, men of education, experience, position and prestige; for, such men are not wanting in these days of competition when several persons are without employment even after having passed higher examinations.

Desirability of appointing as Station-house officers men of education, experience, position and prestige.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

9. The *Jananukulan*, of the 1st October, referring to cases of theft and mischief by fire committed at short intervals in September last in the Northern street at Tanjore, observes that the inhabitants of that locality do not seem to spend their nights without anxiety and disturbance, and that such a state of things is not complimentary to the police of Tanjore. The paper is surprised to hear of such disagreeable reports in spite of the high position Mr. Parangusam Naidu, the Tanjore police inspector, holds in the estimation of the higher authorities, and hopes that the Police will be on the alert and bring to book the culprits and adopt such measures as will ensure safety.

A complaint against the Tanjore police.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 8th, 1898.

10. The *Jananukulan*, of the 8th October, regrets to report that theft of property is of frequent occurrence on the South Indian Railway, and observes that such an unpleasant state of things is not complimentary to the Railway police.

Neglect of duty on the part of the Railway police.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1898.

11. The *Sasilekha*, of the 7th October, writes that the Government should take care to appoint a very able man to administer the Police department, and that it should be spending sufficient money to secure all necessary reforms. It condemns the practice of extolling such officers as able officers who manage to place a number of cases before magistrates and get the accused punished. This principle simply encourages concoctions of false cases and brings the innocent into trouble. The judges that are acquainted with the doings of the police, discredit them and let off the culprits. This is all due to the appointment of illiterate men as constables, and of half-educated men as station-house officers, sub-inspectors and inspectors. Of the 300 inspectors that are in this department, only 31 are B.As. and 33 F.As. These too have found a place in the department only through the beneficial reforms introduced by Mr. Hammick.

The Police department.

The paper concludes that if the Government desires to rule the people beneficiently, it should appoint a capable man like Mr. Hammick as the head of the department, give the posts of sub-inspectors, inspectors and assistant superintendents to such as have passed higher examinations, and increase the salaries of constables and station-house officers to get better men.

Police constables and head constables to be transferred from Calicut.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st October, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the evil effects necessarily attendant upon allowing police constables to remain in any one place without being transferred. The article expresses its surprise at the fact that even in Calicut, the head-quarters of the Malabar police, constables are posted, it would appear, permanently.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Remarks on the High Court Judges.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th October, writes as follows:—It is really strange that the Judges of the same High Court materially differ in their opinion. We do not contend that the Judge who proceeds to pass his judgment to-day in deciding a particular case should blindly follow the footsteps of another Judge who decided a similar case on a former day. What we propose is that the Judge who decides a case to-day should state his reasons for his not deciding the case in the same manner in which his predecessor or another Judge decided a similar case on a former occasion, as such a procedure is sure to make the parties believe that there is no miscarriage of justice.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1898.

Unequal justice administered in courts.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th October, states that in Calcutta one Mr. Law, a cooly-contractor personating a "Police Superintendent," took a Brahmin girl forcibly to a magistrate for pandering to his lust. This shameless wretch was only fined Rs. 100. A carriage-examiner of the Bengal Central Railway stole a gold watch and chain worth Rs. 1,300. This "white thief" was let off scot-free upon furnishing a security of Rupees 1,000. A native who committed theft of a bag of rice was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Magistrate in Calcutta. The paper exclaims "Lo! how equitable these decisions are!" and asks if such dispensers of justice are of any good to the country.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1898.

(*d*) *Education.*

A grievance of the Local Fund Board schoolmasters.

15. The *Lokopakari*, of the 30th September, bitterly complains that the condition of the poor schools under the management of Local Fund Boards is deplorable as the payment of the salary due to the teachers employed therein is kept in abeyance for a period of 4 or 5 months for want of sanction, and hopes that the Local Fund authorities will bestow the necessary attention on the subject.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1898.

Mappila education.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th September, remarks that Mappila education in Malabar, if it is carried on on the principle that Mappilas only should teach Mappila boys, will not prove successful in its working. The few educated Mappilas of North Malabar, some of whom have passed the Matriculation, F.A., and even the B.A. degree examinations, did not find it necessary that they should be taught by Mappilas. The article does not also see the necessity of a special Mappila sub-inspector for North Malabar. Mappila boys should be taught by capable teachers of whatsoever caste or creed in public schools resorted to by their Hindu or Christian brethren. The article in conclusion expresses its surprise that the Director of Public Instruction does not seriously take the matter into his consideration.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 28th, 1898.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

A remark on the attitude of the Madras municipality towards the dhobies.

17. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 1st October, does not think it reasonable that the Madras municipality should prosecute the poor dhobies who wash the clothes entrusted to them with the purest available water drawn from wells, and asks—"Is it possible for the poor dhobies to construct for their use big tanks and other reservoirs?" The paper concludes with the remark that the Madras municipality is in duty bound to provide the dhobies with such reservoirs as will answer their purpose before it proceeds to take them to task.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

A protest against the election as a councillor of Mr. Sanjeevi Pillai for Manambuchavady ward, Tanjore.

18. The *Jananukulan*, of the 1st October, objects to the election as a councillor of Mr. Sanjeevi Pillai for Manambuchavady ward, Tanjore, on the score that his brother and brother-in-law are municipal contractors, and hopes that Government will take into its consideration such a circumstance before proceeding to confirm the appointment of Mr. Sanjeevi Pillai, as the municipal administration will materially suffer in consequence of the close relationship of a councillor with the municipal contractors, and refers to a case in which the said contractors were let off with a warning for an offence for which any other than they would have been severely punished.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 8th, 1898.

Contemplated taxation by the Cannanore municipality.

19. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th October, hears that the Cannanore municipal council meditate levying a tax of one anna per head towards the expenses of improving the scavenging system of the town. The attempt at improving the sanitation of the place is indeed a laudable one, but that the poor among its inhabitants should be required to pay monthly a tax of one anna per head is certainly a grievance. A poor family may consist of fifteen or sixteen individuals with an income just sufficient to maintain them. Now the municipal council require them to pay monthly 15 or 16 annas out of their very limited income towards scavenging work. Again, a very rich man living perhaps alone has, in accordance with the rules of the municipal council, to pay only one anna a month. Thus, says the article, the system of taxation adopted by the council leaves much to be desired and it therefore urges upon the council the reconsideration of the matter. The example of the Calicut and other municipalities should serve, says the article, as a guide to the Cannanore municipal council.

Cannanore municipality.

20. A correspondent to the same paper complains of the lack of efficient sanitary overseers and sub-overseers in the Cannanore municipality. Disapproval of the contemplated levying of tax upon the people of Cannanore is also given expression to. The correspondent also does not see the necessity for spending the slender means of the municipality upon many Maramut works.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1898.

The refusal of the Local Government to sanction certain amount required for the plague preventive measures.

21. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 6th October, in mentioning with great regret the flat refusal of the Local Government to sanction the amount asked for by the municipality to meet the expenses that would be incurred on account of the plague preventive measures, observes that the Local Government instead of offering pecuniary help to the municipality has suggested the enhancement of municipal taxes, which will on no account be welcomed by the public. The *Naier* hopes that Government will reconsider this very important matter satisfying the people as regards its plague measures.

(g) *Forests.*

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

Certain suggestions regarding the Forest department.

22. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 1st October, eulogising His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George for the issue of a recent order in respect of the Forest department, which is calculated to alleviate

the sufferings of the people in consequence of the rigour of the forest rules, observes as follows:—It is desirable that the fees levied from the poor people who stand in need of forest produce for their livelihood as well as those levied on grazing grounds should be reduced, that the poor agriculturists should be permitted to take a reasonable quantity of forest produce exclusively for their domestic purposes, subject to the supervision of the Forest officers, and that the cases of infringement of forest rules brought by the Forest officers should be carefully investigated by some trustworthy authority, for the Forest officers are in the habit of fabricating cases and subjecting innocent persons to punishment when they do not grease them.

### (i) *Public Works.*

23. A ryot from the Nellore delta writes to the *Sasilekha*, of the 30th September, that the action of the Anicut authorities in raising the flood-gates against the flood, contrary to custom, has not only prejudiced the ryots but also caused loss to the Government. When the water in the river abated, the authorities tried to close the gates, but their attempt failed. The ryot has been deprived of the use of the river water; the tanks are empty; the sun is scorching; the river has almost dried up. To add to these misfortunes, the writer complains that another serious blunder has been committed by the delta officials. All the water in the Sarvepalle canal has been let out into the sea through Nakkapalle canal. This has been done, it is said, simply to remove the silt from the bed of the former canal. If this is true, the correspondent remarks that, when a considerable sum of money is expended and a stated time fixed for repairs to the delta, it is quite unjust to the ryots that valuable water should thus be wasted, instead of spending money for the removal of silt, and that repairs should be attended to during the cultivation season instead of during the appointed times.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1898.

Grievances of the ryots in the Nellore delta.

### (k) *General.*

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th September, observes as follows:—The sufferings of the people in consequence of the fact that Revenue officers are vested with magisterial powers have been minimized since the appointment of stationary sub-magistrates. Until the revenue and magisterial powers are totally separated from each other the people are sure to have some room or other for complsint. His Excellency the Governor pleaded want of funds when the people represented their grievances on this point during His Excellency's recent tour. The various newspapers clearly pointed out that the suggestion herein made can be carried out without any additional outlay. The circumstance that deputy tahsildars have to discharge magisterial duties also is a source of annoyance to the people, on the ground that these magistrates post cases for hearing during their circuit, while it is possible for them to dispose of the few cases that are preferred to them during their stay at the head-quarters. The parties are put to great inconveniences and difficulties in consequence of their being required to appear before the semagistrates during their circuit, inasmuch as the latter at times halt at unimportant hamlets where the parties could hardly secure meals for them. This grievance of the people can be remedied only by the total separation of the revenue and judicial functions.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1898.

Desirability of separating the magisterial and revenue functions.

25. The *Satya Vartamani*, of the 1st October, observes that the post office at Pasumalai in Madura district has been of immense use to the inhabitants of Pasumalai and has been a source of good income to Government, and that it is not at all desirable to transfer the post office from Pasumalai to Tiruparankunram as contemplated by the authorities, in consideration of the

SATYA VARTAMANI, *Pasumalai*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

A protest against the transfer of the post office from Pasumalai to Tiruparankunram, contemplated by the authorities.

existence of a college, a normal school, a vedavidyasala and a printing press at Pasumalai where a post office of a higher grade is absolutely necessary.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1898.

Reflections on the Honourable Mr. Ratnasabapathy Pillai's suggestion to Government about the desirability of separating the executive and judicial functions.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, referring to the suggestion made to Government by the Honourable Mr. Ratnasabapathy Pillai pointing out the desirability of separating the executive and judicial functions, observes that the members of the Legislative Council of these days unlike those of the former days vie with one another in doing whatever that is calculated to promote the interests of the people they represent and in securing their good-will. The paper concludes with the remark that the idea entertained by Government that the Collector who is the highest local authority of the district should have all powers vested in him for the efficient administration of the district is the recondite cause of the reluctance on the part of Government to separate the two functions, and that the financial difficulty pleaded by Government cannot be the real cause, in that Government never keeps in abeyance, for want of funds, anything which it really wishes to carry out.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Oct. 8th, 1898.

Remarks on village pattamaniyamdars.

27. The *India Mitran*, of the 8th October, regrets to say that village pattamaniyamdars are, as a class, men possessing little or no education, and thinks that they should not be vested with both the civil and the magisterial powers and that they should be appointed on the recommendation of District Judges and other Civil and Criminal authorities and not by Collectors on the recommendation of tahsildars.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1898.

Retrenchment of expenditure and the annual exodus to the hills.

28. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th September, referring to the Government orders for the curtailment of expenditure, remarks that the Government would do well to lessen the expenditure incurred on account of the annual exodus to the hills, and suggests that when the Government has necessarily to go there, the "gentlemen" should be required to bear their own expenses individually.

KRISTNA NEWS, *Bezwada*, Sept. 10th, 1898.

Required an hospital at Mangalagiri.

29. The *Kristna News*, of the 10th September, speaking of the great need for an hospital at Mangalagiri (Kistna district), says that the two divisions of the town are very close to each other, and the population is large, but that good native physicians are rare. Those who desire to have recourse to English treatment have necessarily to go either to Guntúr or Bezwada. Further, the town being a place of pilgrimage, pilgrims visit it in large numbers. It is therefore absolutely necessary, says the paper, that there should be an hospital there.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 10th, 1898.

Matters that should engage the attention of the coming Viceroy.

30. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th October, after expressing its fears that the coming Viceroy holding as he does strong views about the Frontier question might re-open that question, and to finish the work that was taken in hand try to subdue the tribes and bring them under the direct rule of the British, says it will be a great relief to all should he keep clear of all frontier complications and devote his sole attention to the internal administration of the country. There are many reforms that are required in the land; the taxes are very heavy; the expenditure is beyond the means of the people. If Lord Curzon will turn his attention towards the revenue, see where a saving can be effected, where a tax can be taken off, how the aspirations of the people can be satisfied, he will deserve well of the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

Inconvenience due to the Kallai bar being not opened.

31. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st October, reports that timber-merchants are put to great inconvenience in consequence of attempts not being made to open the Kallai bar. The attention of the authorities concerned is invited to the matter.

A clerk appointed to act for a district registrar in preference to a sub-registrar.

32. A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 26th September, states that one of its correspondents takes objection to the procedure whereby the second clerk of the Tellicherry district registrar's office was appointed to act as registrar for a week when the latter officer took leave, the nearest sub-registrar's claims being passed over. This procedure is said to be in contravention of the Registration Act.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1898.

Meeting between the Talipparamba police inspector and Chirakkal Thamburan.

33. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th September, gives an account of the incident relating to what took place when the Talipparamba police inspector Mr. Bappu and his coachman had the misfortune to be met on the way by the Chirakkal Thamburan. The police inspector and his coachman were made to get clear of the public road to prevent pollution to His Highness' person. The police inspector, the article hears, has reported the matter to his superior, and the article therefore hopes that some general rule to be observed in similar cases will be laid down by the authorities concerned.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 28th, 1898.

Undue collection of survey fees.

34. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 26th September, remarks that the way in which Survey officers grant receipts for payment of fees in connection with land survey, leaves much to be desired, inasmuch as the description, extent, etc., of the lands are not shown in them. More fees than are due are, as a consequence, extorted from the people. Such irregularities exist most in the Ernad taluk and the attention of the Survey Superintendent is invited to the matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1898.

Inconvenience felt by people in interior parts.

35. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 5th October, attributes the domineering influence exercised by petty officials and village officers among the illiterate people of remote interior parts to the failure on the part of tahsildars personally to go to the amsams on circuit and ascertain the wants of the people direct from them. Tahsildars often obtain information from the clerks and other officials who are entrusted with the work the tahsildars have to do. Another source of grievance to the people living in amsams is the want of convenient roads. These matters deserve immediate consideration.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 5th, 1898.

A dispensary for Tanúr.

36. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th October, invites the attention of the Government to the necessity of opening a branch hospital in Tanúr. A suitable building for the dispensary can very easily be found.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 5th, 1898.

Branch dispensary at Chalil to be retained.

37. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 10th October, protests against the proposal to do away with the branch dispensary at Chalil, which is of great service to the afflicted humanity in that locality. The proposal must, on no account, be countenanced.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 10th, 1898.

Murder in Kuzhalmannam, Palghat taluk.

38. A leader in the same paper brings before the Magistrate and the Inspector of Police the disappearance of one Churathil Ganapati Nayar of Kuzhalmannam amsam, Palghat taluk. The article hears from a Palghat correspondent that the said Ganapati Nayar was enticed from his house in the Ponnáni taluk where he owned some lands, by means of a letter alleged to have been written to him by Kuthanur Natuvathachan, and that, before he reached Kuzhalmannam, he was murdered and his body mutilated.

Treatment of plague patients by native physicians.

39. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 29th September, in regard to the recent plague regulations passed by the Government of India, says that we ought to be grateful to the Government for having granted us the option of being treated, if plague patients, by native physicians, and that Government also will afford some aid if funds are raised by private sources.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1898.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

40. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd October, reports that a general meeting of the Muhammadans of Madras was held in the Triplicane Big Mosque on Friday the 31st August, under the presidency of Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, for the establishment of a hospital and segregation camp, for gosha ladies, at their own expense.

A general meeting of the Muhammadans in Triplicane.

41. A correspondent writing to the same paper about the plague thinks that prayers are the only medicines that will prove effective against the plague, and asks his co-religionists to hold special services for the purpose.

The plague.

42. The same paper refers to the release from jail of Mr. Tilak on the unexpired portion of his sentence being remitted, and asks the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to show a similar indulgence towards the editor of the *Jami-ul-Ulum* who was convicted and sentenced for a similar offence.

Release of Mr. Tilak.

43. The same paper refers with approval to the resuscitation by the police of the order for the destruction of rats, etc., and says this measure is necessary for the public safety.

The order for the destruction of rats.

44. A correspondent writing about the plague to the same paper fears that native passengers from affected parts will possibly get down from the train a station or two beyond the inspection station at Perambúr to avoid being medically inspected and arrive at Madras by roads, and asks the Plague administrative authorities to take preventive measures accordingly.

A suggestion regarding plague preventive measures.

45. The same paper. The *Paisa Akhbar* mentions that the English law regarding vaccination is quite different from the Indian law. Under the former, vaccination is discretionary, but under the latter it is compulsory in some places in India. The editor does not understand the difference and observes that the law should be the same in India especially because some of the people of India do not like to be vaccinated.

Law regarding vaccination.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 29th, 1898.

46. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th September, complains that theatrical companies keep on playing in Bangalore notwithstanding the fact that plague is raging there. The editor fears that, if such companies be allowed to continue to play, it will be injurious to the health of the inhabitants and hopes that the Plague authorities will put a stop to them.

Theatrical companies in Bangalore.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1898.

47. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, professes to have got hold of a Government order containing the budget estimate of the Hindustani Translator's and Examiner's office, and commenting thereon considers the charges very high. The editor thinks no European is competent to discharge the duties of the office and hopes a native will get it.

Budget estimate of the office of the Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government and Examiner in Hindustani.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SOUTH INDIAN MITRAN, *Dindigul*, Oct. 5th, 1898.

48. The *South Indian Mitran*, of the 5th October, regrets to report that the wretched practice of allowing girls to be dedicated to temples as dancing women is not curbed by the Government of Pudukkóttai although the British Government has ruled against it. The paper hopes that the authorities of Pudukkóttai will adopt the necessary measures to put a stop to the practice complained of, as women dedicated to temples prove to be prostitutes sooner or later and form dangerous elements of society.

Advisability of putting a stop to the practice of dedicating girls to temples.

49. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd October, draws attention to the fact that the fear of plague having driven most of the shopkeepers and merchants away from Bangalore, those that are compelled by necessity to remain in the city find it difficult to get the necessaries of life. The paper fears therefore that starvation may soon begin to add its victims to those of plague. It is of opinion that people leave the city not from the fear of the plague but from their aversion to segregation, and even the very spread of the plague is, in a measure, due to this aversion, inasmuch as people conceal cases of plague and even bury the dead bodies within the houses to avoid segregation and thus give scope for the infection to spread. The paper therefore thinks that it would be well to do away with segregation altogether. The people should be taught how to disinfect their houses and the disinfectants should be kept within their easy reach and then they should be left to themselves. The measures at present employed have not stopped the progress of the plague anywhere, and those who prescribe such measures themselves know very little of the disease and till they learn more of it, it is very unwise to harass the people with remedies of doubtful efficacy.

The plague in Bangalore.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th October, complains that the practice of carrying away plague patients to the hospital deprives the native physicians of an opportunity of trying their medicines on plague patients. This, says the paper, is the more deplorable, because it is a well-known fact that the English medicines are powerless in plague cases. Another defect in the administration is the neglect of the sanitation of the city in the bustle of segregation, disinfection, etc. Dr. Haffkine's serum has run short and people are flocking for inoculation only to go back disappointed. The paper therefore draws the attention of the authorities to the matter.

Defects in the plague operations in Bangalore.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 10th, 1898.

51. A correspondent to the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 8th October, dwells at some length upon the privations and hardships suffered by coolies that go to the malarious hilly region of Peerimet. The poor people that go there in search of work find hard taskmasters and, attacked by malarial fever, they are compelled to return to their homes, many dying on the way. It is hoped that the kind and gracious Maharaja and his Diwan will concert measures to minimise the misery of the poor labourers.

Emigrants to Peerimet.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Oct. 8th, 1898.

52. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 6th October, with reference to a rumour that Mr. Plowden has applied for the Chairmanship of the Nizam's State Railway, fallen vacant by the death of Mr. Oldfield, asks, "Is there any one who does not wish that Mr. Plowden should bid good-bye to Hyderabad?"

Mr. Plowden.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1898.

53. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 5th October, writes that Sir Trevor Plowden has applied for three months' leave and that it is also rumoured that he has applied for the Chairmanship of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway which has fallen vacant by the death of Mr. Waterfield, and trusts that Sir Trevor may obtain still higher appointments and at the same time leave Hyderabad for ever.

Mr. Plowden.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1898.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

54. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 8th October, after describing at length the sufferings of the poor agriculturists even in the districts which are not famine-stricken in the opinion of Government, observes that the poor ryots are unable to avail themselves of the loan to be granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, in consequence of hard-heartedness on the part of the village officials and the subordinate Revenue officers through whom applications for loan have to pass, and hopes that Government will bestow

Sufferings of the poor agriculturists.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1898.

the necessary attention on the subject and adopt such measures as will facilitate the grant of loans to the agriculturists under the Act. The paper suggests the desirability of getting tanks and other sources of water-supply repaired by opening relief works which will be of immense help to the poor ryots who starve for want of employment, and trusts that the management of such relief works will be placed under the immediate control of Collectors, in view to prevent contractors and taluk officials from misappropriating the money intended for such useful purposes.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

A remark regarding a certain notification of the Tramway Company.

55. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st October, referring to a notification by the Tramway Company to the effect that natives who are found adjusting their hair and chewing betel-leaves in the tram cars will be handed over to the police, writes as follows:—Europeans and Eurasians are at liberty to smoke in the tram car, although, when objected to, they have to smoke at the back part of the car. On the other hand, the Hindus are strictly prohibited from adjusting the hair and chewing betel-leaves while they are in the tram car. This notification shows that even in the tramway administration distinction of race is observed.

Satya Vartamani, *Pasumalai*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

A protest against the erection of plague sheds on the high road leading to Tiruparankunram, Madura district.

56. The *Satya Vartamani*, of the 1st October, strongly objects to the erection of plague sheds in the open ground on the high road leading to Tiruparankunram, Madura district, on the score that the said road is a public thoroughfare passed by thousands of pilgrims that resort monthly and even weekly to Tiruparankunram—a place of great pilgrimage, and observes that the erection of segregation sheds in the spot under reference will greatly facilitate the spread of the disease throughout the district, inasmuch as large crowds of labourers work in the neighbouring fields almost all the day long, and a channel which flows beside the site in question is a source of water-supply to several inhabitants who are sure to catch the contagion should they drink its water which must become infectious if the plague patients or their attendants have anything to do with it.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1898.

Enhancement of the value of the rupee—a source of material loss to the Indian subjects.

57. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, observes that a great deal can be said on the material loss entailed on the Indian subjects in consequence of the enhancement of the value of the rupee, and refers to it as an instance in which Government takes an unfair advantage of the ignorance of the people of this country and subjects them to great loss without being noticed by them.

Agnikulathithan, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1898.

Certain suggestions to the authorities about the plague.

58. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 8th October, suggests the desirability of sending competent natives to the places where the poor and ignorant live to advise them as to how they should behave should the bubonic plague visit Madras and explain to them the necessity of observing the laws of sanitation and so forth, as well as the well-meant proposals of Government to ward off and stamp out the epidemic, instead of adopting measures to set up segregation sheds, etc., at a great cost which may eventually end in a heavy "Plague tax."

India Mitran, *Tiruvadi*, Oct. 8th, 1898.

Sufferings of the labouring classes in Ceylon.

59. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 8th October, regrets to observe that the poor natives of this country who resort to Ceylon for employment as labourers in the coffee estates of that island are maltreated by their European masters, who, says the correspondent, do not scruple to violate the chastity of the poor women of the labouring classes, and that the Judicial authorities of the place do not administer justice properly as they are bent upon ingratiating themselves with the European proprietors of the coffee estates.

60. The *Suryodaya*, of the 23rd September (received in this month), says that Drs. Blaney and Cook have pointed out that compulsory segregation in camps instead of stamping out the plague has the very opposite effect of serving to spread it the more, owing to the aversion of the people to segregation, who try to conceal plague patients and even to bury the dead within the houses. The paper therefore makes the following suggestions which it says embody the opinion of the people generally:—That whole houses in which plague cases occur should be segregated; such of the people as require the assistance of Government in disinfecting houses, etc., should receive it readily; men coming from infected places should be strictly examined and no suspected person should be allowed to enter the town; people should be permitted to build caste hospitals as they please. In fact no more restrictions should be imposed by Government on the liberty of the people in the case of plague than in the case of cholera or other similar infectious diseases.

SURYODAYA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 23rd, 1898.

How to deal with an epidemic of plague.

61. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 3rd October, thinks that the intermission in the activity of the Congress committee in Madras is due to the fear that plague may ere long invade Madras, but says that nothing short of the actual appearance of the plague in the town of Madras should prevent the assembling of the Congress, so important are the subjects that await discussion at this year's meeting.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

The Congress meeting to be held or not.

62. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th October, appeals to the people of Malabar to come forward and concert measures towards collecting subscriptions for the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Madras in next December. The National Congress, the article says, has become a potent factor for good in the country, and all sums of money spent in its behalf will be well spent. The people of Calicut are, in particular, requested to attend the meeting to be held in the Jubilee Town Hall and contribute their mite towards the Congress fund.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 8th, 1898.

Appealing to collect funds for the Congress.

[Issued 22nd October 1898.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 20 of 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 31st October 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th Oct. 1898. |
| 2 | "Sukha Jivani" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. | 250 | 15th " " |
| 3 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 15th " " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "South India Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 15th and 25th Oct. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct. 1898. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 15th and 22nd Oct. 1898. |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 16th " 24th " " |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 2,000 | 14th Oct. 1898. |
| 9 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 15th and 22nd Oct. 1898. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 12th " 19th " " |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 400 | 17th Oct. 1898. |
| 12 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 15th and 22nd Oct. 1898. |
| 13 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 16th " 30th " " |
| 14 | "Janannkulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 15th Oct. 1898. |
| 15 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 2,600 | 17th and 24th Oct. 1898. |
| 16 | "Varavarthamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 400 | 15th " 22nd " " |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 15th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 27th and 29th Oct. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Hindujanasamskarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 384 | Oct. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. " | 200 | 1st and 15th May 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 15th and 22nd Oct. 1898. |
| 21 | "Krishna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | Not known. | 22nd Oct. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Oct. 1898. |
| 23 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th " 28th " " |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 320 | 17th, 24th, and 31st Oct. 1898. |
| 25 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 20th and 27th Oct. 1898. |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 19th " 26th " " |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasseri .. .. | 670 | 15th Oct. 1898. |
| 28 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 840 | 15th " " |
| 29 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Manpanam .. .. | 500 | 10th and 20th Oct. 1898. |
| 30 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 11th " 21st " " |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 15th and 22nd Oct. 1898. |
| 32 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 550 | 17th Oct. 1898. |
| 33 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 12th and 19th Oct. 1898. |
| 34 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 725 | 15th " 29th " " |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 35 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 17th and 24th Oct. 1898. |
| 36 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Oct. 1898. |
| 37 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th Oct. 1898. |
| 38 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 23rd " " |
| 39 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 12th and 19th Oct. 1898. |
| 40 | "Naier-i-Asifi" .. .. .. | Mylapore, Madras .. | .. | 13th " 20th " " |
| 41 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 3rd, 6th and 10th Oct. 1898. |
| 42 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 180 | 8th Oct. 1898. |
| 43 | "Ain-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 500 | Sept. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th October, in commenting upon Cretan affairs thinks that Musalmans will gradually lose their sovereign rights and privileges in Crete on account of the new arrangement.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1898.

Cretan affairs.

2. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 13th October, in a long leading article on the present political situation in Crete, written evidently by an educated Muhammadan who knows English, speaks in very contemptuous terms of the "blessed humanity of Europe." He says that this humanity is nothing but self-interest, selfishness, pitilessness and a cloak for an attack on His Highness the Great Sultan of Turkey. He thinks the Christians of Crete will massacre the helpless Muhammadans of that island, as soon as the Turkish soldiers are withdrawn, and asks what necessity there is for the European powers to insist on this, and how the suzerainty of the Sultan can be upheld when he has no troops there.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1898.

The blessed humanity of Europe.

3. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 12th October, on the same subject observes that the four great powers of Europe (viz., England, France, Italy and Russia) have united together to threaten His Majesty the Sultan and have sent their fleets to the Dardanelles to support their threats. The editor asks sarcastically whether the Sultan will remain in Turkey or run away to Africa, when he hears of the fleets' arrival at the Dardanelles. If he is the same Sultan who crushed the rebellious Armenians, he is not likely to care in the least for any threats of the great powers of Europe.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1898.

The Sultan and the four great powers.

4. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 13th October, writes that England is trying to form a friendly alliance with America and Germany, but it does not see what England will gain by it. It regrets that the greatest statesmen of England have entirely forgotten the lessons taught by Lord Beaconsfield. It is a fact that England rules a larger population of Muhammadans than any other kingdom. England ought therefore to endeavour to conciliate Muhammadans. Instead of this she has adopted a policy prejudicial to Muhammadan interests. The present crisis in Crete is a sufficient proof of this statement. From information gathered from unprejudiced English papers, it is clear that the trouble in Crete is the natural and direct result of England's lack of foresight in allowing the British Admiral to make a change in the administration of the tithe revenue without having previously consulted the other powers. If Admiral Noel had not done this Crete would not now be in a blaze. An alliance with Turkey is unquestionably essential to keep Russia at bay and to counteract the designs of that country. The editor trusts that England will give up her present short-sighted policy and cultivate friendship with Turkey.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1898.

England and Turkey.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. A correspondent to the *Agnikulathithan*, of the 15th October, observes that the railway gate lying between the Robinson Park and the Monegar Choultry is shut against public traffic even before the trains leave the Ráyapuram railway station on the east and the Washermanpet railway station on the west, and that pickpockets are busy in their nefarious act during the time that the people are obliged to stand there, and hopes that the police constables who are said to connive at the offence committed by pickpockets will be on the alert and bring them to book.

Agnikulathithan, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

Pickpockets at the railway gate between the Robinson Park and the Monegar Choultry.

(b) *Courts.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

A suggestion regarding the cases brought against the editors of newspapers.

6. The *Jananukulan*, of the 15th October, enumerating the various privileges kindly conferred by Government on the press, hopes that Government will adopt the necessary measures to have a preliminary enquiry made in view to see if there is *prima facie* evidence in support of a prosecution against the editor of a newspaper, prior to the commencement of a formal trial, and to have such cases tried by the Judicial authorities of the places wherein such newspapers are published.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

European murderers.

7. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar* of the 3rd October. The *Paisa Akhbar*, of Lahore, with reference to a recent Madras Command order, under which the Commanding officer at Poonamallee, Madras, is empowered to engage Mr. Nelson, Barrister-at-Law, to defend Private Knight, who has been committed to the Sessions for having shot a native lad with his carbine, remarks that the Military authorities will not allow their soldiers to suffer through want of proper legal aid, and asks who will engage the services of some good lawyers on behalf of the murdered lad. His death itself is sufficient proof that he was shot with the carbine of the accused. The *Paisa* says that Europeans are accustomed to use their guns in a very rash and negligent way, and that the authorities should punish those who offend in this way severely.

(d) *Education.*

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Oct. 22nd, 1898.

Certain suggestions in connection with the Village officers' special test.

8. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 22nd October, hopes that those who pass the Village officers' special test will be ranked in one and the same class, that those who fail to pass the test once will be allowed to appear for it a second time without being required to attend the school all the daylong, that those who do not pass the test in the first class will be permitted to appear for the examination again and again until they pass it in the first class without being required to pay the prescribed examination fee, and that the results of the examination will be published within five days from the date of examination.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 19th, 1898.

Suggestion to abolish the Upper Secondary examination.

9. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th October, expresses its opinion that it is high time to do away with the Upper Secondary examination in which, since its institution, very few candidates have been successful.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 12th, 1898.

Wretched condition of a road, etc., in the district of South Arcot.

10. The *Desabhimani*, of the 12th October, complains of the wretched condition of the frontier road leading from Cuddalore to Salem through Vriddhachalam, which subjects the travellers to inexpressible hardship. The paper also reports that the authorities do not take due care of the trees standing on the sides of the roads in the South Arcot district, and that the safety of the travellers is at stake in consequence of neglect of duty on the part of the police.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

A suggestion to the Madras municipality in regard to its attitude towards the dhobies and cowherds.

11. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 15th October, does not think it desirable that the Madras municipality should proceed to prosecute the dhobies and cowherds all at once after having suffered them to have their own way hitherto, and advises the municipality to give these men the necessary instructions as to how they should behave, to arrange for inspecting the places they occupy and to warn them of the consequences of their neglect to act up to the directions given to them before it proceeds to take them to task.

12. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 17th October, reports with regret that the tank known as the Thachan Pillayarkulam, which is a source of good water supply to the inhabitants of Tiruppugalur, is used by a dhoby for washing dirty clothes, and draws the attention of the authorities to such a piece of irregularity which, the paper thinks, is not at all desirable at a time when public health is in great danger owing to the prevalence of epidemics.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Oct. 17th, 1898.

The misuse of a tank at Tiruppugalur.

13. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th October, writes as follows:—The erection of segregation sheds and other measures to ward off the plague will not produce the desired effect in Madras unless and until the following suggestions are carried out promptly:—

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1898.

Certain suggestions to the Madras municipality in respect of the sanitation of the City of Madras.

(1) The Madras municipality should make the necessary arrangements for having the latrines attached to private dwelling houses thoroughly cleansed both in the morning and in the evening with the help of an additional staff of scavengers, for which an extra tax may be levied.

(2) The Madras municipality should give its subordinate officials strict instructions directing them to inspect the latrines attached to private houses and report on their unsatisfactory condition then and there in view to prosecute such owners or occupants of houses as are found guilty of neglect in attending to the sanitation of their houses in the manner directed by the municipality.

(3) One of the influential gentlemen in each street should be asked to supervise the houses situated in the street in which he lives, and to impress on the occupants and owners of the houses under his supervision the necessity of carrying out the instructions of the municipality in regard to sanitation.

14. The *Desabhimani*, of the 19th October, writes as follows:—Many of the bigger villages of Kallakurchi have been made major unions. The appointment of chairmen for these unions is ridiculous. With the exception of a few chairmen the others are the village munsifs themselves who are utterly incapable of managing their duty even as munsifs, as they possess little or no education. How can we expect these men to attend to the sanitation of the villages committed to their care? As these munsifs are not treated even by the peons of the taluk cutcherry during the time of the recovery of kist in a manner becoming their dignity as chairmen of major unions, how can they occupy a respectable position in the estimation of the inhabitants who witness their wretched plight in the presence of taluk officials? Government seems to appoint these illiterate men as chairmen, while competent men are available for the purpose, in view to make it appear that the natives are altogether incompetent to exercise the privilege of local self-government granted to them.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 19th, 1898.

Remarks on the appointment of chairmen of some major unions.

15. The *Vikatadutan*, of the 22nd October, says that it is highly desirable that Government should render the Madras municipality the necessary pecuniary aid enabling it to adopt precautionary measures to ward off the plague, and that it is just and proper that the poor who get themselves inoculated should be given batta for a couple of days, as they will be unable to do any work immediately after inoculation.

VIKATADUTAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1898.

Desirability of rendering the Madras municipality pecuniary aid, and of paying batta to the poor who get themselves inoculated.

16. The *India Mitran*, of the 22nd October, states with regret that the local district officers do not pay any the least attention to the grievances of the people represented in the Vernacular newspapers of their districts, and remarks that the municipal work seriously suffers and that the grievances of the people are not redressed in consequence of the fact that Collectors and Deputy

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Oct. 22nd, 1898.

Evils of appointing Collectors and Deputy Collectors as Presidents of District and Taluk Boards.

Collectors, whose criminal and revenue work is so heavy that they can hardly find time to attend to municipal matters, are appointed Presidents of District and Taluk Boards respectively.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1898.

17. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th October, dwells at some length upon the injustice done to toll-gate keepers by certain second-rate officials who, possessing as they do, a passport exempting them from payment of toll fees, are enabled to defraud the toll-contractors of a portion of their income by an abuse of the concession granted to them. The Tellicherry municipal council also have inflicted another loss upon toll-contractors by their late ruling that vehicles that enter the municipality should be liable to the payment of a certain rate of fees; this ruling has the effect of inducing carriage owners to keep their carriages outside the municipality beyond the toll-gates. The attention of the board is invited to the matter.

Unjust ruling of the Tellicherry municipal council.

18. A correspondent to the same paper hears that, though the District Board had repeatedly pleaded want of funds for taking the Periyapuram Primary school under its management, it has now sanctioned a small amount towards the improvement of the school building. The correspondent writes that the furnishing of the school with suitable benches and seats is also very desirable at the present moment as the strength of the school has largely increased. The attention of the authorities concerned is invited to the matter.

Improvement to be effected in the Periyapuram school.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

19. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 15th October, disapproves of the decision made by the Collector of South Canara that students of the Payyanúr Board Primary school should not be exempted from payment of ferry due against the provisions of section 16 of the Public Ferries Act, II of 1890. The article hopes that, at the beginning of the next official year at least, the President of the Canara District Board will re-consider and countermand his former decision.

Students not ferried free over Uliyangod kadavu, the boundary between Kasaragod and Chirakkal taluks.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1898.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th October, referring to the sympathetic manner in which His Excellency replied to the Kistna District Association which represented the grievances of the ryots in consequence of the classification of lands for purposes of settlement, observes that the Government of India is not likely to permit the Local Government to grant the poor ryots such concessions as may seem best to it, on the score that any leniency on the part of the Local Government must necessarily tell on the total revenue and prevent the Government of India from incurring expenses of war, etc., and concludes with regret that the enormous sum of hundred crores of rupees spent by the Government of India on wars which had little or nothing to do with the Madras Presidency is after all nothing but the revenue collected from the poor ryots of this country who labour in the fields being subject to the scorching heat of the sun.

Remarks on His Excellency's reply to the Kistna District Association.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

21. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th October, in reviewing the Revenue Settlement Report of the Board of Revenue with the G.O. connected therewith, lays stress upon the fact that the famine and pestilence which raged in Malabar last year were the result of failure of crops and consequent poverty in the land. Village officers do not, as the Board think, understate the prospects of crops, but rather err on the other side. A large portion of the arrears of revenue is due from Sultan Ali Raja of Cannanore, but pending the decision of the Secretary of State for India regarding his affair, those arrears cannot be recovered.

Revenue Settlement Report.

### (j) *Salt and Abkári.*

22. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th October, hears from a correspondent that irregularities of procedure are quite common in the chowki at Mahe, and invites, therefore, the attention of the authorities concerned to the matter.

Irregularities in the chowki at Mahe.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1898.

### (k) *General.*

23. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th October, observes with regret that the want of a post office at Muriyur in the district of Madura is keenly felt by the inhabitants of that town in that many of them are Nattucottaichettis (a class of traders) who have mercantile dealings with their agents at Singapore, Penang, Colombo and other places, and that the Postal authorities have not redressed the grievance of the people in spite of their repeated solicitations on the subject.

Necessity for a post office at Muriyur, Madura district.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1898.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th October, disapproves of the proposal of the Madras municipality to make use of certain buildings in Triplicane as hospitals, on the score that the said buildings are located in thickly populated places and that there are two schools in Veeraragava Mudali Street in Triplicane.

A protest against the use of certain buildings in Triplicane as hospitals.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1898.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October, referring to His Excellency's statement that he felt unique pleasure at the appointment of Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan as the Collector of Kurnool, observes that this gentleman is the only native who holds the post of a Collector at present although ten years ago it was decided by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, that about one-seventh of the total number of Collectors may be natives. The paper further remarks that Mr. Manavedan Raja, who was the Collector of Anantapur, has since been transferred to the Judicial department as a Judge, on the score that he did not act up to the wishes of his European subordinates such as the Sub-Collector, the Engineer, the Forest officer, etc., that Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan also will be removed from his Collectorship if he fails to meet the wishes of his European subordinates, and that Government seems to think that the natives are wanting in administrative skill, ability, impartiality and self-respect which are the essential requirements of a Collector. The paper referring to the late Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Aiyar and a number of Bengalis who discharged the onerous duties of Judges and Collectors with great credit, concludes with the remark that if Government take the trouble to find out competent men among the natives and confer on them high appointments, such men are sure to prove worthy of the position they hold.

Reflections on the appointment of Native Collectors.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1898.

26. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 14th October, writes that a mischievous rogue in the village of Kottakota, of the taluk of Penukonda, has been causing serious trouble and vexation to the people in his neighbourhood by dexterously forging names and exactly imitating the handwriting of others. Wicked people go to the rogue and secure false receipts, promissory notes and other documents, and in consequence of this many innocent men have been ruined, and the village headmen are often brought to trouble. To avoid this danger, the correspondent suggests that instead of the receipts that the village headmen grant for payments of revenue, receipts like those which the Municipal authorities grant for house-taxes may be introduced. He hopes that the Head Assistant Collector and the Tahsildar would enquire into the unfortunate condition of the inhabitants of the village in which the forgerer lives and relieve the people from his wicked machinations.

A forgerer in the taluk of Penukonda.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1898.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1898.

27. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th October, says that it has come to know that Government officials who grant passports to passengers, take bribes from them. It remarks that it would be good for the country if one or two of them were punished.

Bribes taken by Plague officials.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1898.

28. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th October, writes that the villages in the deltas of the Gódávari and Kistna rivers are in a very insanitary condition. The Government is neglecting to make the necessary improvements. The inhabitants are ignorant of the ordinary hygienic laws, and even if they happen to know any of them, they have no money to undertake to do what is necessary to improve the sanitation. For six months in the year the deltas are almost immerged in water. When rain falls heavily the water collects into deep channels around the villages transforming them into so many islands, and in some cases the people are unable to go across and are confined to their homes. Before the embankments of the Gódávari were raised, the dangers from floods had been greater. The villagers in consequence were obliged to dig pits near their houses for obtaining earth to raise the grounds before building their houses on. The result was that the rain-water filled these pits and the filth collected therein was emitting the foulest smell possible. The population has now increased twofold and there is scarcely room enough for men to live comfortably in these high-ground villages, not to speak of the want of proper accommodation for cattle-sheds and hay-stacks. The paper says that the causes of the insanitary condition of these delta lands are the extending of the ploughing fields to the very thresholds of the dwelling houses, the allowing of houses to be built in unhealthy localities, the want of vacant grounds sufficiently extensive for the general needs of the villagers and of common pasture-lands for cattle to graze freely, and the absence of latrines and burning ghats. Convenient vacant lands were existing in considerable numbers in the reigns of the old Hindu and Muhammadan sovereigns for the use of cattle, etc. They have now been turned into ploughing fields. The present misfortunes are due to the Government having, with a view to secure the largest amount of profit from the delta lands, granted them without reserving vacant grounds anywhere for common use among villagers. The paper concludes with the prayer that the Government may take into its consideration the condition of the people of the two districts and bring about all necessary improvements to make them healthy. Though they are becoming rich by the Gódávari and Kistna "projects," they suffer much from diseases owing to the unhealthy condition of their villages.

Insanitary condition of the delta villages in Gódávari and Kistna.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1898.

29. A Manjéri correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th October, writes that it has become very common even among officials to resort to the objectionable practice of disposing of by raffle cheap and ordinary articles with the view of making money thereby. He also writes that the local sub-registrar and the 3rd munshi Gopalakrishna Iyer as secretaries, and the permanent head munshi Sankunni Menon as treasurer, have collected funds for erecting a choultry in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, but they have kept the names of subscribers and the amount collected strictly secret. He asks whether the rules of conduct of public servants countenance any such practice and suggests the advisability of publishing translation of those rules for general information.

Conduct of certain public servants in Manjéri.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

30. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th October, invites the attention of the Collector and Police Superintendent of Malabar to the most audacious attack upon, and extortion of Rs. 250 from, a Brahmin stamp-vendor, perpetrated in broad daylight and in the presence of by-standers, by four Mappila sepoys. The people dread these sepoys so

Daring and atrocious crime by the Mappila sepoys.

much that it is doubtful whether they would even give evidence against the guilty sepoys. The article hopes that necessary steps will be taken by the Collector, District Superintendent of Police, and the Colonel of the regiment to bring the delinquents to just and proper punishment.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th October, devotes a column to the description of this atrocious crime, but reports that the money extorted amounted only to Rs. 212. The attention of authorities is invited to the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 19th, 1898.

31. A paragraph in the same paper complains of the very late hours kept by M.R.Ry. Rama Rau Avargal, Special Deputy Collector, and his court, whereby parties living at great distance from Calicut are put to great inconvenience and difficulty. The article hopes that the Deputy Collector will bestow his consideration upon this matter.

Rama Rau, Deputy Collector, holding court until very late hours.

32. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th October, attributes the deterioration of crops in the Walavanad taluk chiefly to the ravages of wild beasts and also to cattle-lifting which is connived at and often encouraged by certain influential persons and the police constables of the place. The indifference of the magistrates acts but as an incentive to the practice. The proposed transfer of the Cherpalcheri Magistrate's Court to Ottappálam will only make matters worse.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1898.

Grievances in Walavanad taluk.

33. A leader in the same paper cites yet another instance of the rowdyism, turbulence and audacious overriding of the law, on the part of the Mappila sepoys of Cannanore. A number of workmen (sawyers) in the employ of a rich local merchant were attacked, brutally injured by some of these sepoys and cruelly robbed of their earnings. Ever since the formation of the Mappila sepoy regiment in Cannanore, the public of that place have been victims to these sepoy outrages. The article, therefore, renews its oft-reiterated prayer that the Government would be pleased to pass orders in view to the people of Cannanore being rid of these dangerous sepoys.

High-handedness of Mappila sepoys.

34. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd October, with reference to a postal notice to the effect that the postal money order and value payable forms which have been hitherto supplied gratis to the public will in future be sold at the rate of two annas per fifty forms, observes that it is presumed that the Postal authorities have made this rule to make up the loss from the new Penny Postage system introduced for the benefits of Europeans alone, and says that this new rule will not be welcomed by the public, inasmuch as the poor cannot afford to buy these forms. The editor in conclusion asks why the Postal authorities should extract money from the pockets of the public by such means when it realises an annual profit of eight or ten lakhs of rupees, and what profit it will make by fixing a postage charge of one pice on each copy of exchange newspapers which have hitherto been sent post free.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

Postal notice regarding money order and value payable forms.

35. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 15th October, states that an inhabitant of the suburbs of London being unable to bear starvation mercilessly butchered his innocent children, and remarks that Europeans alone commit diabolical deeds like this.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

An Englishman killing his children.

36. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th October, has a letter from a correspondent at Trichinopoly giving an account of the plague riot committed by some Muhammadans of the place, and believes that this is due to bad characters alone and not to any respectable Muhammadans.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1898.

Plague riot at Trichinopoly.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Oct. 6th, 1898.

37. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar* of the 6th October. The *Paisa Akhbar*, of Lahore, refers with regret to the throwing of a native punkah-puller into a certain well at Nasirabad by two soldiers, and says the only preventive measure worthy of being adopted in this case is the award of deterrent punishment.

Ill-treatment of natives by Europeans.

38. The same paper in commenting on the inoculation process advises its readers to get themselves inoculated once at least, assuring them that the process has proved advantageous.

Inoculation.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Oct. 10th, 1898.

39. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, approves highly of the plague preventive measures adopted in Bangalore, and says that since the public of Bangalore have not been unjustly oppressed by the subordinate officials, there is no cause for any disturbance. The editor draws the attention of the authorities to the necessity of the appointment of a lady doctor to inoculate gosha ladies.

The necessity of the appointment of a lady doctor in Bangalore.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1898.

40. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 20th October, writes that the public ought to be highly obliged to His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock for having passed segregation laws which do not in any way affect the religious rites and ceremonies of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities.

Segregation laws.

## IV.—Native States.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 17th, 1898.

41. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th October, thinks that as segregation does in no way stop the progress of plague, while on the other hand the fear of it makes people conceal real cases of plague and thus help to spread the infection, it is highly desirable that the segregation camps should be done away with at once and people be simply asked to report any cases of plague that may occur in their homes. The editor believes that such a step would not make the plague increase more than it is doing now.

Plague rules in Bangalore.

The same paper points out that almost all the mofussil villages in Mysore complain that they are becoming overcrowded owing to the emigration from Bangalore, and calls the early attention of the authorities to this fact and recommends that the Government officers in each village be formed into a board to look after the health of each village.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 24th, 1898.

The same paper in its issue of the 24th October says that the spread of plague would be considerably checked if Government would put an end to segregation camps and if the money now spent on them were used in cleansing the city which is now very bad in respect of sanitation.

42. The same paper says that the people of the city were very much rejoiced to hear the order of Government promulgated through the ward-officers in each ward on Thursday the 20th making segregation optional, and allowing the treatment of patients at home by native vaidians and hakims. But before this order could be acted upon another came forth that that order was to be kept in abeyance until further orders.

Changing plague rules in Bangalore.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 31st, 1898.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 31st October, remarks:—Inoculation, which was considered the only protection against plague, has proved not to be so in Bangalore, as a great many who had been inoculated have died within the last two weeks. From the way in which the segregation and contact camps are being managed they appear to be a means invented purposely for depriving men of their life, honour and wealth and fill the pockets of those placed in authority over them. In maintaining these camps the Government must be spending enormous amounts of money, but they have only led to the corpses of high caste people being carted

The progress of plague in Bangalore.

find buried by the Pariahs without any ceremonies. There is a belief, not unsupported by experience, gaining ground in the people that the very sight of these camps is so frightful as to bring on fever at once. The paper therefore calls upon the Government to put an end to the system of segregation camps, the very name of which has become such a terror to the people.

Bribery of a certain magistrate.

44. A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 17th October, reproduces a correspondent's communication to the *Malayali* that Magistrate C. M. Vurgese, B.A., who tried the Kayamkulam Elephant case, received a bribe of Rs. 2,000 in connection therewith both from the complainant and the defendant, and that a certain person has submitted a petition to the District Magistrate setting forth these allegations. On 28th ultimo he made a deposition that he would give the necessary evidence; and the list of witnesses to be cited was accordingly given then.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1898.

Cochin Anjal department.

45. A correspondent writes to the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 15th October, that the appointment of Anantanarayana Aiyar, manager of the Police Superintendent's office, to the post of Anjal (Postal) Superintendent, is calculated to prove prejudicial to the efficient working of the Anjal department when it is borne in mind that as an acting Tahasil on more occasions than one, Anantanarayana Aiyar proved himself a failure. The attention of the Diwan is invited to the matter.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

The Government to provide Vernacular schools.

46. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th October, invites the attention of the Cochin Government to the advisability of providing Vernacular schools for the benefit of that illiterate section of the people known as "Kanakkans."

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1898.

Mr. Crawford, the Acting Resident at Hyderabad.

47. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 2nd October, says that since Mr. Crawford's appointment to act as Resident at Hyderabad a great change has occurred in the behaviour of His Highness the Nizam who now receives the Acting Resident with great cordiality and returns visits in the same spirit. This shows that as His Highness is extremely loyal to the Imperial Government, he treats its representative with much respect provided he does not exceed proper bounds.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1898.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

A subject for the consideration of the ensuing Congress.

48. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 15th October, describing at length the sufferings of the people in the mofussil in consequence of excessive rain in some parts and drought in certain other parts, suggests the desirability of opening Agricultural Banks in view to enable the poor ryots to cultivate their lands instead of roaming about in search of occupations, and earnestly hopes that the subject will engage the attention of the ensuing Congress.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

A suggestion to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

49. A correspondent to the *Vikatadutan*, of the 22nd October, referring to the practice of making the cock and other birds fight with each other in a state of excitement and to the bullock race indulged in by unscrupulous vagabonds, and dwelling at length on the excruciation to which the dumb creatures are subjected, draws the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for adopting the necessary measures to put a stop to the cruel acts complained of.

VIKATADUTAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1898.

Railways *versus* Irrigation.

50. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 17th October, says that the Government of India has made a great mistake in paying more attention to railways than to irrigation. Railways, as a rule, do not pay, and even the Madras Railway

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 17th, 1898.

which has been working for the last forty years costs the Government a good deal annually in the shape of guaranteed interest. But with irrigation works it is different. They have paid well wherever constructed, and have not only made the neighbouring waste tracts smiling and prosperous but have brought increased revenue to the State. It is therefore a false policy to expend on railways the money which might be more profitably employed in the construction of irrigation works.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Oct. 26th, 1898.

Payment of a grant in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

51. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th October, observes that the Madras Government which refused to aid the City Municipality in meeting plague charges, and pleads want of funds for many other necessary and useful measures, has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 24,000 in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association. This association, says the paper, is too rich to be a proper object of such generous help.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

Caste hospitals in Malabar necessary.

52. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th October, expresses its gratitude to Government for the various anti-plague measures adopted by it, and appeals, at the same time, to the people of Malabar to concert measures of their own for establishing caste hospitals in the district where caste differences are prevalent to an enormous extent. The article advises the people to profit by the example set by different communities in Madras and other places.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

Rude behaviour of Ottappálam stationmaster towards passengers.

53. A correspondent to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 15th October, complains of the rude behaviour of the station-master of Ottappálam towards respectable passengers.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1898.

Anti-plague inoculation.

54. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 17th October, endeavours to impress upon the people the necessity of anti-plague inoculation, and advises the aristocracy to popularise it among its tenants and dependants in remote interior parts. The article recommends, however, that a thorough medical examination of the persons to be inoculated should be made prior to inoculation.

**CONFIDENTIAL.** **No. 21 of 1898.**

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th November 1898.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" | Madras | 800 | Oct 1898. |
| 2 | "Vidya Vartamani" | Do. | 150 | Sept. and Oct. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Satya Vartamani" | Pasumalai | 600 | 1st Nov. 1898. |
| 4 | "Sukha Jivani" | Bangalore | 250 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 5 | "Kalanidhi" | Coimbatore | 150 | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "South Indian Mitran" | Dindigul | 600 | 5th Nov. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 7 | "Vettikkodiyon" | Madras | 200 | 5th and 12th Nov. 1898. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" | Do. | 2,000 | 28th Oct. and 4th and 11th Nov. 1898. |
| 9 | "Desabhimani" | Cuddalore | 320 | 26th ,, ,, 9th Nov. 1898. |
| 10 | "Nilalochani" | Negapatam | 250 | 24th and 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1898. |
| 11 | "Sajjana Patrika" | Do. | 400 | 24th ,, 31st ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Jananukulan" | Tanjore | 200 | 29th Oct. and 5th Nov. 1898. |
| 13 | "Travancore Abhimani" | Nagercoil | 2,600 | 31st ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Varavarthamani" | Pollachi | 400 | 29th ,, 1898. |
| 15 | "Vikata Dutan" | Madras | 1,400 | 5th and 12th Nov. 1898. |
| 16 | "Arya Jana Priyan" | Do. | 500 | 1st and 8th Nov. 1898. |
| 17 | "Agnikulathithan" | Do. | 700 | 5th Nov. 1898. |
| 18 | "India Mitran" | Tiruvádi | 100 | 22nd Aug., and 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept., and 1st and 8th Nov. 1898. |
| 19 | "Viveka Thivakaran" | Tiruchengódu | 400 | 6th Nov. 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Swadesamitran" | Madras | 900 | 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th and 14th Nov. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Satwasadhani" | Madras | 250 | 30th Oct. 1898. |
| 22 | "Dheeranjani" | Atmakur | 100 | 1st Nov. 1898. |
| 23 | "Messenger of Truth" | Madras | 4,000 | Nov. 1898. |
| 24 | "Andhrabhashasanjivani" | Do. | 200 | Oct. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" | Bellary | 350 | 29th Oct., and 5th and 12th Nov. 1898. |
| 26 | "Krishna News" | Bezwada | Not known. | 29th ,, ,, 5th ,, 12th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Sasilekha" | Madras | 470 | 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th Nov. 1898. |
| 28 | "Andhraprakasika" | Do. | 600 | 2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th Nov. 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" | Mysore | 3,000 | 3rd and 10th Nov. 1898. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" | Do. | 800 | 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,, |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Malayali" | Tangasseri | 670 | 25th Oct. and 5th Nov. 1898. |
| 32 | "Kerala Chandrika" | Calicut | 840 | 4th Nov. 1898. |
| 33 | "Nasrani Dipika" | Mannanam | 500 | 31st Oct. and 10th Nov. 1898. |
| 34 | "Kerala Mitram" | Cochin | 255 | 1st and 11th Nov. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 35 | "Malayala Manorama" | Kóttayam | 1,000 | 29th Oct. and 5th Nov. 1898. |
| 36 | "Manorama" | Calicut | 550 | 31st ,, ,, 7th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Kerala Sanchari" | Do. | 700 | 2nd and 9th Nov. 1898. |
| 38 | "Kerala Patrika" | Do. | 725 | 5th Nov. 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 39 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" | Triplicane, Madras | 800 | 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1898. |
| 40 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" | Rayapet, Madras | 600 | 29th ,, 1898. |
| 41 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" | Triplicane, Madras | 50 | 25th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Alhami" | Ice House Road, Madras. | 200 | 6th Nov. ,, |
| 43 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" | Rayapet, Madras | 550 | 26th Oct. and 2nd Nov. 1898. |
| 44 | "Naier-i-Asifi" | Mylapore, Madras | .. | 27th ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" | Bangalore | 550 | 20th and 31st Oct. 1898. |
| 46 | "Mulk-o-Millat" | Hyderabad | 150 | 22nd ,, 29th ,, and 5th Nov. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 27th October, inserts a translation of an article headed "England and Turkey" from the *Beluchistan Gazette*, of which the following is an excerpt:—The policy now adopted by England as regards the Cretan question no doubt tends towards jeopardizing the Sultan's power. England knows full well that she rules a larger proportion of Muhammadans than any other power. It is certain that on the good-will of the Muhammadans depends the stability of the Indian Empire, for they alone include the warlike element. Therefore the editor humbly requests that the British Government will be more friendly towards Turkey and hold a neutral position as regards the settlement of the Cretan question; for, by doing so, it will make the Muhammadans more loyal than before and on the north-western frontier there will be continual peace.

England and Turkey.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1898.

2. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 2nd November, says that a telegram from Candia regarding the evacuation of Crete by the Turkish troops announces that Jews will also leave the place along with the Turks since they expect no such protection under any other ruler as is afforded to them under the Turkish Government.

Evacuation of Crete by the Turkish troops.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1898.

3. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 3rd November, quotes an article from the *Al-Mahrusa*, of which the following is an excerpt:—The Sultan's peaceful and affable disposition may be proved by the fact that he quietly yielded to the note of the powers regarding the withdrawal of the Turkish forces from Candia. Had not the Sultan kept the welfare of the people in view, he would have had recourse to some measures that would have tended to the maintenance of his prestige, for he has lakhs of Mujahids (warriors for the faith) who are ready to unsheath their swords at a moment's notice.

The Sultan and the powers.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1898.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th November, inserts a translation of an article written in the Turkish language by a correspondent in Turkey to the effect that England's hostile attitude towards the Ottoman Empire is evidenced by the fact that she has with roguery and deceit, and actuated by sinister motives, joined France and Russia against Turkey.

England's hostile attitude towards the Ottoman Empire.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1898.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

5. The *Lokopakari*, of the 28th October, observes that the Police and the Village officers who are expected to help one another in detecting criminal cases, do not scruple to co-operate in hushing up criminal cases, and that it is desirable that the Police Inspectors and the Stationary Sub-Magistrates should be directed to go to the villages within their jurisdiction all on a sudden and examine the diary kept by the Police officers in view to see whether the criminal cases occurring in the villages are duly recorded by them then and there.

Remarks on the Police and the Village officers.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1898.

6. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 11th November, says that for the last two or three months deplorable murders have been committed in the Jammalamadugu division, Cuddapah district. Such crimes are due to party feelings amongst the people. It is not found possible to punish the culprits as the police think that sufficient evidence is not obtainable for securing conviction, though it is generally known to all who the culprits are. This state of things encourages villains to perpetrate crime

Inefficiency of the police of Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1898.

after crime without fear of punishment. Last month the High Court reversed the sentence of the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah in the case of a man who committed a murder in Gollalagudur, and acquitted the prisoner. After his return the inimical feelings between parties were inflamed and the consequence was that two more murders took place in his village. It has become a wide talk that a man might commit murders in the taluk of Pulivendla with immunity. The correspondent regrets that the police there is so weak and inefficient.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1898.

Unlawful practice of the police on plague duty in the Calicut railway station.

7. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to a report regarding the objectionable practice indulged in by the police posted on plague duty in the Calicut railway station of making money by illegal means.

Counterfeit coins fraudulently used by some.

8. A correspondent writing to the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the police to the fraud practised upon people in Eranjoly, Nettur and other interior parts of Tellicherry by certain persons who palm off upon the people as genuine, coins which are made of lead and therefore counterfeit.

Remarks on the Chalavara house-breaking and theft case.

9. A leader in the same paper writes that, though the Chalavara house-breaking and theft case is *sub judice* in the Angadippuram magistrate's court, it ventures to observe that the accused should not have been admitted to bail prior to the examination of the adhikàri, whose delay in going to the scene where the theft took place is said to be the ground for the grant of bail. The antecedents of the accused are very much against him.

Regarding the same subject a special correspondent writes to the same issue of the paper to say that he hears that the police are in favour of the accused who is detested by the people in general, that they (the police) do not hold proper inquiry into the matter, and that the head constable who framed the charge against the accused did not care to conduct the prosecution. The correspondent believes that while such gross indifference is shown by the police in this important case, the conduct of the inspector, Vasu Menon, in conducting personally another case of petty nature cannot be pronounced satisfactory.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1898.

Charge of bribery against the Badagara police inspector.

10. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th November, says that many are the complaints made against the Badagara police inspector, and hears further that the heads of the Christian community at Chómbal have brought forward "five or ten" cases of bribery against that official.

*(b) Courts.*

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

Complaints against the Village Munsif's Court of the taluk of Pattukkóttai.

11. The *India Mitran*, of the 22nd August, writes as follows:—The taluk of Pattukkóttai contains about 1,000 villages, and of the 200 village munsifs that are employed in the whole taluk, 30 or 40 munsifs only may be supposed to do their work properly, while the others are unable to attend to their judicial work as their time is fully occupied in the discharge of revenue duty. In consequence of such a state of things the poor creditor who wishes to recover Rs. 10 from his debtor is driven to the painful necessity of spending nearly double that amount if he files a suit in a District Munsif's Court. It is therefore desirable that district munsifs should hold their court once in three months in convenient centres, and that competent men should be appointed village munsifs by the Judicial officers subject to the control of the High Court.

12. The *India Mitran*, of the 22nd September, complains that the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi, who devotes a greater portion of his time to the hearing of nuisance cases, apparently because he has very few criminal cases to try, levies indiscriminately very heavy fines on those who are found guilty of offences relating to nuisance.

A remark on the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

13. The *Lokopakari*, of the 4th November, praising the sub-magistrate of Tiruvarur for the efficient manner in which he administers justice, hopes that he will avoid holding his court in the night in the interest of the poor parties.

A suggestion to the sub-magistrate of Tiruvarur.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1898.

14. A correspondent to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 4th November, complains of the great inconvenience and extra expenses incurred by parties in cases to be heard by magistrates while on circuit. The trial of cases though previously arranged has, however, to be postponed from time to time owing to unforeseen interruptions, such as excessive rain, flooded roads, sporting habits of the magistrates and other similar causes. The attention of the Government is invited to the inconvenience and the unnecessary and extra expenses that such procedure brings upon parties.

Magistrates on circuit holding courts.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1898.

15. A correspondent writes from Palghat to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, to say that a stamped cadjan document kept in safe custody has been stolen from the local munsif's court, and hopes that the matter will be properly inquired into.

Palghat munsif's court.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1898.

The same correspondent writes that the delay in enforcing the new rules regarding stamp-vendors is apparently due to information having reached Government that the stamp-vendors intended to resign in case the commission hitherto allowed to them was reduced to 1½ per cent. The correspondent invites the attention of the Government to the inconvenience to which people in the interior parts will be subjected under the new rules.

(*d*) *Education.*

16. The *India Mitran*, of the 22nd August, protests against the proposed abolition of certain classes of the lower standard of the Tirutturaippúndi middle school, and observes that they can be maintained with the fees collected from the pupils of those classes as the school is now in a flourishing condition and is popular. The paper hopes that the President of the Taluk Board of Tirutturaippúndi will give up the idea of abolishing the classes under reference as the people do not relish such an idea.

A suggestion to the authorities concerned regarding the Middle school at Tirutturaippúndi.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

17. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, recommends the University of Madras to grant the request made by the mofussil candidates for the ensuing B.A. degree examination to be held in January next to constitute Trivandrum, Mangalore, etc., as centres of examination, having regard to the facts that it is very likely that plague will break out in Madras by that time, and that the rigour of the quarantine rules to which students, when travelling, will be subjected has the effect of inducing parents not to send their sons to Madras for the examination. The article further says that the University will incur no loss by granting the prayer of the students.

B.A. degree examination centres.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1898.

18. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th November, gives the substance of a few of the remarks regarding Mappila education that appeared in the *Pioneer*. The encouragement and facilities afforded to the Mappila community in the matter of education, upon which a sum of about Rs. 25,000 has been spent annually, have not, even after 30 years, produced any remarkable change for the better in the condition of the Mappilas. The

Mappila education.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1898.

practice of requiring exclusively Mappila school inspectors to teach Mappila boys is sure to lead, says the *Pioneer*, to evil results. The *Pioneer* also doubts whether Mappila education on the new lines recently proposed by the Director of Public Instruction will lead to any beneficent results. The article in the *Pioneer* further doubts whether there exists among the Mappilas any disinclination to being taught by Hindu or Christian teachers.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

NILALOCHANI, *Negapatam*, Oct. 24th, 1898.

Certain suggestions to the Negapatam municipality.

19. The *Nilalochani*, of the 24th October, reviewing the report of the Negapatam municipality for the official year 1897–98, observes as follows:—It is to be regretted that the Municipal authorities utilize the earth dug out of the ground adjoining the boundary walls of the dwelling-houses, instead of bringing in new earth for the purpose of metalling the streets. It is hoped that the municipal councillors will put a stop to this practice, inasmuch as it drives the owners of such houses to the necessity of repairing at their cost the walls left in a dangerous condition in consequence of the act complained of. It is desirable that the Negapatam municipality should direct its attention to the improvement of water-supply and to the opening of an industrial school, that the necessary arrangements should be made for improving the condition of the cess-pools in view to prevent them from giving out an offensive smell, and that the Municipal authorities should undertake the direct management of municipal conservancy carts, etc., instead of entrusting the contractors with such an important work as that.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Oct. 24th, 1898.

Remarks on the Negapatam municipality.

20. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 24th October, observes that the municipal work of Negapatam suffers to a large extent in consequence of misunderstanding between the chairman and the secretary, and attributes such an unpleasant state of things to the fact that the duties of the secretary and the chairman are not properly defined. The paper hopes that Government will be pleased to hold the secretary responsible for the efficient management of the municipal work and to direct the chairman to exercise his general supervision over the secretary's work and bring to the notice of the councillors any neglect of duty on the part of the secretary and other matters of importance, and adds that such an arrangement will be attended with success.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

Complaints against the Tiruvádi union.

21. The *India Mitran*, of the 22nd August, observes that there is no necessity for an increase of house-tax in Tiruvádi union as contemplated by Government, and that the municipal administration of that union is most unsatisfactory in every respect, and suggests the desirability of curtailing the expenses as much as possible without increasing the income by raising the taxes unnecessarily.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Sept. 8th, 1898.

Complaint against the Lalgudi union.

22. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 8th September, writes with regret that the municipal administration of the Lalgudi union is anything but satisfactory in spite of its having enhanced house-tax considerably, and observes that the President of the Taluk Board is not at all justified in directing the owners of dwelling-houses to demolish the pials with superstructure, if any, in front of their houses, even without granting them the necessary compensation.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Nov. 1st, 1898.

Remarks on the Tiruvádi union.

23. The *India Mitran*, of the 1st November, regrets to say that the articles which appear in that paper pointing out certain irregularities connected with the Tiruvádi union are not heeded by the taluk and the district boards, that the work of the Tiruvádi union materially suffers in consequence of the fact that Mr. Rangasawmi Naidu has been the chairman of that union for a period of 12 years—ever since its establishment, and that in the matter of the enhancement of house-tax there has been considerable injustice, the chairman having been partial to those to whom he is under obligation for some reason or other.

24. The *Lokopakari*, of the 4th November, suggests to the taluk board of Negapatam the desirability of including Sanna Nannilam and other neighbouring villages in the Nannilam union, and observes that such an arrangement will enable the Nannilam union to incur the expenses necessary for improving the condition of the road between the Kasba town of Nannilam and Sanna Nannilam, which is now infested with robbers and poisonous insects.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1898.

A suggestion to the Negapatam taluk board.

25. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd November, complains that the Tellicherry municipal council have not as yet disbursed to teachers in Mappila schools the result-grants in respect of examinations held last year. The examinations for the current year are about to begin shortly. The correspondent also complains of the very unsatisfactory condition of the roads and lanes. In conclusion, he hopes that Government will soon appoint a permanent chairman for the municipality, as all the irregularities complained of are the direct result of the want of such a one.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1898.

Appointment of a chairman for the Tellicherry municipality a necessity.

26. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, complains of the delay in the appointment of a secretary or a chairman to the Tellicherry municipal council, and also of the delay in the disbursement of results grant to teachers in spite of a petition presented by them on the subject. In this connection, the correspondent brings to notice the ability, prudence and quiet good work shown by the manager of the Municipal office, Mr. Krishna Rao, on former occasions.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1898.

Remarks on the Tellicherry municipality.

A leader in the same issue of the paper endorses the remarks made by the correspondent and hopes that the appointments of secretary and chairman will soon be made, and that the results grant will soon be disbursed to the teachers whose salaries are already low.

27. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th November, complains of the irregular conduct of the municipal tax-collectors of Calicut, who break forcibly into houses and cause great inconvenience and trouble to the inmates thereof. The correspondent further says that paths not generally frequented by officials are allowed to be overgrown with thorny bushes; the four or five tanks whose water is much used by the inhabitants of the F and G Divisions are neglected by the municipality and allowed to remain in a very miserable condition.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1898.

Grievances caused by the Calicut municipality.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

28. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 7th November, expresses its regret that Government did not appoint the sheristadar of the Malabar Collector's office or a qualified tahsildar of the district as additional Deputy Collector in connection with the acquisition of land for the Calicut-Cannanore Railway. The newly appointed Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Sita Rao Pantulu Garu, however able he may be in other respects, is not at all conversant with the nature of the jenmam and kanom tenure of land in Malabar, nor is he conversant with the language of the district. He has no experience whatever of Malabar and his appointment is therefore ill-advised.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1898

The new additional Deputy Collector in Malabar for railway land acquisition purpose.

### (*k*) *General.*

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th November, thinks that Government should not permit any of its European Civil Servants to ventilate his opinion regarding the plague, that the patriots of this country in whose words the people have faith should be asked to give

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1898.

A suggestion to Government regarding the plague.

the masses the necessary instructions as to how they should behave, and that the mere issuing of a number of circulars, notices and orders in connection with the plague is not enough to produce the desired effect.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Aug. 22nd, 1898.

Certain suggestions to the Postal department.

30. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 22nd August, suggests the desirability of fixing money order commission at the rate of 1 anna for every Rs. 5 up to Rs. 15, and 3 annas for every Rs. 25 above that sum, and postage at the rate of 3 pies for 5 tolas and 6 pies up to 20 tolas in respect of book-post, of reducing the present insurance charge by 2 annas and of directing that a post-box should be kept in the premises occupied by every village munsif, and that he should be authorized to sell postage labels for the convenience of the inhabitants.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Sept. 8th, 1898.

Desirability of sending to the editors of Vernacular newspapers the various circulars and orders issued by Government in connection with the plague.

31. The *India Mitran*, of the 8th September, suggests the desirability of furnishing the editors of Vernacular newspapers with the translation of the various circulars and orders issued by Government in connection with the plague, and observes that such a procedure will enable the masses to have a knowledge of the measures adopted by Government regarding the plague.

Grievances of the inhabitants of the village of Pukkarumbai in the taluk of Pattukkóttai.

32. A correspondent to the same paper regrets to note that thoroughfares in the village of Pukkarumbai in the taluk of Pattukkóttai are shut against public traffic by one Mr. Govindasawmi Naidu and others to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants, and hopes that the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar will adopt the necessary measures.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1898.

Maintenance for the family of the late T. Sundaresa Iyer.

33. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th November, referring to the murder of Mr. T. Sundaresa Iyer, B.A., prays that the Government should carefully investigate into the case and severely punish the culprits, and make provision for the maintenance of his (Sundaresa Iyer's) widow and children. It remarks that when pension is granted to the families of English officers who have been murdered under similar circumstances, it is only just that the same kindness should be shown to the native officials also.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

The plague.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th November, gives an account of the recent plague cases in Madras and thinks that unless passengers from plague-infected areas are quarantined for ten days at Arkonam and such other places on the borders of the district of Madras, there can be no chance of preventing the dreadful demon from establishing itself in Madras.

KISTNA NEWS, *Bezwada*, Oct. 29th, 1898.

The Governor's recent visit to Bezwada.

35. The *Kistna News*, of the 29th October, giving an account of His Excellency's visit to Bezwada, says that the people of the place were unnecessarily put to much inconvenience and trouble in consequence of the mismanagement of things by some of the officials. Though His Excellency was to leave Bezwada for Masulipatam in the night at 11 P.M., passenger-boats were ordered not to ply even during the day. His Excellency knew nothing about such unreasonable arrangements. If such grievances are brought to his notice, the paper hopes such irksome arrangements will not be repeated anywhere during his future tours.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1898.

Terror of Mappila sepoys in Cannanore.

36. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 31st October, regards it as very unfortunate that, in spite of the united and repeated representations by the Vernacular press of Malabar regarding the atrocities and horrors committed by the Mappila sepoys of Cannanore, Government have not been pleased in this one year and a half to pass orders ridding the public of Cannanore of these dangerous men. The extortion from the Brahmin stamp-vendor of a sum of Rs. 212 in broad daylight was followed only a few

days ago by the still more barbarous assault on some workmen, and the terror created among the people by these ruffians is so great that adhikaries and liquor (?) shopkeepers have had to suspend their due remittance of money into the taluk treasury.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd November, in dealing with the same subject, characterises the policy of Colonel Burton in having enlisted in the regiment Mappila K.Ds. and convicts as short-sighted and foolish. The article enumerates the various stages in the path of ruffianism of these sepoys unreproved and unchecked by the authorities. The article hopes that Government will, however, soon restore Cannanore to peace and security by properly dealing with the sepoys.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1898.

37. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, hopes that the following questions will attract the attention of some of the Hon'ble Members of the Madras Legislative Council, and be made the subject of interpellation at its next meeting :—

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1898.

**Questions for interpellation at the meeting of the Legislative Council, Madras.**

(1) Will the Government be pleased to make an estimate of the number of inhabitants of Cannanore who have had to remove their earrings from their persons ?

(2) Is the Government aware of the number of K.Ds. among those enlisted in Cannanore as Mappila sepoys ?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the cause of the high famine price of articles that should have daily been supplied to the town from the interior parts ?

(4) Has the Government any objection to ascertaining why the Mappila sepoys, who a few months ago broke into a kshethram (temple) in Kannur and committed riot, were let off, while some of the Hindus were prosecuted and convicted in connection therewith ?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to call for an explanation as to the number of petitions that had been received regarding the riot and extortion committed by the Mappila sepoys in several parts of Cannanore, and also as to the steps taken in regard to the matter by those in authority ?

(6) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the number of cases of theft that occurred in the city of Cannanore in one year, and the number of those cases in which they have been successfully inquired into ?

(7) Will the Government be pleased to call upon the colonel in command to submit a list of the Mappila sepoys that desert the regiment every month ?

(8) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain on what grounds such deserters, on return, are re-enlisted ?

(9) Will the Government be graciously pleased to pass orders transferring the Mappila sepoys from Cannanore to Burma or any other place ?

(10) If the Government is pleased to pass such orders, may not steps be taken to give early effect to such transfer ?

38. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th November, gives another recent instance of outrageous behaviour on the part of Mappila sepoys. A servant-maid, who was carrying tiffin to the record-keeper of the local taluk cutcherry, was attacked near the sepoys' hotel and wantonly robbed of the tiffin as well as of the simple ornament (tali and mani) worn by her on the neck, which ornament was cut asunder by means of a knife.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1898.

**Another instance of Mappila sepoy outrage.**

39. A correspondent to the same issue of the paper writes to it from Tellicherry to complain of the rude behaviour of the Registration and Savings Bank clerk of the local post office to persons who go there on business and of his delay in the despatch of work, and suggests that the clerk may be transferred elsewhere.

**An inefficient clerk in the Tellicherry post office.**

Appointment of passed men as adhikari and menon (karnam).

40. A Tanur correspondent writes to the same issue of the paper to say that the Periyapuram adhikari and menon have been dismissed from the service, and suggests that the vacancies should be filled by the appointment of men qualified by examinations.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1898.

Muhammadans in the public service.

41. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 27th October, with reference to an order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal relating to the appointment of a fair proportion of Muhammadans in the public service of Bengal, observes that the British Government has been issuing similar orders regarding the employment of Muhammadans, but it is regrettable that the heads of departments do not put them into practical shape but merely pigeon-hole them. "So far as this Presidency is concerned, we can safely assert that the Muhammadans here have but a small share in the public service, and in some offices there is not a single Muhammadan to be found. It is always the case that whenever any vacancy in any department occurs, it is filled either by a Brahman or some other Hindu. It is only fair that all castes should get an equal share in the public service; since men of other castes have great influence in Government offices, Muhammadans have no chance of getting any vacant post. Even European officers do not take any notice of Muhammadans, but yield to the influence of their native assistants who are mostly Brahmans and other Hindus." The editor concludes this article by asking the local Anjumans and newspapers to do their best to represent the grievances of their community to Government till they are redressed.

The Shrievalty of Madras.

42. The same paper, with reference to the Shrievalty of Madras which will fall vacant at the beginning of next year, observes that Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur was the first Muhammadan who was appointed to this post, but it was only for a year, whereas Europeans and Hindus held it for years together. Hence it is hoped that Sir Arthur Havelock will appoint some Muhammadan to the office of the Sheriff as this community has stronger claims than any other.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 20th, 1898.

Corruption in Plague department.

43. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th October. The *Madras Times* says, on the authority of one of its correspondents, that a merchant from Bangalore who recently arrived at Salem had to give an illegal gratification of Rs. 20 before he could get a pass. If this is true, the *Qasim* observes the man who received the bribe should be detected and punished severely.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1898.

Murder of the tahsildar of Hindupur.

44. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 2nd November, refers with regret to the murder of the tahsildar of Hindupur, and suggests that the culprits should be detected and punished severely, and that a pension should be granted to his dependants as an encouragement to other brother officials to perform their duty without hesitation.

Chinese and the Christian world.

45. The same paper thinks that the reason why the Chinese do not sympathise with Christians as much as they do with Muhammadans is that their religious principles as well as those of the Muhammadans are nearly alike, in that the Chinese can take more than one wife, they can divorce them and they can buy and sell slaves. They are required to lead a pious and economical life and be obedient to their parents. This the civilised Christian world laughs at. The Chinese need not put up with the caprices of their wives as Christians do. These differences in religion induce the Chinese to detest the Christians and be favourably disposed towards the Muhammadans.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1898.

Suggesting the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India.

46. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 3rd November, on the authority of one of his contemporaries, writes that 19 soldiers who have been bitten by rabid dogs were sent to the Pasteur Institute of Paris for treatment,

and that the charges incurred for sending them come to about 19,000 rupees. The paper with reference to the above asks with surprise why Government does not think of establishing a similar institute in India.

47. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th November, with reference to the process of inoculation, says that the idea that inoculation is a preservative against plague is simply fanciful. The editor asks whether inoculation will immune a man from plague if he is "fated" to die of it.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1898.

The process of inoculation.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

48. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 7th November, regrets to report that the Medical department does not relish the idea that the State should prefer men who receive their education elsewhere to those who are well trained by clever doctors in this country, and hopes that the State will avoid such an unpleasant state of things.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Nov. 7th, 1898.

A suggestion to the State of Travancore.

49. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd November, says that the people of Bangalore seeing that the measures adopted by the Government to segregate infected persons do more harm than good, held a meeting in the previous week and resolved to appoint one or two private gentlemen in each street to inspect the houses and to send the plague-stricken people to hospitals and to make arrangements to remove dead bodies and generally to inspire courage in the people. The paper calls upon the Government to come to the assistance of the committee so appointed and give them every facility in their work.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 2nd, 1898.

Efforts of the people to suppress the plague in Bangalore.

50. The same paper in another paragraph laments the condition to which the once happy Bangalore has been reduced by the plague. It says that the town has been almost deserted, trade has stopped and those that still remain in the city can hardly get their supply of necessaries. No carts arrive from the villages whose people are terribly afraid of going into the city.

The disastrous effects of the plague in Bangalore.

51. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th November, points out that owing to the rule that every death in a village should be reported to the patel and the cause of death ascertained before the dead body is disposed of, the people in the villages are put to great inconvenience, because the formality of giving information, in the first instance, to the village munsif, his conveying the information to the police station, the police then holding an investigation on the body and the obtaining of permission from the magistrate to bury or burn the body,—all this entails a great deal of delay, and the inconvenience to which the inmates of the house and the neighbours are put is very great, not to speak of the danger of keeping a dead body exposed for a long time if the death was due to plague.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 9th, 1898.

Operation of the plague rules in the villages of Mysore.

The paper, therefore, invites the attention of Government to the matter.

A correspondent from Nanjangod to the same paper gives an account of two cases of plague in that village having been cured with homely medicines by two women of the place, and says that it would be better if Government would allow home segregation instead of taking the patients to segregation hospitals.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

52. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st November, praising the Government for the various measures adopted in view to ward off and suppress the plague, hopes that Government will watch the conduct of the Plague officers who are, in the opinion of the paper, a terror to the people,

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1898.

A hint to Government regarding the plague.

inasmuch as credit or discredit due to Government with reference to the plague depends more or less on the manner in which the said officers conduct themselves in the execution of their duty.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Nov. 5th, 1898.

A hint to the Collector of Tanjore district.

53. The *Jananukulan*, of the 5th November, draws the attention of the Collector of Tanjore district to the misappropriation of lands dedicated to the temple at Tiruvarur, yielding an annual income of Rs. 15,000, which was intended by the donors for feeding the poor and giving the youngsters instruction gratis in the Vedas and the religious literature of the ancient Hindus, and hopes that the Collector will arrange for instituting the necessary inquiry in regard to the said endowment.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1898.

Remarks on the President of the Welby Commission.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th November, regrets to note that Lord Welby, the President of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the expenses of the Government of India, has not as yet submitted his report, although fourteen months have elapsed since the close of the inquiry, and concludes with the remark that the President of the Commission is in duty bound to submit his report although he has not been paid for his work.

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Nov. 8th, 1898.

A suggestion to Government regarding the plague.

55. The *India Mitran*, of the 8th November, reports that more than 90 per cent. of the ignorant people who have not had the benefit of Western civilization are of opinion that inoculation and other measures adopted by Government in connection with the plague are intended more or less to sacrifice a large number of people in view to save the precious life of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, whose health is becoming more and more unsatisfactory in consequence of old age, and that all efforts to convince such people of the real state of things will be of no avail, as they are determined to fall victims to the plague in their own houses rather than allow themselves to be taken to the segregation sheds and hospitals. The paper referring to the unpleasant incidents that recently occurred in Bangalore, Hindupur, Salem, Krishnagiri, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram and Trichinopoly, hopes that Government will be pleased to caution those men who spread all sorts of false rumours about the plague calculated to create unnecessary alarm, and to make segregation also optional.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1898.

Inquiry into the matter reported upon by Police Inspector Mr. Bappu.

56. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 31st October, suggests the advisability of the Collector of Malabar himself or the Sub-Collector holding special inquiry into the matter reported by Police Inspector Mr. Bappu against the Chirakkal Raja. He holds that this important affair should not be entrusted, for purposes of inquiry, to the tahsildar as he may, according to the usual method, call upon the adhikari for inquiry and report, and this adhikari may in his turn depute his peon to hold the inquiry.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1898.

Outrages committed by "Kabul people."

57. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, writes that some "Kabul people" on their way from Cannanore to Tellicherry forcibly dispossessed poor inhabitants on the way of their domestic animals and any other property that the depredators were able to lay their hands on. They committed similar ravages in the shops and certain houses in Tellicherry.

[Issued 23rd November 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* No. 22 OF 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 30th November 1898.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
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| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Gnanachandrika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 2,000 | Oct. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th Nov. 1898. |
| 3 | "Trichi Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | .. | 15th " " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 15th and 25th Nov. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 16th and 24th Nov. 1898. |
| 6 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 2,000 | 18th " 25th " " |
| 7 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 12th, 19th and 26th Nov. 1898. |
| 8 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 16th Nov. 1898. |
| 9 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 400 | 14th, 21st and 28th Nov. 1898. |
| 10 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 19th and 26th Nov. 1898. |
| 11 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 2,600 | 14th " 21st " " |
| 12 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 19th " 26th " " |
| 13 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,400 | 19th " 26th " " |
| 14 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 21st Nov. 1898. |
| 15 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Tiruvádi .. .. .. | 100 | 22nd " " |
| 16 | "Varavarthamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 400 | 19th " " |
| 17 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 20th " " |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th Nov. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Kalinga" .. .. .. .. | Chicacole .. .. .. | 200 | 1st June 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 19th and 26th Nov. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Nov. 1898. |
| 22 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 18th, 22nd and 25th Nov. 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 17th and 24th Nov. 1898. |
| 24 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 16th " 23rd " " |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasseri .. .. | 670 | 15th Nov. 1898. |
| 26 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 840 | 14th and 24th Nov. 1898. |
| 27 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 21st Nov. 1898. |
| 28 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 21st " " |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 29 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 12th and 19th Nov. 1898. |
| 30 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 550 | 14th, 21st and 28th Nov. 1898. |
| 31 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 16th and 23rd Nov. 1898. |
| 32 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 725 | 12th, 19th and 26th Nov. 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 33 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 14th and 21st Nov. 1898. |
| 34 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 12th " 19th " " |
| 35 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th Nov. 1898. |
| 36 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 9th, 16th and 23rd Nov. 1898. |
| 37 | "Naier-i-Asifi" .. .. .. | Mylapore, Madras .. | .. | 10th, 17th " 24th " " |
| 38 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 3rd, 7th, 14th and 17th Nov. 1898. |
| 39 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 12th and 19th Nov. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* contains an article contributed by Mustafa Kamil to *The Al-Muvayyid*, of Cairo, of which the following is an excerpt:—The submission of the Sultan to the collective note of the powers regarding the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Candia has been wrongly interpreted by his opponents who have commenced making virulent attacks upon him. Had they any sense of justice in them, they would have attacked Europe and its civilization and politics rather than the Sultan. What right have the European powers to interfere in the matters of the Sultan, and what caused them to interfere in the affairs of Crete? Why do they not interfere in Cuba and in India? Are not Spain and England Christian kingdoms? In these circumstances, all Muhammadans should take warning and should clearly understand that their safety depends on rallying round the banner of the Sultan and ceasing to place confidence in Europe. Muhammadans have hitherto been under the mistaken impression that European civilization and politics were based on the principles of preserving the balance of power and observing the principles of justice.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1898.

Comments on the withdrawal of Turkish forces from Candia.

2. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 9th November, writes thus on the Egyptian question:—The sympathy of France with Egypt is undoubtedly based on self-interested and diplomatic motives and proves her ambitious design of getting a share of the country along with England. This seems to be a foolish idea. France is always engaged in devising some plan which may lead to a rupture between England and Turkey. The *Mukhbir* observes with regret that Germany, Russia and France all have designs on the Sultan. It wants to know why the far-sighted British Government does not support the Sultan. It hopes that England may again cultivate cordial relations with Turkey, so that the Sultan may remain safe from other powers.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1898.

The Egyptian question.

3. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 23rd November, does not know why the British Government is making extensive military preparations, and suggests that these preparations may be due to the contemplated establishment of British power in Egypt.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1898.

Extensive military preparations by the British Government.

4. The same paper. A correspondent writing from Constantinople says that it is alleged that an alliance has been formed between Turkey and Germany regarding (1) Turkish trade with Germany, (2) grant of loans to Turkey if required, and (3) the evacuation of Egypt by the English.

Turkey and Germany.

5. The same paper, regarding the evacuation of Crete by the Turkish troops, says that the European powers did not fulfil their engagements but acted in a deceitful manner as regards Crete. The editor thinks that the last disturbance there is due to the powers alone.

Evacuation of Crete.

6. The same paper says that it is understood from reliable source that since the capture of Khartoom the English have become exceedingly proud and conceited and now hold the Egyptians in contempt. The editor thinks that the relations between the Egyptians and the English are getting strained day by day and that the result will possibly be a disturbance.

The English and the Egyptians.

7. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 19th November, says that the north-western frontier is again disturbed and Government is again preparing to suppress the disturbances. The editor thinks these disturbances will never be put down unless the Khyber be taken and the frontier Pathans drawn to the side of the English.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 19th, 1898.

Frontier disturbances.

8. The same paper says the English threatened to bombard the island of Crete unless the old fort and ramparts were demolished, the troops there disarmed and the Turkish troops withdrawn. But the Sultan's courageous reply refusing to do all this and declaring that even the appointment of a Governor must be subject to his approval, quieted the English.

The Cretan affairs.

9. The same paper says that the visit of the Emperor of Germany to Turkey has greatly displeased the English since they think that the Egyptian question will now be re-opened.

The visit of the Emperor of Germany to Turkey.

10. The same paper fears that the railway lines constructed by Russia in Central Asia will facilitate a Russian invasion of India.

Russian invasion on India.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

South India Mitran, *Dindigul*, Nov. 15th, 1898.

11. The *South India Mitran*, of the 15th November, regrets to note that in Periyakulam taluk and other places in the district of Madura merchants use false weights and measures with impunity, and that the Police officers instead of bringing the culprits to book, connive at the offence, being greased by the merchants, and draws the attention of the authorities to the cheating complained of.

Use of false weights and measures in the district of Madura.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Nov. 26th, 1898.

12. The *Jananukulan*, of the 26th November, referring to a number of cases in which police constables were found guilty of the very crimes they are intended to detect, observes that the moral tone of the police constablery is very unsatisfactory in consequence of the fact that the men appointed as constables, as a rule, belong to the dregs of the native community, possessing neither education nor upright character. The paper earnestly hopes that the authorities will bestow the necessary attention on the subject and reform the Police department ere long.

Necessity to reform the police constablery.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th November, reports that Thottappaya Moidu, the accused in the Chalavara theft case, is in the good graces of the police and that he has, after his admission to bail, threatened to be a source of further trouble to the people. The article also states that the head constable who framed the charge against the accused has been transferred to Tellicherry. The case is still *sub judice*, but the object of the leader is to show that the police are indifferent in the matter. To seek the assistance of a character like Moidu who is held in much dread by the people, in order to arrest culprits and runaway convicts, is not a very advisable course for the police to pursue. The special attention of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent is invited to the matter.

Chalavara theft case and the police.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1898.

14. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th November, complains of the oppression of the poor people of Manjéri by the police constables who have been newly transferred to the place. They have, all of them, been drawn from the "Reserve."

Oppression by the police constables of Manjéri.

15. The same paper reproduces a passage that appeared in the *Manorama* regarding the inconvenience to which wayfarers from Calicut Nadakkavu to Malapparamba are put by the notorious bad characters that infest those places. One such character was arrested last Thursday and taken to the police station. It is hoped that the Police Inspector and the Town Magistrate will bestow their attention on the matter.

Arrest of a notorious bad character.

16. A Chowghat correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th November, invites the attention of the local Police and Magistrate to the practice of gambling indulged in these parts generally and even in the market so near the Magistrate's Court. The people in general are put to great inconvenience thereby.

Gambling in Chowghat.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1898.

17. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 14th November, reports that housebreaking and theft are of very frequent occurrence now-a-days in the town of Calicut, and offenders are properly dealt with only when they are caught red-handed. The article hopes that Mr. Lafrenais, Inspector of Police, and the other Police officers of the place will show greater zeal in the detection of crimes in future.

Cases of theft in Calicut town.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 14th, 1898.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

18. The *Jananukulan*, of the 19th November, is sorry to hear that the district munsif of Valangaman annoys the parties and their vakils and is very unpopular.

Remarks on the district munsif of Valangaman.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Nov. 19th, 1898.

19. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 14th November, regards it as very unfortunate that official irregularities should prevail in the Palghat Munsif's Court and that documents should be found missing. The article suggests that, henceforward, copies of all non-registered documents should invariably be made, that they should be compared with the originals by the vakil and his gumastah, that both the copies and the originals should bear the signature and stamp of the court, and that the original should be handed over to the client, the copy being kept safe in the custody of the court. Such documents should, in the case of a taluk cutcherry, be kept in the treasury attached thereto.

Document missing in the Palghat Munsif's Court.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 14th, 1898.

20. A Tirúr correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th November, complains of the very late hours at which the local magistrate, M.R.Ry. T. C. Govinda Kurup, goes to and leaves the court, thus inconveniencing the parties a great deal.

Inconvenience experienced by people owing to the magistrate keeping late hours in the court.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

### (*d*) *Education.*

21. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th November, regrets to see that the different measures adopted by the Government to improve the state of Mappila education in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad have proved unsuccessful, but does not wonder at it inasmuch as the Mappila boys of those taluks to whom education is intended to be imparted are, owing to their extreme poverty, compelled to earn what little they can towards maintaining themselves and their poor family. Unless, therefore, the Government is prepared to provide for the boarding and other expenses of the poor Mappila pupils, the system of Mappila education as followed by the Government will not, says the paper, be productive of much good. Under the circumstances, the article suggests that it will be a right step in the right direction to establish industrial institutions of the nature of boarding schools in the two taluks where Mappila boys may be trained in useful works of industry. Along with such training they may be given elementary education. The attention of the Government is invited to the matter.

Mappila education.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

22. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 19th November, states that thousands of people are at present in a distressed condition being unable to get employment. The editor admits that Government cannot employ all that qualify themselves every year for the public service, and suggests the advisability of establishing agricultural schools.

A suggestion for establishing agricultural schools.

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 19th, 1898.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Nov. 14th, 1898.

Remarks on the Negapatam municipal council.

23. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 14th November, regrets to observe that the poor secretary to the Negapatam municipality was suspended at the instance of the chairman who brought to the notice of the councillors certain petty irregularities on the part of the secretary, and that the summary disposal of the case by the councillors without giving the secretary a fair opportunity to submit his explanation regarding the charges brought against him is unjust and improper, and hopes that Government will be pleased to take his case into its deep consideration.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 16th, 1898.

Insanitary condition of certain parts of the Cuddalore municipality.

24. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 16th November, regrets to state that cholera, which has recently broken out in Surappa Naickan chavady of the 3rd division and in Bandipalayam of the 2nd division, is due entirely to the most insanitary condition of the said places and the roads leading to them, which was not attended to by the Cuddalore municipality then and there in spite of frequent complaints in the papers on the subject.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1898.

A suggestion to Government regarding its attitude towards the villages to be brought under the operation of the Municipal Act.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th November, writes as follows:—It is really surprising to note that some villages do not relish the idea that their villages should be brought under the operation of the Municipal Act and made unions at a time like this when the congress aims at acquiring more and more political privileges. The reason of this is obvious. Except in the case of long-standing municipalities, the members of some of the newly-formed municipalities and unions practically enjoy little or no independence inasmuch as most of them are Government servants. In consequence of such a state of things the sanitary and other arrangements made by Government in such villages do not produce the desired effect and are repugnant to the feelings of the villagers. It is a thousand pities that Government has done little or nothing to enlighten the people living in such parts of the country as do not enjoy the blessings of civilization; nor does it encourage the Vernacular newspapers which are calculated to do the noble work of educating the masses. If the Government be pleased to leave the internal management of the villages to the inhabitants themselves and to refrain from exercising strict official control over them for some time, we are morally certain that the people in the mofussil will welcome the operation of the Municipal Act as a blessing conferred upon them, and that the object of Government will be gained in the long run.

AGNIKULATHITHAN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1898.

A complaint against the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.

26. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 26th November, is sorry to hear that the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, wrote to the Superintendent of the Workshop at Perambúr and got one of the servants of the Madras Railway Company dismissed on the score that he had given vent to his feelings at the hubbub caused in his house by the Municipal officers in connection with a recent plague case in Washermanpettah, and that a grave-yard kanakapillai living in the said house was dismissed for his not having taken the inmates of the infected house to the segregation shed. The paper dwells at length on the injustice of the procedure adopted in the case of the two poor persons in question.

A suggestion to the Madras municipality.

27. The same paper suggests the desirability of getting notices, orders etc., issued by the Madras municipality from time to time published in the Vernacular newspapers for the information of the public at large, and hopes that the Madras municipality will follow the example of the Local Government in purchasing all the Vernacular newspapers which will enable that body to know then and there what the grievances of the people are and what they think of its administration.

28. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th November, referring to the constitution and working of the district and taluk boards in Malabar, says that, if certain desirable changes are not effected in the system of working these boards, no good purpose can be served by them except putting Government to unnecessary expenditure. It remarks that the majority of the members of the district board are generally tahsildars and landlords who have no experience in local self-government and whose seats on the board are due to their influence with some of the high officials in the district. It appears that these members do not generally give out their independent opinion on matters coming before the board for fear of incurring the displeasure of the president and the vice-president, but only nod assent to what the latter say. The article, while commenting upon the matter at some length, suggests that for the efficient working of the local boards they should be remodelled on an electoral basis, at least half the members thereof being returned by the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 26th, 1898.

Elective franchise to be granted to the local boards.

29. Another leader in the same issue of the paper comments upon the unsatisfactory state of the Vaccination department in Malabar and remarks that the irregularities prevailing in the department are mainly due to the vaccinators being inefficient, ill-educated and ill-paid. The attention of the President of the Malabar District Board is invited to the necessity of reorganising the department by the introduction of educated men on higher salaries.

Unsatisfactory state of the Vaccination department in Malabar.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

30. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 12th November, says that railway companies derive a comparatively larger profit from third-class passengers than from first and second class passengers, and suggests the advisability of making arrangements for the greater ease and comfort of the third-class passengers.

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

Suggesting the advisability of making better arrangements for third-class passengers.

### (*k*) *General.*

31. The *Trichi Nesan*, of the 15th November, suggests the desirability of opening a post office at Samayapuram (Trichinopoly district) in consideration of the fact that there is a temple therein which is visited by hundreds of devotees on Tuesdays and Fridays, that large fairs are held weekly, that there is a police station, and that public officers often halt at that place.

TRICHI NESAN, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 15th, 1898.

Desirability of opening a post office at Samayapuram (Trichinopoly district).

32. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 16th November, regrets to report that mutton is sold indiscriminately in Puduppalayam, Manjakuppam, Tiruppápuliyúr and other places adjoining the kasba town of Cuddalore, the very sight of which is most repulsive to the vegetarians who deem it an unbearable nuisance, and hopes that separate places like markets screened from public view will be set apart for the sale of such articles.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 16th, 1898.

Objection to the sale of meat in places other than markets.

33. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th November, arguing in favour of the question of separating the judicial from the executive functions, makes a reference to the letter of the Honourable Mr. Ratnasabhapati Pillai to the Secretary to the Government and states that Diwan Bahadur Raghunadha Rao held the same view. It enumerates his suggestions for making it feasible to separate the said functions without at the same time increasing the Government expenditure to any great extent. The paper concludes that, as the gentlemen named above know all about the country and

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1898.

Separation of judicial and executive functions.

have gained a sound experience in the responsible positions which they held, their views must be regarded as authoritative, and believes that, if the measures which they have suggested should be carried out, the country would become more prosperous.

The plague and the collection of kists in Maddikarra.

34. A correspondent to the same paper writes from Maddikarra, Pattikonda taluk, Kurnool district, that, as plague is prevalent in the outlying villages, the ryots are not able to procure advances on cotton, either cleaned or uncleaned, for paying Government kists. Money-lenders are not inclined to lend money to the cultivators as the plague panic impels them to regard life as very uncertain. So the correspondent requests the Government to postpone the collection of kists for two months.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1898.

Misconduct of subordinate officials on plague duty.

35. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th November, says that it has often heard of the dishonest conduct of the subordinate officials on plague duty, who, while examining passengers, exact bribes from them, threatening them with detention on refusal. If this be true and if for a paltry four-anna piece plague patients are let into a large town by such rogues, the paper exclaims "how great will be the mischief done!" It prays that the Plague Commissioner will carefully inquire into the matter and extirpate such infamous villainy.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1898.

Irregularities in the Talipparamba post office.

36. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th November, complains of the irregularities in the Talipparamba post office, and requests that the Superintendent may be pleased to pass orders transferring the local postmaster.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1898.

Branch post offices.

37. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th November, complains of the great irregularities in the delivery of newspapers and postal articles by branch post offices, and instances the hard case of an applicant to a peon's place under the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, Coimbatore range, having had to lose the appointment owing to the irregularity in the delivery to him of a certain communication. This incident, if true, reveals a state of affairs in the management of branch post offices, which demands the attention of the authorities concerned.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

Strained relations between the Kavalappara Nethiar and the manager.

38. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th November, regards it as very unfortunate that the relations between the Kavalappara Nethiar and the manager are very strained. Such strained relations tell much against the tenants and dependents of the Nethiar and prevent the management of the estate being smoothly carried on. This unfortunate state of affairs is said to be the result of the undue interference of the manager in matters relating to the Kottaram (palace). The manager, though honest and able, is old enough to be retired on pension. The article suggests that another person may be appointed as manager in place of the present one who may be retired, and invites, therefore, the attention of the Collector to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1898.

Atrocities of the Pathakkalas of Anjerakandi.

39. An Anjerakandi correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th November, complains of the atrocities committed upon poor tenants and labourers of that place by the Pathakkalas (members of an old and wealthy Mappila family) whose acts of high-handedness and injustice are second only to those of the Mappila sepoys of Cannanore in point of enormity.

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

Kabul and the English.

40. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 12th November, mentions that in the workshops at Kabul, in which machines of various kinds are manufactured, many people earn their livelihood, and gladly notes that in a country, which was once the

centre of bloodshed and disturbances, callings are now pursued tending to develop its civilization and resources. This, the editor says, is due to the English alone.

41. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 10th November. A correspondent writes that the ignorant folk of Madras indulge in wild speculations and conjectures as regards inoculation, saying that the Queen-Empress is ill and that it is proposed to kill several thousands of people as a sacrifice to restore her to health. Inoculation has been invented as the easiest mode of killing the required number by the injection of poison into their bodies.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1898.

The process of inoculation.

42. The same paper, with reference to the brutal murder of the tahsildar of Hindupur, concurs with the *Madras Times* in the suggestion that Government should in such cases grant pensions to the widows of the victims, and hopes that Government will sanction some pension for the unfortunate widow of the late tahsildar of Hindupur as a token of its appreciation of his services.

The murder of the tahsildar of Hindupur.

43. The same paper states that a Hindu, who came from Bangalore and has stayed in Tiruvattur High Road, has suddenly been attacked with high fever and that buboes also appeared in his neck, and says it is expedient that in future no one from Bangalore should be allowed to come to Madras, and that as long as this rule is not adopted Madras will be exposed to danger.

Imported plague cases in Madras.

44. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th November, in disapproving of the Plague Commission appointed in England under the presidency of Professor Fraser, remarks that, as many eminent doctors have already made inquiries as to the plague, the Commission will not produce any good result, but cost India a great deal of money.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 14th, 1898.

Plague Commission.

45. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 23rd November, gratefully approves of the G.O. regarding the grant of a holiday for the birthday of the Prophet.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1898.

G.O. regarding the birthday of the Prophet.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

46. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 21st November, dwelling at length on the uselessness of depending on the statement made by the prisoner in his defence, observes that the prisoner is likely to tell a number of lies in view to bring to trouble the witnesses who depose in favour of prosecution, and that it is highly expedient that there should be an enactment to prevent such an unpleasant state of things as the Evidence Act at present does not seem to contain any provision on the subject, and concludes with the remark that the new amendment of the Evidence Act is totally useless and will subject the accused to danger and that ridiculous consequences will be the result.

SAJJANA PATRIKA, *Negapatam*, Nov. 21st, 1898.

Remarks on the amendment of the Indian Evidence Act.

47. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th November, reviewing the judgment of Justices Parsons and Ranade in a case of marriage between a little girl 3½ years old and a boy 7 years old performed by the mother of the bride during the absence of the father and against his will, remarks that it is very undesirable that the legal privileges of the father should be encroached upon by others, and hopes that the legislature will enact a rule that no person shall have a right to perform the marriage of any girl without the permission of her father as long as he discharges his legal responsibilities and has not lost his legal rights by any misconduct.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1898.

A suggestion for a provision in the Hindu law.

## IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Nov. 17th, 1898.

48. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 17th November, says that one reason why segregation is objected to by the people is that when they have once been taken out of their houses they cannot get back the things that were in their houses safe. The paper therefore suggests that those entrusted with the work of disinfecting the houses should make a list in duplicate of all furniture and other things found in the house and have it signed by the owners as well as by the chief disinfecting officer and a copy of it should be delivered to the owner, the other being retained by the officers, so that if any article is missing the Government may make good the loss.

The reason why segregation is distasteful to the people.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Nov. 23rd, 1898.

49. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd November, after pointing out the various evils to which segregation gives rise on account of the fear and ignorance of the people, expresses great satisfaction at the verbal orders passed by the Plague Commissioner of Mysore making segregation optional, and hopes that he will stick to the resolution and not cancel his order as was done on a former occasion.

The people of Mysore overjoyed at the order making segregation optional.

50. The same paper does not agree with those who maintain that the Government was not justified in firing upon the rioters in Ganjám, but says that the responsible officers acted with the greatest amount of tact and gave orders for firing upon the crowd only when all other means of quieting it had failed and when the situation became critical.

The recent riot in Seringapatam.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1898.

51. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th November, reports that, owing to the piracy generally committed on the sea situate between Munambu Pallippuram and Ayyikkodu near Cochin, trade by sea between Cochin and its northern parts is rendered quite unsafe. In spite of the measures adopted last year to put down such piracy, the vessels loaded with bags of rice, sugar, etc., belonging to Messrs. Kadankandi Moidin Kutti and Maliyakkal Kadir Haji were some time during this month plundered and despoiled of their cargo. The owners of the vessels have put in petitions regarding the subject to the British Resident, Police Superintendent of the Cochin State, the Diwan of the Travancore State and the Cochin Deputy Collector. The attention of the authorities concerned is invited to the matter.

Piracy committed near Cochin.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

52. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th November, says that it is understood that Mr. Crawford, the late Acting Resident at Hyderabad, will be appointed to act for Mr. Cunningham as Foreign Secretary, and hopes that during his tenure of office there will be peace in Hyderabad, and His Highness the Nizam have the opportunity of expressing his historical love to the Imperial Government.

Mr. Crawford, the late Acting Resident at Hyderabad.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1898.

53. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 9th November, writes that some are pleased and many are displeased at the return of Mr. Plowden to Hyderabad. No doubt several beneficial changes have taken place during his time. Many officers belonging to foreign provinces who were in power in Hyderabad were removed from their appointments. If the ill-feeling now supposed to exist between His Highness the Nizam and the Prime Minister be removed through Mr. Plowden, then he will be regarded as the patron of Hyderabad.

Mr. Plowden's return to Hyderabad.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1898.

54. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 23rd November, says that it is rumoured that Mr. Plowden will probably succeed the present Lieutenant-Governor of Burma when the latter retires during January next, and hopes that the rumour will become a fact since Mr. Plowden is very painstaking and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Plowden and the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma.

## V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

55. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 12th November, says that the British Government, which has been for many years past considering how to improve the land under cultivation and how to better the condition of the indebted cultivators in India, has as yet done nothing. The editor thinks that manure is the only thing that will improve the land and cause it to yield more than it has hitherto done. If it be used largely, the condition of cultivators will be bettered.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

The indebtedness of the cultivators in India.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

56. The *Agnikulathithan*, of the 12th November, observes that the people are greatly alarmed at the hubbub caused by the Plague officers, however sincere they may be, and suggests the desirability of asking some one of the respectable men living in the neighbourhood of the house visited by the plague to help the Plague officers in explaining beforehand to the inmates of the infected house the object of the measures to be adopted by the officers, and of directing native sepoys of good behaviour and trustworthy men among the people to guard such houses instead of deputing Police officers for the work.

Agnikulathithan, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1898.

A hint to Government regarding the plague.

57. The *Lokopakari*, of the 18th November, suggests to Government the desirability of requiring all the inhabitants of a village to vacate it with their goods as soon as cases of plague occur in it, and occupy any other uninfected area they please, so that the dwelling-houses of the infected village may be thoroughly disinfected during the absence of its inhabitants, and observes that such a measure will save the expense of maintaining an establishment, etc., for the suppression of the epidemic in such a village and relieve the Government as well as the inhabitants of a good deal of labour and trouble.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1898.

A suggestion to Government regarding the plague.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, referring to the fact that the Madras Government has asked the Government of India to help the Madras municipality with a loan of two lakhs of rupees enabling it to adopt the necessary measures for combating the plague, does not relish the idea of the said sum being paid as a loan repayable, as it does not stand to reason that the poor inhabitants of Madras, who are not responsible for the spread of the plague which has travelled from foreign countries, should be saddled with the expenses necessary for its suppression. The paper concludes with the remark that it is incumbent on Government to do all in its power to save the people from the ravages of the epidemic, and that it is but just and proper that Government should pay *gratis* a moiety at least of the money required by the Madras municipality to adopt the necessary measures in connection with the plague.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1898.

Necessity on the part of Government to render the Madras municipality pecuniary help in connection with the plague.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st November, draws the attention of the Madras University to the Government order which permits Government servants of the various sects of the Hindu community to take their own days for the Krishna Jayanti holiday, and hopes that the Madras University will not hold the B.L. degree examination on the Pongal day.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1898.

A suggestion to the Madras University.

60. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 14th November, suggests the desirability of instructing the illiterate section of the people of Malabar in regard to the efficacy of anti-plague inoculation by causing a series of lectures on the subject to be delivered by competent men. Intending

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 14th, 1898.

Dread of anti-plague inoculation.

lecturers are invited to communicate with the editor of the paper within 15 days, showing what remuneration, if any, they require for their services. The article also suggests that Sanitary officers in the municipality should be required to lecture to the people.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 23rd, 1898.

The Cannanore plague.

61. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd November, regrets to hear that the proposal of the authorities to transfer the 25th Regiment from Cannanore to Bangalore has been deferred for one year owing to the plague in Bangalore. It says that this regiment, which is composed of ignorant and mischievous Mappilas, is termed the "plague of Cannanore" and is more dreaded by the local inhabitants than the plague itself. The article refers at length to the mischievous propensities of these Mappila sepoys and the abortive measures employed by the people to check them, and remarks that it is a wonder that the Government shows so much indifference to this public grievance which has been a subject of frequent comment and correspondence in the papers for a long time.

KERALA CHANDRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1898.

The approaching National Congress.

62. A leader in the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 24th November, referring to the approaching Indian National Congress and commenting upon the usefulness of that institution, says that the indifference of the Malayalis in the matter of collecting funds and electing delegates is very reprehensible. The opinion is expressed that, as it is very difficult for the Calicut Congress committee to collect, by public subscriptions, Rs. 3,000, which is the sum allotted to Malabar, they should either make house-to-house collections or divide the district into different divisions and appoint some zealous and earnest workers to make collections in their respective divisions.

[Issued 8th December 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* No. 23 of 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending 15th December 1898.

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| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TAMIL.** | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 1st Dec. 1898. |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Trichi Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | .. | 1st ,, ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 5th Dec. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd and 10th Dec. 1898. |
| 6 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,100 | 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 8th Dec. 1898. |
| 8 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 2,000 | 2nd and 9th Dec. 1898. |
| 9 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 3rd Dec. 1898. |
| 10 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 30th Nov. and 7th Dec. 1898. |
| 11 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 5th Dec. 1898. |
| 12 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 400 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 3rd and 10th Dec. 1898. |
| 14 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 1st Dec. 1898. |
| 15 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 27th Nov. 1898. |
| 16 | "Varavarthamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 400 | 5th and 26th Nov. 1898. |
| 17 | "Prapanja Mitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 2,000 | 9th Dec. 1898. |
| 18 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 2,600 | 28th Nov. and 5th Dec. 1898. |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 19 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 30th Nov. and 2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 12th Dec. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Hindujanasamakarini" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 384 | Nov. 1898. |
| 21 | "Messenger of Truth" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 4,000 | Dec. ,, |
| 22 | "Satwasadhani" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 250 | Nov. ,, |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Vignanavardhani" .. .. .. | Rayadrug .. .. .. | 100—150 | 15th and 31st Oct. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | Not known. | 26th Nov. and 6th Dec. 1898. |
| 25 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 3rd and 10th Dec. 1898. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 470 | 29th Nov. and 2nd, 6th, 9th and 13th Dec. 1898. |
| 27 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 600 | 30th ,, ,, 3rd, 7th and 10th Dec. 1898. |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 1st, 8th and 15th Dec. 1898. |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 30th Nov. and 7th Dec. 1898. |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasseri .. .. | 670 | 5th Dec. 1898. |
| 31 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 840 | 4th ,, ,, |
| 32 | "Nazrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 30th Nov. 1898. |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 1st Dec. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 34 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 3rd Dec. 1898. |
| 35 | "Manorama" .. .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 550 | 5th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 7th Dec. 1898. |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 725 | 3rd and 10th Dec. 1898. |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 38 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 28th Nov. and 5th and 12th Dec. 1898. |
| 39 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 26th ,, ,, 3rd Dec. 1898. |
| 40 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 41 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 200 | 4th Dec. 1898. |
| 42 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 7th ,, ,, |
| 43 | "Naier-i-Asifi" .. .. .. | Mylapore, Madras .. | .. | 1st and 8th Dec. 1898. |
| 44 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 17th and 21st Nov. 1898. |
| 45 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 26th Nov. and 3rd Dec. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 26th November, says that the European powers are very ambitious and that among these England ranks first. She has made innumerable conquests already and yet it is understood that she intends making further conquests.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 26th, 1898.

The alleged ambition of the European powers.

2. The *Alhami*, of the 27th November, writes that from information received from reliable sources it is clear that the British have become very proud since the victory at Khartoom and regard the natives of Egypt with contempt. It is feared that this hostility between the English and Egyptians will end in serious fighting. The Egyptians are not to be blamed for this. The present crisis requires that the Egyptians should be friendly with the English, though it is certain that the English are not pleased with the Khedive for his having undertaken a journey to Constantinople. The English press goes to the absurd length of saying that the Khedive will be deposed and that the war preparations in England are directed against Egypt. At any rate, the Egyptian question will assume a serious aspect in the near future. The Egyptian papers are inciting the Egyptians to be prepared for the opposition of the British.

Alhami, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1898.

The Egyptian question.

3. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 3rd December, as regards the victory over the Durvishes and subsequent alleged massacre of captives by the English, says that as Napolean Bonaparte, at the close of the 18th century, cast a slur on Western civilization by putting to death all prisoners of war, so the Soudanese battalions at Omdurman acted at the close of the 19th century.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, Dec. 3rd, 1898.

The alleged massacre of prisoners of war at Omdurman.

4. The same paper. The *Oudh Akhbar* refers to the order of the Government of India for repairing the fortifications on the frontier, and hopes that special attention will be paid to the fortifications at Malakhand and that the forts at Somana, Lochart and Gulistan will be renewed so that the frontier tribes may not be able to take them.

Order for repairing the fortifications on the frontier.

5. The same paper. The *Vakil-i-Hind* hears that a mission will shortly be sent to Kabul under the orders of Lord Curzon and believes that Lord Curzon will put an end to the troubles caused by the Afridis and thus save the people of India from being burdened by additional taxes on their account.

A proposed mission to Kabul.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

6. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 6th December, complains that the police of his place (Proddatur, Cuddapah) are not working efficiently. The burglars that committed a theft of Rs. 10,000 some time ago have not as yet been arrested. On the 21st of November another instance of burglary took place and considerable property was lost. For some time past many serious crimes have been committed in this locality. The police are engaged more in getting hold of nuisance cases and other trifling offences, while the perpetrators of heinous crimes are successfully evading justice.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1898.

Inefficiency of the police in Proddatur (Cuddapah).

7. The *Alhami*, of the 27th November, says that the Police department requires considerable overhauling. The pay of its subordinate officers such as sub-inspectors, deputy inspectors, constables and chowkidars

Alhami, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1898.

Suggesting certain reforms in the Police department.

is very inadequate. It is useless for Government to expect honesty from low-paid officers who receive Rs. 7 and 5 monthly. It is merely for this reason that respectable men and persons of good moral character do not join this department; for no constable can get any promotion in the police unless he acts against his own conscience. The Police department has become very notorious. It can only be reformed in one way, *i.e.*, by appointing men of high respectability and morality on high salaries. Another defect to which attention is drawn is that the police does not act up to the adage "Prevention is better than cure." In other words, the force does not try to prevent any offence being committed, but it makes inquiry into offences after they have been committed.

*(b) Courts.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1898.

Remarks on the acquittal of the accused in a theft case.

8. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, referring to a case in which one Thottapaya Moidu was charged before the Stationary Magistrate of Angadipuram with house-breaking and theft at night, says that the magistrate was not justified in having disbelieved the story of the prosecution and the evidence of the prosecution witnesses and acquitted the accused without even examining any witness for the defence. The article while criticising the judgment of the magistrate as well as the conduct of the police who inquired into the matter and charged the accused, remarks that the acquittal of the accused on his plea that the case was a maliciously concocted one, and that too in the face of the strong evidence adduced by the prosecution, was very unjust. The opinion is expressed that if the Sessions Court does not interfere in the matter and do justice, the vagaries of the police will be more and more oppressive to the people.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1898.

Punishment to those who use obscene language on the public roads.

9. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 7th December, writes that a native has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two weeks by the Presidency Magistrate, Black Town, for using obscene language on the public roads, and hopes that blackguards like this man who take pleasure in using such language will be awarded deterrent and exemplary punishment.

*(d) Education.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

Suggestions regarding Mappila education.

10. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 5th December, notices with pleasure the measures devised by Government for encouraging Mappila education in Malabar and suggests for the consideration of Mr. Parsons, who is reported to have been appointed Special Commissioner in connection with the Mappila education, that when the Mappila Training school is transferred to Malapuram, its standard should be raised from the Malayalam Special Upper Primary grade to the English Lower Secondary grade, as the present standard will not create a taste in them for higher education. This will not put the Government to any additional expenditure, for the services of the students undergoing training might, with advantage, be utilised for teaching the 1st, 2nd and 3rd forms.

*(e) Local and Municipal.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Dec. 3rd, 1898.

A remark against the Tanjore municipality.

11. The *Jananukulan*, of the 3rd December, referring to Suit No. 273 of 1897 in which the Tanjore municipality was directed by the district munsif of Tanjore to pay the plaintiff Rs. 10 his damages as well as his costs, condemns the Tanjore municipality for neglect of duty, and exhorts the people to meet and move that the total cost of the suit should not be met with from the Municipal fund, which is public money, in view to teach the municipality a sharp lesson.

12. The *South Indian Mitran*, of the 5th December, writes:—There is a Local Fund choultry in the town of Dindigul. It is usually occupied by Government officials who go on circuit; other travellers do not generally resort to it. We suggest the desirability of demanding rent from Government officials for the days during which they halt there, as they draw travelling allowance, and from other travellers who may choose to stay there for more than a prescribed number of days, so that the income derived from these sources will enable the authorities to engage a paid watchman to be in charge of the choultry.

SOUTH INDIAN MITRAN, *Dindigul*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

Remarks on a Local Fund choultry in Dindigul.

13. The same paper regrets to report that the grievances of the people often expressed in its columns are unheeded by the authorities, and hopes that the chairman of the local municipality will turn his attention to the sanitation of Dindigul, which is very unsatisfactory in spite of the fact that there is a sanitary inspector on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

A suggestion to the Chairman of the Dindigul municipality.

14. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th December, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the several petitions which he receives about certain irregularities in connection with the election of municipal councillors. It hopes that the Collector will institute proper inquiries about these and particularly about the one he seems to have received in connection with the election of Mr. Rego as a municipal councillor of Cannanore.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 7th, 1898.

Collector of Malabar to inquire into the irregularities connected with the election of a councillor of the Cannanore municipality.

### (*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

15. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 5th December, observes that although the Madras Government has spent nearly 3½ crores of rupees in connection with the Survey and Settlement department for 1897–98, yet the condition of the landholders instead of improving has begun to decline. This, it observes, is due to the increase in land revenue and the absence of a permanent settlement.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

Remarks on the Survey and Settlement department.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th December, referring to one of the speeches delivered by Lord Curzon in England, in which he dwelt on the necessity of opening more railways in India, observes as follows:—Railways are no doubt beneficial to the people in various ways. The dark side of the picture should not be ignored. As about eight crores of rupees are paid annually to the railway shareholders in England out of the taxes collected from the people of India, in the shape of interest for the capital laid on the railways in this country, as railway materials are to be purchased in England, as several Englishmen earn much by being the directors of Indian Railway Companies and by being employed under such companies as Railway officers, and as English merchants can manage to carry on their trade even in villages if railways are more and more extended, it is evident that England is greatly benefited by Indian railways. It is therefore that capitalists in England continually induce the Government of India to open railways in this country. In these circumstances we suggest to Government the desirability of raising small loans in this country, though at a higher rate of interest, and of extending railways by degrees, so that the interest paid by Government may not go to foreign countries to the detriment of India. This idea will not suggest itself to self-interested Englishmen.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1898.

Reflections on the opening of railways in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1898.

17. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, observes that the action of Mr. Dance in recommending Government to dispense with the service of Mr. Sita Rao Pantulu, Special Deputy Collector, is in the opinion of the public not judicious, inasmuch as the work of acquiring lands will be finished sooner if there are two Deputy Collectors and the various cases can be properly inquired into and justice meted out to the parties.

Special Deputy Collector Sita Rao Pantulu to be retained for acquiring lands for the Calicut-Cannanore Railway.

*(j) Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1898.

18. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, states that tappers for sweet toddy are put to great inconvenience owing to the delay in getting the trees numbered by the abkári officials and the consequent interruption to their work and trade. It further states that this irregularity is characteristic of the range of the new local Sub-Inspector Mr. K. V. Kannan Nair.

Grievances of the toddy-drawers of Cannanore.

*(k) General.*

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Dec. 1st, 1898.

19. The *India Mitran*, of the 1st December, dwelling at length on the dangers of defective inoculation and on the evils of house-to-house search by European soldiers, hopes that Government will adopt the necessary measures for watching that inoculation is not made compulsory, and that persons are carefully examined by Medical officers before they are inoculated, and that Government will avoid engaging the services of soldiers in house-to-house search as their very presence fills the minds of the masses with fear and is the cause of great consternation and disturbance.

A suggestion to Government regarding the plague.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1898.

20. The *Lokopakari*, of the 2nd December, reports as follows:—It is to be regretted that the Plague officers are guilty of misdemeanour. A certain gentleman who got himself inoculated twice in Bellary was compelled to take a passport at Arkonam by an European Medical officer who said that passengers from Bellary should take passports in spite of their being inoculated. When the said passenger who had arrived at Cuddalore on the 20th ultimo was about to leave that place for Kumbakónam on the 23rd idem, the railway guard at Cuddalore marked the word "Plague" on his ticket in red ink. The poor passenger was surrounded to his great annoyance by the Plague officers on his reaching Kumbakónam. While Government has ruled that those who hold inoculation certificates should be permitted to proceed without being required to take passports, why did the Plague officers in question harass the poor passenger in this manner? Will such a conduct on the part of the Plague officers encourage men to get themselves inoculated? It is therefore earnestly hoped that the Plague officers found guilty of such irregularities will be deservedly punished.

Objectionable procedure on the part of the Plague officers.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1898.

21. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 3rd December, suggests to the Plague Commissioner the desirability of sending some of the Plague officers street after street and asking the people whether they are willing to get themselves inoculated.

A suggestion to the Plague Commissioner.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1898.

22. A correspondent from Proddatur (Cuddapah district) to the *Sasilekha*, of the 6th December, writes that some fifty persons are now required to present themselves for medical examination before the doctor (apothecary) of this place for having been in contact with plague patients. The apothecary is, therefore, unable to attend to his usual work satisfactorily. The correspondent prays that the Government will appoint another apothecary to attend to the plague measures and cases.

Wanted another apothecary.

23. The *Vignanavardhani*, of the 15th October, referring to the bribery case against Khanderau in connection with the free advances granted to poor ryots from the famine charity fund in the village of Gonabavi, Rayadurgam taluk, says that the tahsildar recorded the depositions of the editor of the paper and of some poor ryots, and forwarded the records to the Collector, but nothing has come out of it. The money that ought to have been given to the poor ryots has not yet been recovered from the bribe-taker and returned to them. The paper is surprised to see that a bribe case should be left undecided for one whole year, and thinks that Khanderau is therefore a lucky man. It hopes that justice will be done soon.

Bribery case against Khanderau, a village accountant.

VIGNANAVARDHANI, *Rayadrug*, Oct. 15th, 1898.

24. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 5th December, complains of the frequent transfers of hospital assistants from one district to another without any cause, and also of the hardships to which they are subjected to by their official superiors. The hospital assistants who are employed on plague or other special duty and who have no permanent appointment are, it appears, put to great difficulties (in the matter of drawing their allowances) by the authorities under whom they are employed. The correspondent invites the attention of Government to the necessity of redressing the grievances of the hospital assistants above referred to.

Grievances of hospital assistants.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

25. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 26th November, says that it is complained that a dealer in opium at Muradabad sells the drug as he pleases and asks the authorities of the place to mend matters if what is said is correct.

Complaining that opium-sellers at Muradabad sell it as they please.

MULK-O-MILLAT, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 26th, 1898.

26. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th November, writes on the authority of its correspondent (name not mentioned) that adulterated ghee, which is extensively sold in bazaars, causes different epidemic diseases to break out, and suggests the advisability of passing an enactment prohibiting its sale.

Adulterated ghee.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 17th, 1898.

27. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th November, regarding the plague at Bangalore observes that those who are fated to die of plague are dying and must under any circumstances die. The public are put to great inconvenience and hardship on account of the plague measures that are now being introduced. These measures instead of doing any good have caused much mischief and bloodshed.

The plague.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 28th, 1898.

The same paper writes that owing to the rumours that are being circulated in Madras in connection with the plague the public, especially the female section, are panic-stricken. The effect of the unjust orders and improper management of the Government is that of pouring oil on fire.

28. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 1st December, writes that during the times of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock's predecessors, the claims of Muhammadans on high and responsible posts were sadly ignored. It may be justly admitted that during the present administration things have changed and that now Sir Arthur Havelock appreciates the claims of capable Muhammadans. Previously to the present administration the appointments of Sheriff and of Revenue officer of the municipality once monopolized by members of other nationalities have lately been given to Muhammadans. Besides His Excellency has appointed a young educated Muhammadan as an Assistant Superintendent of Police and another highly respectable young man as a Deputy Collector. In consequence of these appointments Sir Arthur has achieved wide popularity during the short period of his administration. The editor winds up his article by requesting His Excellency to nominate a Muhammadan to the Shrievalty on its falling vacant next year and direct the

Muhammadans in the public service.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1898.

heads of departments to see that the claims of educated Muhammadans are not set aside or overlooked.

Grant of a holiday to Muhammadans on the birthday of their Prophet.

29. The same paper says that the recent Government order relating to the grant of a holiday to Muhammadans on the birthday of their Prophet cannot be viewed with approval.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

Recent riots in Seringapatam and Ganjám.

30. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 5th December. A Mysore correspondent, with reference to an article on the recent riots in Seringapatam and Ganjám, contributed by a Bangalore correspondent, writes thus:—"I do not wish to contradict the statements of your Bangalore correspondent; for he, with a view to court the favour of Government, misrepresents the real events that took place in Seringapatam and Ganjám, when he states that the inhabitants of those places were the aggressors and that Government was quite just in having recourse to volley-firing. Should I attempt to contradict the above statements, I should be considered guilty of harbouring hostile feelings towards Government, and I do not know how I might be dealt with. I was an eye-witness of the sorry spectacle at Ganjám. It is beyond doubt that the people of Ganjám acted very rashly, but it is also true that the Government officials dealt with them very unjustly and cruelly. The procedure adopted by Government now-a-days is no doubt high-handed and merciless. The people are, with reference to the action of Government officials and the reserve police force, repeating this couplet—

"'You (Government) commit injustice and exercise oppression and then complain against people.

"'It is true, sir; times and manners are changed.'"

Plague at Bangalore.

31. The same paper, with reference to the plague at Bangalore, observes that the "unlawful interference" of Government and its tormenting regulations are the direct outcome of the general unrest. Had these measures been not so strict and cruel, people would have had no reason to throw the dead bodies of their relatives and friends into the streets, and into the enclosures of their houses and gardens.

The evil results of plague measures.

32. The same paper, on the same subject of plague, writes that the murder of the Hindupur tahsildar has been the result of the plague measures adopted by Government. These measures instead of checking the disease have been the cause of riots and bloodshed.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1898.

The Shrievalty of Madras.

33. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 8th December, on the authority of the *Madras Mail*, writes:—"Contrary to our expectations, Mr. W. E. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., Chemists and Druggists, has been appointed Sheriff for the next year. It is much to be regretted that the Muhammadan community has been disappointed this time and for this we are very sorry and have serious cause of complaint against the nomination."

Rules regarding the pilgrimage to Hedjaz.

34. The same paper, with reference to the orders issued by Government in regard to the pilgrimage of intending pilgrims to Hedjaz this year, observes that this order will meet with the approval of the enlightened portion of the Muhammadan community and the ignorant mass will take it an encroachment on their religious liberty, and therefore it is suggested that the leading members of the community should use their best endeavours to conciliate their co-religionists and create good-will in their hearts towards Government. The *Naier* in conclusion suggests that Government relax the rules in favour of those obstinate people who, in spite of the friendly advice of Government, are at all hazards bent upon going on the pilgrimage and issue similar orders to its subordinate officials.

## III.—Legislation.

35. A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 5th December, says that a correspondent has written to the paper that a Mappila girl of ten years of age living in Pudukkaya, near Niliswaram, has been in the family way these four or five months and such cases no action can, perhaps, be taken under the Age of Consent Act.

A case in which action should be taken under the Age of Consent Act.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

## IV.—Native States.

36. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 5th December, suggests to the authorities the desirability of guarding with sufficient police constables the place between the eastern part of the Asumbu hill and the sea-shore, and thinks that the recent dacoity would not have taken place at Varizur had there been an efficient police establishment at the place referred to.

A suggestion to the Travancore State.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

37. Certain correspondents to the *Nilalochani*, of the 5th December, regret to state that the conduct of the Plague officers is anything but satisfactory, and that they are found guilty of the most serious offences committed with sinister motives, and as an instance in point cite the following case, which they say is rumoured in the district:—When a Nattukottai Chetti accompanied by his wife arrived at Keeranur Kulathur, one of the inspection stations appointed by the State of Pudukkóttai, he was directed by the Medical officer of the place to stay there for ten days as he was infected in the doctor's opinion. The Medical officer in charge of the station promised to let him go in the event of his paying him a certain amount. The poor man, who had no money with him at the time, offered his valuable ring as bribe. The officer refused to accept the gift and demanded ready cash. When the traveller pleaded inability to pay money on the spot and promised to remit the sum demanded on his reaching Pudukkóttai, the inexorable officer suggested to the traveller that he might leave his wife and ring at the station until he could go to Pudukkóttai and return with the promised amount. Though the traveller was stung to the quick at the suggestion, yet finding no other course open to him he ran post-haste to Pudukkóttai, leaving the ring and his wife at the station, brought the money demanded of him and redeemed his wife and the ring thereafter.

The alleged misconduct of a Plague medical officer.

Nilalochani, *Negapatam*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

The correspondents dwelling at length on the heinousness of the offence described above, earnestly hope that Government will adopt the necessary measures to put a stop to such a disagreeable state of things.

38. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 1st December, does not approve of the recent order of the Mysore Government making segregation entirely optional, and allowing patients to be segregated in their own houses. It says that if in any town or village there should be any large number of attacks, Government will find it impossible to prevent communication between inmates of the affected houses and those of others. It further points out that the people's dread of segregation is entirely due to their not having seen the conveniences of the segregation camps and the care with which the patients are treated there.

The abolition of segregation in Mysore.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Dec. 1st, 1898.

39. A correspondent to the same paper from the village of French Rocks in Mysore complains that plague is making terrible havoc in that village although a great many of the inhabitants have fled away or are camping out. He says that, with the exception of scavengers, there are no men to carry the corpses to the cemetery and the people suffer great hardships on account of the difficulty in getting the necessaries of life. The correspondent invites the immediate attention of the authorities to the matter.

Plague in the village of French Rocks.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 15th, 1898.

Plague in certain villages in Mysore.

40. Correspondents of the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 15th December, from the villages of Dommasundra and French Rocks in Mysore, complain that plague is making great havoc in those villages and that the authorities have not yet made arrangements to disinfect the houses or to do anything to help the people in tiding over the calamity. The houses that have been abandoned are said to be plundered by thieves, and the correspondents therefore call the attention of the Government to the matter.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Dec. 1st, 1898.

Disapproving of the amalgamation of Malayalam schools with English schools in the Cochin State.

41. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st December, invites the attention of the Diwan of Cochin to the evil consequences which are likely to follow from amalgamating Malayalam schools with English ones. It observes that as Malayalam is the mother-tongue of the Cochin public, and as it is with the aid of the mother-tongue that boys are able to master a foreign language, care should be taken to ground them thoroughly in their mother-tongue at the very beginning.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Dec. 3rd, 1898.

Complaining of the want of drugs in some of the hospitals in Travancore.

42. An article in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 3rd December, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to certain hospitals, in the Travancore State, which are not furnished with medicines and to the great inconvenience the people undergo in consequence. It observes that this state of things is due to the negligence of the officer who is responsible for the distribution of medicines to the various hospitals.

Revenue department in Travancore.

43. A leader in the same issue of the paper observes, with reference to Mr. Rees' review of the Travancore administration, that, in order to have equal justice meted out to the people, the services of superannuated and old-fashioned officials must be dispensed with and the eligibility for the higher posts should not be restricted to any one particular community. It further observes that no permanent improvement can be made in the Revenue department, which is very defective in various points, unless the whole department is thoroughly reorganised.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

Remarks on a circular issued by the Travancore High Court.

44. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 5th December, referring to a circular issued by the Travancore High Court for the better investigation of crimes such as murder, dacoity, etc., observes that if the same system is introduced into the British State the investigation of such crimes by the police will be improved and there will be no fear of anybody tampering with the evidence. According to this system the magistrates have to visit the scene of the offence themselves and institute proper inquiries on the spot. It further observes that the magistrates at present do not take the trouble of making any personal investigation in such cases as the High Court often gives judgment without paying any attention whatever to the evidence obtained by the magistrates from local investigation.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1898.

Some objections to the proposed war against the tribes on the north-western frontier.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th December, regrets to hear of the preparation on the part of the Government of India to quell the disturbance caused by the "Mad Fakir" on the north-western frontier near the Himalayas, and asserts that the contemplated war will only involve India in deeper debt and subject the poor Indians to greater sufferings, not to speak of the loss of the precious lives of men and horses and camels that may die in enormous numbers in consequence of cold and other adverse climatic conditions, while the advantages would be few even if the English should gain the day, as the territories to be acquired are hilly and capable of yielding little or nothing and as the tribes

to be conquered are rude and uncivilized. The paper concludes with the remark that Government will do well to be content with the present vast Indian Empire, the administration of which is not an easy thing, and to devote all its attention and energy to the amelioration of the condition of its Indian subjects whose grievances are manifold, and that the wars like the proposed one must necessarily prevent Government from adopting such measures as will promote the welfare of its subjects; for Government will have little or no time to turn its attention to the administration of this country when it is engaged in useless and expensive wars.

**Partiality on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers.**

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, observes as follows:—It is to be regretted that the Ministers of Her Majesty the Gracious Queen-Empress of India are extremely partial to the people of the islands of Fernandez and St. Vincent in having granted them enormous pecuniary help in consideration of the loss said to be sustained by the people in consequence of a hurricane, while they refused to render the poor Indians any help last year when they were groaning under a great national calamity. All the help that we received was only from the people of England and not from Government. It is an admitted fact that England does not derive from such islands as are above referred to even one-hundredth part of the advantage derived from India. All that we want England to do is nothing but *justice* and not favour. Does it stand to reason and is it just and proper that poor India should be saddled with the heavy expenses of the recent frontier war which was undertaken in view to prevent the Russians from prevailing upon the tribes inhabiting the territories on the north-western frontier to become their allies? While the Ministers are too ready to favour the European population of the islands in question and render them voluntary aid, they are extremely reluctant to do us even bare justice. The secret is that the Ministers are afraid that the people of those islands would throw off England's yoke and assert their independence, whereas they know too well that the Indians are mute creatures.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1898.

**Remarks on the late Famine Commission.**

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th December, writes as follows:—There is no Government on the face of the earth so merciful, wise and powerful as the British Government. It is really strange that the subjects of such an excellent Government are frequently worried by famine. How is it that the countries of Europe do not suffer from famine so often as India? At the time when Lord Elgin appointed a Famine Commission last year, the people thought that the Commission would inquire into the real causes of the frequent occurrence of famine in India and suggest preventive measures. We now understand that the object of the Commission was quite different. Government is of opinion that to ward off famine is as impossible as to prevent the occurrence of any phenomenon in nature, that the people of this country have no other alternative than to groan under the effects of famine, and that the only course open to Government is to render the famine-stricken people the necessary pecuniary aid out of the amount of taxes collected from the people themselves. What a strange opinion this is! Nothing will induce us to agree to this opinion. We are morally certain that famine will entirely disappear from the land if Government rules this country like other countries, treating the people with justice, minimising the taxes levied on them, giving the representatives of the people due share in the administration of the country and adopting the necessary measures to favour the progress of indigenous trade and commerce, by preventing the interference of foreigners. Had the Famine Commission been appointed for concerting such measures it would have been really beneficial. We cannot resist the conviction that the expense incurred in connection with the recent Commission which was appointed merely to revise the existing Famine Code is a waste, and that the work done by the said Commission could have been done by any one of the Secretaries to Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1898.

48. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd December, descanting on the poverty-stricken condition of most of the ryots in India, says that their poverty is due to the following causes :—

Poverty in India.

(1) The land-tax being increased almost 50 per cent. every 30 years.

(2) The ryots being ousted from their fields in default of payment.

(3) The ryot having to pay the tax whether there be a crop or not. He is consequently driven to the money-lender, who allows the principal sum advanced to increase immensely by adding compound interest to it and the debt continues unpaid for many generations and if anything remains of the produce after the payment of the taxes, it is carried away by the creditor.

The paper says that it is possible only for the Government to rescue the cultivator from such a condition and suggests the following measures :—

(1) The constant increase of taxes under the plea of settlement should be discontinued. This measure will have a wholesome influence on the ryot to improve the fertility of his lands diligently.

(2) The irrigation channels feeding the fields should be kept always in good order.

(3) The Government should relieve the ryot from the trouble and turmoil caused by the subordinate revenue officials and allow him fair time to enable him to strike an advantageous bargain for the sale of his produce before paying taxes.

(4) A few agricultural banks should be established in certain chosen localities. Much good will result to the ryots who may borrow from those banks when necessary and pay back in due time.

If the British Government shrinks from taking such steps, it shall have to spend lakhs, nay crores, of rupees, whenever famine makes its dreadful appearance, to relieve the sufferings of the dying thousands. If the amount it may have to spend on a single occasion, in that way, is expended on channel works, etc., the Government, it says, will not be under the necessity of having to spend even a pie on droughts.

[Issued 24th December 1898.]

*CONFIDENTIAL.* No. 24 OF 1898.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

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| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 1 | "Viveka Chintamani" .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 800 | Nov. 1898. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Satya Vartamani" .. .. | Pasumalai .. .. .. | 600 | 15th Dec. 1898, |
| 3 | "Trichi Nesan" .. .. .. | Trichinopoly .. .. | .. | 15th " " |
| 4 | "Kalanidhi" .. .. .. .. | Coimbatore .. .. | 150 | 15th " " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "South Indian Mitran" .. .. | Dindigul .. .. .. | 600 | 15th and 25th Dec. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Vettikkodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 17th and 24th Dec. 1898. |
| 7 | "Vikata Dutan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 1,100 | 17th Dec. 1898. |
| 8 | "Arya Jana Priyan" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 500 | 1st, 16th and 24th Dec. 1898. |
| 9 | "Lokopakari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 2,000 | 16th and 23rd Dec. 1898. |
| 10 | "Agnikulathithan" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 12th, 20th and 27th Dec. 1898. |
| 11 | "Prapanja Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 2,000 | 16th and 23rd Dec. 1898. |
| 12 | "Desabhimani" .. .. .. | Cuddalore .. .. .. | 320 | 14th Dec. 1898. |
| 13 | "Nilalochani" .. .. .. | Negapatam .. .. | 250 | 12th and 19th Dec. 1898. |
| 14 | "Sajjana Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. | 400 | 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1898. |
| 15 | "Jananukulan" .. .. .. | Tanjore .. .. .. | 200 | 17th and 24th Dec. 1898. |
| 16 | "India Mitran" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 100 | 8th, 15th and 22nd Dec. 1898. |
| 17 | "Viveka Thivakaran" .. .. | Tiruchengódu .. .. | 400 | 4th and 18th Dec. 1898. |
| 18 | "Travancore Abhimani" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 2,600 | 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1898. |
| 19 | "Varavarthamani" .. .. .. | Pollachi .. .. .. | 400 | 10th, 17th " 24th " " |
| | *Tri-weekly.* | | | |
| 20 | "Swadesamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 900 | 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 26th and 28th Dec. 1898. |
| | **TELUGU.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 21 | "Dheeranjani" .. .. .. | Atmakur .. .. .. | 100 | 1st Dec. 1898. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 22 | "Kistna News" .. .. .. | Bezwada .. .. .. | Not known. | 13th and 20th Dec. 1898. |
| 23 | "Sanmarga Bodhini" .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 350 | 17th " 24th " " |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 600 | 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th Dec. 1898. |
| 25 | "Sasilekha" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 470 | 16th, 20th, 23rd " 27th " " |
| | **CANARESE.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 26 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 3,000 | 22nd and 29th Dec. 1898. |
| 27 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 800 | 14th " 21st " " |
| | **MALAYALAM.** | | | |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 28 | "Malayali" .. .. .. .. | Tangasseri .. .. | 670 | 15th Dec. 1898. |
| 29 | "Kerala Chandrika" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 840 | 13th " " |
| 30 | "Nasrani Dipika" .. .. .. | Mannanam .. .. | 500 | 10th and 20th Dec. 1898. |
| 31 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 255 | 11th " 21st " " |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Malayala Manorama" .. .. | Kóttayam .. .. | 1,000 | 10th, 17th and 24th Dec. 1898. |
| 33 | "Manorama" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 550 | 12th, 19th " 26th " " |
| 34 | "Kerala Sanchari" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 700 | 14th and 21st Dec. 1898. |
| 35 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 725 | 17th " 24th " " |
| | **HINDUSTANI.** | | | |
| 36 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 800 | 19th and 26th Dec. 1898. |
| 37 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. .. | 600 | 10th " 17th " " |
| 38 | "Tilism-i-Hairat" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 50 | 5th Dec. 1898. |
| 39 | "Alhami" .. .. .. .. | Ice House Road, Madras .. | 200 | 11th and 21st Dec. 1898. |
| 40 | "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan" .. .. .. | Rayapet, Madras .. | 550 | 21st Dec. 1898. |
| 41 | "Naier-i-Asifi" .. .. .. | Mylapore, Madras .. | .. | 15th and 22nd Dec. 1898. |
| 42 | "Qasim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 550 | 28th Nov. and 1st Dec. 1898. |
| 43 | "Mulk-o-Millat" .. .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 150 | 10th Dec. 1898. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Mulk-o-Millat*, of the 10th December, with reference to the alleged renewal of troubles on the frontier, says that it behoves Lord Curzon to hand over the management of the districts which were included in India during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Sing, or to take possession of the Khyber Pass. Unless this be done, the editor is of opinion that fighting about the pass will never cease.

Mulk-o-Millat, *Hyderabad*, Dec. 10th, 1898.

The alleged renewal of troubles on the frontier.

2. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st December, with reference to the rumour of the opening of a college at Khartoum cabled by "Reuter," observes that the British are mere guests in Egypt and the attempt to establish their supremacy there will be fruitless. The hoisting of the British flag along with the Egyptian standard after the victory at Khartoum was a mere sign of their victory, but no proof of their permanent occupation of Egypt. The establishment of a college by the British at Khartoum, based on mere political motives, will not apparently be welcomed by the Egyptians.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1898.

The opening of a college at Khartoum.

## II.—Home Administration.

### (*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Jananukulan*, of the 24th December, referring to a number of cases in which the Police officers were found guilty of tormenting the accused in view to compel them to say they were guilty of certain offences, observes with deep regret that the Police officers do not serve the purpose for which they are intended, and hopes that Government will spare no pains in reforming the Police department ere long.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Dec. 24th, 1898.

A remark on the Police officers.

4. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th December, complains that appointments of Assistant Superintendents of Police are conferred on European youths who are incapable of passing higher examinations in the Civil and Military departments, and that in the case of natives, even though learned and possessing robust physique, this favour is denied them. Of late, the Governor graciously declared to appoint native gentlemen also as Assistant Superintendents if they passed the examinations prescribed. Accordingly three Brahmins and one Eurasian sent in their applications. The Police Inspector took their measurements and found two of them satisfying the conditions. They were required to present themselves before the doctor for medical examination on the 20th of November. The very same day the Chief Secretary to the Government wrote to him that the Government did not want to examine them. Thus were the four applicants somehow got rid of. It hears that two European youths are invited for service and that they alone are being examined. This is all very surprising, says the paper, and it remarks that such a course of conduct does not become the Government. There is no doubt, it says, that the two young men will pass the examination and will get appointed as Assistant Superintendents of Police. What is the necessity of any examination for them asks the paper. Their white skin, and the fact of their being connected with some influential European officers as relatives or friends, are sufficient recommendations for such appointments. The paper concludes that though the Government is quite willing to give the people higher appointments, misfortune is standing in their way.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1898.

Police Assistant Superintendents.

5. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st December, bitterly complains against the high-handed actions of the police generally, and mentions as a further proof of this, a case in which the police at Bombay caused the

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Dec. 1st, 1898.

The high-handedness alleged to be practised by the police.

death of an accused party while extorting confession and threw the body on the road to escape being charged for the murder. The culprits—a jamadar and another officer—have, however, been arrested and placed in custody. The editor asks the authorities to inflict exemplary punishment on them.

*(b) Courts.*

PRAPANJA MITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1898.

Remarks on the present system of appointing jurors.

6. The *Prapanja Mitran*, of the 23rd December, states as follows:—It is to be regretted that those who are appointed jurors in the mofussil are, as a rule, incompetent to discharge the onerous duty that devolves on them, inasmuch as the list of men qualified to sit as jurors is now being prepared by the karnam and other village officers under the orders of the tahsildar. Miscarriage of justice is the inevitable result of this system. It is desirable that the list of men competent to serve as jurors should be prepared either by the District Court or by the Collector's office in future. It is hoped that the authorities will bestow the necessary attention on this subject.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1898.

Acting against the Age of Consent Act.

7. The *Alhami*, of the 11th December, approves of the sentence of imprisonment awarded by the Calcutta High Court to the culprit who by cohabitation with his young wife, who was under the age of consent, caused her death and thinks that the sentence should have been still more severe and that the parents of the deceased should have also been punished for allowing the crime.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1898.

Two European doctors charged with kicking a native servant.

8. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st December, writes that Drs. Flening and Copcutt, attached to the Military Station Hospital at Calcutta, were charged with kicking their native servant and injuring his left leg, and that notwithstanding the evidence of the Alipur Police Hospital doctor as to the serious nature of the injury, it is reported that the case will be compromised by the payment of a couple of rupees to the injured person. With reference to the above the *Mukhbir* remarks that this is a non-compoundable offence and that the accused should either be punished or acquitted. If the case be allowed to be compromised by the payment of a rupee or two to the poor servant, European gentlemen will continue the practice of assaulting natives. It is therefore advisable that justice should be done and exemplary punishment inflicted on the accused.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1898.

Encroachment on the religious rites by a Judge.

9. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 22nd December, with reference to the flat refusal of the Sessions Judge of Dacca to allow an interval of five minutes to a Muhammadan juror to say his prayers, observes that this encroachment on religious rites by the Judge was condemnable. It is incumbent on the Bengal Government to make a thorough inquiry into the affair and if no proper notice be taken of the above matter, it will wound the feelings of Muhammadans very much.

*(d) Education.*

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Dec. 12th, 1898.

A suggestion to the Madras University.

10. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 12th December, suggests to the authorities the desirability of holding the Matriculation and F.A. examinations of the Madras University at Nagercoil, in consideration of the fact that the candidates who have to go from South Travancore to Trivandrum to attend the said examinations are put to great inconvenience owing to want of sufficient accommodation at Trivandrum.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 12th, 1898.

Disapproving of the appointment of Mr. Parsons as a Commissioner to concert measures for Mappila education.

11. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 12th December, states as follows, with reference to the commission appointed for concerting measures for Mappila education:—It is indeed surprising to hear that Mr. Parsons is appointed a Commissioner to concert measures for Mappila education.

Although the Government has spent many lakhs of rupees in connection with Mappila education, still no results to any appreciable extent are forthcoming; such being the case the appointment of an officer on such a high salary is unnecessary. The opinion of the Director of Public Instruction and of Mr. Dance, Collector of Malabar, who have much experience in these matters, is already before the Government. When there is no money in the country to meet the special wants of the people in this time of famine and pestilence, it is highly desirable that such large and unnecessary expense should be avoided. If any measures are to be taken, they can easily be managed by the Collector or the Sub-Collector of Malappuram while they are on circuit. If this large amount of money is spent so as to mitigate the evils of poverty among the Mappilas, then there will be at least some good. Such being the case the appointment of this commission is an unnecessary expense.

The editor is also of the same opinion.

Kerala Patrika, Calicut, Dec. 17th, 1896.

Remarks upon the Government order passed in connection with the late Mappila riots at Manjéri.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, states, with reference to the Government order passed in connection with the late Mappila riots at Manjéri, that the cause of these riots is the backward state of education among the Mappilas and the hardships they are made to suffer by their jenmies. It hopes that the Government will take steps to remedy these evils.

Nasrani Dipika, Mannanam, Dec. 20th, 1896.

Noting that in the recent Matriculation and F.A. examinations held at Kóttayam there were only very few question papers in some of the covers.

13. A paragraph in the *Nasrani Dipika*, of the 20th December, states that during the recent Matriculation and F.A. examinations held at the Kóttayam C.M.S. College, when the cover containing the Geometry question papers was opened only four or five Geometry papers were found in it and the remaining papers were on another subject and consequently the questions in Geometry had to be dictated to the candidates.

### (e) *Local and Municipal.*

Desabhimani, Cuddalore, Dec. 14th, 1896.

A complaint against the union of Tiruchengódu.

14. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 14th December, accuses the present chairman of the union of Tiruchengódu of indifference and neglect of duty, and regrets to note that sanitation in particular is not properly attended to, in spite of the fact that the chairman spared no pains in enhancing the taxes paid by the inhabitants.

Kerala Patrika, Calicut, Dec. 24th, 1896.

Complaints about the tax-collectors of the Calicut municipality and some suggestions to avoid those evils.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, while noticing with pleasure some of the changes which the Municipal Secretary of Calicut has made in the Municipal office, observes that there are some points to which the secretary has not directed his attention. The Menons who collect the municipal taxes give the people a good deal of trouble. Notices informing tax-payers that they are to pay their taxes within fifteen days from the date of the notice are served only one or two days before the final date. As these are served during the absence of the male members of the house, the fact is very often not brought to the notice of the head of the house. To rich persons a small fine would not matter much; but with the poor people it is different and they have to suffer a good deal. These frauds can be detected only by the authorities concerned and if they make it a point to inspect how many bills have been served by each Menon daily, and if they will enforce that the date of serving the bill should be entered in it, there will be no cause of complaint by the people. Further, some of the Menons take more money than is properly due from some persons and give receipt for only the amount due. It hopes that the authorities concerned will take proper measures to remedy those evils.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 21st, 1898.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st December, with reference to the election of Mr. A. Chathu as Municipal Secretary of the Tellicherry municipality, observes that the election of Mr. Chathu is on the whole a judicious and well advised one. The Collector and the Sub-Collector have strongly recommended Mr. Chathu to Government, and it hopes that the Government will not raise any objection to this appointment as the Tellicherry municipality is at present sorely in need of an able and energetic secretary.

Approving of the election of Mr. A. Chathu as Municipal Secretary of the Tellicherry municipality.

ALWAMI, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1898.

17. The *Alhami*, of the 11th December, says that the Bombay municipality having spent its funds in exterminating the plague is now hard-pressed for money and suggests to the Government of India that it should help the municipality in the same way as European Governments do for defraying the charges incurred on account of epidemic diseases in Europe.

Bombay municipality and the plague.

### (g) *Forests.*

VARAVARTHAMANI, *Pollachi*, Dec. 17th, 1898.

18. The *Varavarthamani*, of the 17th December, regrets to note that the elephants of the south forest in the district of Coimbatore devastate the crops on the adjacent patta lands and prove dangerous to the lives of the labourers working in the neighbouring fields, and hopes that the authorities will adopt the necessary measures to redress the grievances of the people.

Coimbatore south forest grievances.

### (h) *Railways.*

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Dec. 22nd, 1898.

19. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 22nd December, complains of the difficulties and inconveniences the third-class passengers are put to owing to want of sufficient accommodation at the Kumbakónam railway station premises, and hopes that the authorities will bestow the necessary attention on the subject.

A suggestion to the Railway authorities about Kumbakónam railway station.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1898.

20. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the great trouble and inconvenience to which the passengers are exposed on account of the rude behaviour and other misdemeanours of the Calicut railway station orderly, Kanaran Nair, and it hopes that the authorities concerned will see to this and transfer Kanaran Nair to some other place.

The inconvenience of the passengers on account of the rude behaviour of the Calicut railway station orderly.

### (i) *Public Works.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 14th, 1898.

21. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 14th December, regrets to observe that the tank in the village of Vilayampattu, Chengam division, Tiruvannámalai taluk, does not serve the purpose for which it is intended as the two sluices attached to it are out of order and cannot retain sufficient quantity of water to enable the poor villagers to carry on their agricultural operations, and that the absence of good roads between the said village and the neighbouring villages subjects the inhabitants to inconveniences and difficulties which can be better imagined than described, particularly during the rainy season.

Necessity to attend to the repair of the tank in Vilayampattu, Tiruvannámalai taluk.

### (k) *General.*

INDIA MITRAN, *Tiruvádi*, Dec. 15th, 1898.

22. The *India Mitran*, of the 15th December, writes:—European soldiers in India are not deservedly punished by Judges for their atrocities; their misdemeanour is more or less due to the view taken by the English papers of the natives of India. It is no wonder that European soldiers as well as English papers look down upon the natives of this country, as Sir George Hamilton himself has remarked that India is peopled by savages,

Remarks on European soldiers in India.

It is earnestly hoped that the next Viceroy, who is reported to be an "expert in politics," will redress the grievances of the people and adopt such measures as will promote the happiness of his subjects.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1898.

23. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th December, says:—Although eight lakhs of rupees have been spent in connection with the Agricultural College at Saidapet since its establishment, how are the agricultural classes of the community benefited thereby? It is only very few of the students that received their education in the said college that are employed as managers of coffee plantations, while the others are employed in places where they have little or no occasion to make use of their knowledge of agriculture. Unless Government adopts the necessary measures to point out to the agricultural classes the striking difference between the agricultural operations conducted on scientific basis and those carried on otherwise, the peasants are not likely to improve and the money spent on the Agricultural College is a waste.

A remark on the Agricultural College at Saidapet.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1898.

24. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 17th December, referring to the reply made by the Honourable Mr. Forbes to the Honourable Mr. Subba Rao Pantulu's query at the last meeting of the Legislative Council about the conduct of Messrs. Hogg and Francis of the 4th Hussars, Secunderabad division, that Government had no information on the subject and that a report would be called for, observes as follows:—It is surprising to hear that Government is not aware of the disturbance in question although it took place 7 or 8 months ago. It is not complimentary to Government to plead ignorance of such a strange incident as the one referred to by the Hon'ble Native Member. It is hoped that Government will be more diligent in such matters for the proper administration of justice, as the atrocities of soldiers are heard of almost everywhere.

A remark on the reply to the Honourable Mr. Subba Rao Pantulu's query at the last meeting of the Legislative Council about Messrs. Hogg and Francis of the 4th Hussars, Secunderabad division.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1898.

25. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th December, finds fault with the Tramway authorities for their allowing passengers to stand on the footboards attached to the cars, which is dangerous, and hopes that the authorities will not allow men to get into the cars when there is no room in them, and will arrange to run separate cars exclusively for the use of women.

A suggestion to the Tramway authorities.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Dec. 24th, 1898.

26. The *Jananukulan*, of the 24th December, reports that one Davarajachariyar, who is employed as a clerk in the office of the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvádi, is a member of a company named the "Mathanthara Elakkoottoo Cheettoo Company" (monthly auction joint stock company), and that the said clerk and one Mr. Sadasiva Tiruvadiar, the president of the company, are at variance with each other in connection with an auction. The paper thinks that the connection of the said clerk with the company is against the rules regulating the personal conduct of public servants, and concludes with the remark that the conduct of the clerk in question is highly suspicious, as he pays the company a monthly subscription of Rs. 25 while his monthly salary is only Rs. 15. The paper hopes that the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvádi will bestow the necessary attention on the subject and do the needful.

A complaint against a clerk of the office of the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvádi.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1898.

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th December, referring to the question put by the Honourable Mr. P. Ratnasabapathy Pillai at the last meeting of the Legislative Council whether the rupees coined before 1840 are rejected in the railway booking offices and to the reply given by the Honourable Mr. Stokes, writes as follows:—There is little or no use in merely putting a question of this kind. Some of the rupees tendered to the railway

Reflections on the question put by the Honourable Mr. P. Ratnasabapathy Pillai at the last meeting of the Legislative Council about the rupees coined before 1840.

station-masters by the poor villagers are likely to be the rupees coined before 1840, inasmuch as they have currency only in the mofussil and have no occasion to reach the Paper Currency office in Madras. The difficulty and disappointment the poor villagers are put to when the coins tendered by them are rejected by the Railway authorities can be better imagined than described. It is hoped that Government will issue orders that station-masters, bank agents and other officers should receive the rupees coined before 1840 as well as light and counterfeit coins and remit them to the Paper Currency office, instead of directing such authorities to return them to the parties who are not responsible for the technical defect noticed in them, so that in the course of a few years all objectionable coins will cease to exist. It is hoped that Honourable Members of the Legislative Council will see this suggestion carried out at the next meeting of the Council.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Dec. 14th, 1898.

Calling the attention of the authorities to the practice of gambling carried on near the Mahé ferry.

28. A Mahé correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th December, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the great inconvenience and dangers which the passers-by are subject to, owing to the vagabonds of the place carrying on gambling on the public road near the Mahé ferry. He states that no respectable persons are allowed to pass by unmolested and the petty thefts which now and then take place in the vicinity are, he states, due to the same cause.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1898.

The vagaries of the vagabonds of Calicut and how to stop the same.

29. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, states that it is a well-known fact that Calicut is infested with vagabonds of all description who of late have become imperious and overbearing owing to negligence of the local sub-magistrates. After Mr. Chandan was posted thither as sub-magistrate, the persecution of respectable men and women by these vagabonds has decreased to a considerable extent owing to the severe punishment which he metes out to them. Consequently it is highly desirable that Mr. Chandan should be made to continue at Calicut for some time longer, and the correspondent hopes that the Collector will see to this.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 24th, 1898.

Disapproving of the proposed removal of the Post office of Calicut from its present place.

30. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, observes that it will be a source of great trouble to the people to remove the Post office of Calicut from its present place to another building near the Telegraph office. It appears the inhabitants of the place have petitioned the authorities to have the Post office removed to a building near the railway station. It is highly desirable that the authorities concerned will consider the matter and do the needful.

Alhami, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1898.

Landlords and land-taxes.

31. The *Alhami*, of the 11th December, thinks that the reason why landlords get involved in pecuniary difficulties is that Government collects land-tax in cash and not in kind. The editor suggests the advisability of collecting the taxes in kind instead of in cash as hitherto.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1898.

Interpellations in the local Legislative Council.

32. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 22nd December, says that the reply of Government to the question put by the Muhammadan member of the local Legislative Council as to the reform of the Madrasa-i-Azam is far from satisfactory. The above question has been before Government for several years. It is a matter for regret that neither the Director of Public Instruction nor the Government has paid any attention to this important question. It is not clear why Government is so slow in redressing the grievances of Muhammadans. For four years the question of the transfer of the building of the Madrasa has been under consideration. Now that Dr. Duncan has submitted his proposals, it is hoped that Government will consider them at an early date and put them into practical shape. The *Naier* further says that Government has given the same stereotyped answer to the question relating to the paucity of Muhammadans in the Revenue department of the

public service, and remarks that young Muhammadan graduates should be given every encouragement by Government. Most of them who are unsupported will not get promotion unless somebody helps them. Unless Government promotes educated Muhammadans it will be clear that it is afraid of the other section of its subjects who predominate in the public service.

## III.—Legislation.

33. The *Prapanja Mitran*, of the 23rd December, objects to the passing of the Bill for the compulsory registration of births and deaths in villages on the ground that the contemplated Act is likely to give room to vexatious prosecutions and subject the poor and ignorant villagers to inconvenience and hardship, and suggests the desirability of appointing officers who should be directed to go from village to village and record births and deaths after due inquiry, instead of making it compulsory on the part of the inhabitants to report the occurrence of births and deaths in their houses.

Prapanja Mitran, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1898.

A protest against the passing of the Bill for the compulsory registration of births and deaths in villages.

34. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th December, dilating on the advantages of registration of births and deaths in villages, agrees with the Honourable Mr. Sankara Subbier in thinking that Government and not the villagers is to be blamed for the unsatisfactory manner in which the register of births and deaths in villages has hitherto been kept. The paper observes that the villagers who are totally ignorant of law should not be expected to go to the registrar of births and deaths and get occurrences of death recorded in their registers at the time of mourning, and contradicts the statement made by the Honourable Mr. Ratnasabapathy Pillai that the villagers are sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the proposed measure in regard to the compulsory registration of births and deaths in villages, by referring to a case in which an European of Madras who pleaded ignorance of law was fined for his not having reported a birth in his house. The paper further observes that while the Europeans living in the Presidency town plead ignorance of law, it does not stand to reason that the poor and illiterate villagers should be taken to task for such ignorance. The paper concludes with the remark that registration of births and deaths in villages should not be made compulsory on the part of the villagers, and that the village officers should be directed to make the necessary enquiry and report such occurrences to the officers appointed for the purpose.

Arya Jana Priyan, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1898.

Remarks on the Bill for the compulsory registration of births and deaths in villages.

35. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st December, referring to the Sub-Court of Cochin, states as follows:—In accordance with the order of the Government to appoint a Deputy Collector with the powers of a First-class Magistrate and Sub-Judge in place of a permanent Sub-Judge at Cochin, the seven amsams of Manappuram had to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Palghat Sub-Judge. The inconvenience and troubles to which the people are subject owing to this arrangement are very great. The people living at Manappuram have to come all the way to Palghat. As the Sub-Judge and the Deputy Collector are one and the same person, he is not able to do justice to his work as Sub-Judge. As a Revenue officer he has to be out on circuit at least for six months in the year and consequently his time to look into matters judicial is indeed very limited. Another source of trouble is the constant transfer of Deputy Collectors. When a new man comes, he has to be invested with the powers of a Sub-Judge by the Government which takes some time. Sometimes the Deputy Collector of Wynaad is placed in charge of Cochin also and he can find no time to perform his duties satisfactorily, and the consequence is the people suffer great hardships. It appears that the

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Dec. 21st, 1898.

The inconvenience the people are subject to owing to the want of a permanent Sub-Judge at Cochin.

people of Cochin have resolved to send a petition to Government requesting the Government to appoint a permanent Sub-Judge for Cochin, and to bring the seven amsams of Manappuram under his jurisdiction and to give to the sheristadar the powers of a deputy tahsildar. It hopes that the Government will approve of this and comply with the request of the people.

## IV.—Native States.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Dec. 19th, 1898.

Certain grievances of some of the subjects of the State of Travancore.

36. The inhabitants of certain villages in the State of Travancore regret to observe as follows in the *Travancore Abhimani* of the 19th December:—Although we are the subjects of the State of Travancore, we do not enjoy the privileges which the other subjects of the State enjoy. As we are left unguarded on the north owing to the absence of proper boundaries on that side separating the territories occupied by us from those belonging to the British subjects, we are harassed by the Maravars and other marauders, and are obliged to pay excise duty as British subjects for tobacco and other articles. We therefore pray that the Maharaja will redress our grievances ere long.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, Dec. 10th, 1898.

The way in which inoculation should be carried on in Travancore State.

37. A paragraph in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 10th December, points out how inoculation should be carried on in the Travancore State, so as not to cause any disturbance among the people. The Government should, it states, select some trustworthy hospital assistants and compounders and place them under a medical officer who enjoys the confidence of both the public and the Government. They should then go from place to place and with the assistance of the local authorities try to impress upon the minds of the people the advantages of inoculation by a short speech and then inoculate those who are willing to undergo the operation.

Kerala Mitram, *Cochin*, Dec. 21st, 1898.

Drawing the attention of the Diwan of Cochin to the want of some canals for the use of the cultivators.

38. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, while referring to the good and beneficial work which Mr. Rajagopalachari, Diwan of Cochin, has done during the last two years, invites his attention to the following grievance of the people of Cochin:—The cultivators of Chellanum, Andikatavu, Kandikatavu, etc., suffer much owing to the absence of a canal to carry off the surplus water from the fields. A petition, to have a canal opened, has been presented to the Government by the cultivators of the aforesaid places and the Government had sanctioned the construction of a canal. But when the canal in the course of its construction reached the fields belonging to the Tirumala Devaswam, a petition was sent by that Devaswam to the Government stating that they were not willing to have a canal opened through their fields, and thus the work fell through and nothing has been done in the matter up to this time. Mr. Rajagopalachari will, we hope, see to this and have the necessary canals opened for the use of the cultivators.

Malayala Manorama, *Kóttayam*, Dec. 24th, 1898.

Some suggestions regarding the recent circular of the Travancore High Court for the better investigation of crimes.

39. A correspondent of the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 24th December, referring to the recent circular of the Travancore High Court for the better investigation of crimes, observes that the magistrates do not at all take any interest in investigating into crimes, such as murder, dacoity, etc., themselves, but leave everything in the hands of the police who, according to their whim and caprice, collect evidence and the magistrates only weigh such evidence and decide the cases. It hopes that the Government will take steps to find out whether the magistrates act in accordance with the new circular and in cases of default take proper measures to set them right.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

40. The *Lokopakari*, of the 23rd December, observes as follows:—The condition of the poor peasants of this country is most deplorable. Most of them are driven to the painful necessity of mortgaging their plough and other agricultural implements, and are unable to pay the Circar dues, to purchase seed-grain and to maintain their families. The Revenue officers spare no pains in recovering from the ryots their kist by adopting coercive measures. Although Government has saved many ryots by opening relief works and by granting remission of kist, it has yet to do a good deal more. It should adopt the necessary measures for supplying the peasants with sufficient quantity of water to enable them to carry on their agricultural operations with considerable facility. As the ryots are put to great inconvenience and have to secure the good-will of several persons if they are to get loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, it is desirable that Collectors should go to the several villages of their districts, personally satisfy themselves as to the real condition of the peasants through the village accountants, munsifs, etc., and sanction loans then and there to the deserving. Government will do well to teach the villagers the art of agriculture by prescribing as text-books manuals on agriculture in such of the village schools as seek its pecuniary aid and to encourage the poor ryots, instead of rich agriculturists, to cultivate waste and poramboke lands.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1898.

Certain suggestions to Government in regard to the improvement of the condition of the peasants.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, suggests to Government the desirability of getting the proceedings of the local Legislative Council translated into the several vernaculars and published for the information of the public.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1898.

A suggestion to Government regarding the proceedings of the local Legislative Council.

42. The *Lokopakari*, of the 16th December, referring to a case in which two female coolies, the natives of this Presidency, who refused to sign in Penang an agreement to work in that place for the space of a year, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months by the magistrate of Penang and dilating on the unreasonableness of the punishment, requests the Madras Government to rule that no female cooly should be taken to Penang, Singapore and other places from this Presidency, unless the terms of agreement are clearly explained to her in the presence of the village munsif and her consent duly obtained.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1898.

A suggestion to Government regarding the female coolies that are taken to Singapore, Penang and other places.

43. The Talipparamba correspondent of the *Manorama*, of the 26th December, states that in Natuvil Desam of Chalil amsam, 12 miles away from Talipparamba, four Nairs died in the following manner:—These men suffered from fever for two days and after that they had swelling on their necks. These swellings after some time extended to their stomach and the four succumbed to the malady. He further states that on being informed by the adhigari and the police, the local magistrate together with the medical officer of the place went immediately to the place of death.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 26th, 1898.

A curious death.

44. A paragraph in the same paper states that a Trichur correspondent of the *Kerala Sanchari* says that two Nairs of Calicut, giving out that they were inoculating officers, frightened the Elavas of Peringot near Trichur, and showing those ignorant people some printed papers informed them that they would be punished by the Government if they did not submit themselves to be inoculated. They further gave out that in the majority of cases inoculated persons die and they had no option but to suffer themselves to be inoculated as it is the order of the Government to do so. The poor people gave them some money in order

Two Nairs imitating inoculating officers and getting money from the people.

that they might not be inoculated, and they having in this manner collected some forty rupees have bolted away from the place.

Alhami, Agra, Dec. 11th, 1898.

**The alleged seditious conduct of a daffadar and the police.**

45. The *Alhami*, of the 11th December, mentions that the Bengal Police recently charged a daffadar for sedition. The court of first instance convicted and sentenced him to imprisonment and this sentence was confirmed by the appellate court, but the Calcutta High Court reversed the conviction and discharged the accused holding that the alleged charge of sedition does not fall within the purview of the new Sedition law. The editor observes that the law has given the police wide scope for tormenting innocent people.

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